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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is designed as a companion to the comprehensive NLS (National Longitudinal Surveys) Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989. It contains two sets of entries: approximately 250 entries of newly found NLS-based journal articles, working papers, and dissertations as well as updated titles, citations, and abstracts for entries found in the 1990, 1991, and 1992 supplements. The main body of this publication contains NLS research arranged alphabetically by primary author's last name. Entries are complete with citation, abstract, specification of the NLS cohort or cohorts used in the research, and an identification number for easy referencing. Due to time constraints, approximately 30 entries appear without abstracts. Four indices provided at the back of the volume allow the reader to search NLS research by descriptor or keyword, by title, by NLS cohort, and by primary or secondary authors. (YLB)

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NLS

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1990 - 1993 SUPPLEMENT

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Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

1990 - 1993 SUPPLEMENT

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience

Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio
1993

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PREFACE

The NLS Annotated Bibliographies

The NLS bibliographies are the result of an on-going effort by the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, to maintain and provide to the public an up-to-date record of research based on data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS).

This year's edition, the *NLS Annotated Bibliography: 1990-1993 Supplement*, is designed as a companion to the comprehensive *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989*. This 1993 supplement contains two sets of entries: (1) approximately 250 entries of newly found NLS-based journal articles, working papers, and dissertations; and (2) updated titles, citations and abstracts for entries found in the 1990, 1991, and 1992 supplements.

Arrangement of the Supplement

The main body of this publication contains NLS research arranged alphabetically by primary author's last name. Entries are complete with citation, abstract, specification of the NLS cohort or cohorts utilized in the research, and an identification number for easy referencing. Due to time constraints, approximately 30 entries appear without abstracts. Four indices are provided at the back of the volume which allow the reader to search NLS research:

(1) by descriptor or keyword (Index A);

(2) by title (Index B);

(3) by NLS cohort (Index C); or

(4) by primary or secondary authors (Index D).

The NLS

The NLS began in the mid-60s when the U.S. Department of Labor contracted with the Center to conduct longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four nationally representative groups of the civilian U.S. population: men 45-59 years of age, women 30-44 years of age, as well as young men and women who were 14-24 years old in the 60s. Periodic interviews, both personal and telephone, have been conducted over a twenty year period with the over 5,000 members of these four cohorts. In 1979, yearly personal interviews began with a fifth cohort of 12,686 young persons, both females and males, who were 14-22 years of age in that year. Finally, during the 1986, 1988, 1990 and 1992 surveys of the youth cohort, data were collected on the socioemotional, cognitive, and physiological development of a "sixth cohort" of over 8,500 children born so far to female respondents of the youth cohort. More detailed information on the various NLS cohorts and public data files is provided in the *NLS 1993 Handbook* available from the NLS Public Users' Office.

Key to the NLS Cohorts

The following key is utilized for easy identification of the various NLS cohorts:

M: Older Men who were 45-59 during the initial interview year of 1966.

W: Mature Women who were 30-44 during the initial interview year of 1967.

B: Young Men or "Boys" who were 14-24 during the initial interview year of 1966.

G: Young Women or "Girls" who were 14-24 during the initial interview year of 1968.

Y: Youth of both sexes who were 14-22 during the initial interview year of 1979.

C: Children of female respondents of the 1979 youth cohort who were one to 20 years of age in 1990.

N: The National Longitudinal Surveys in general.

Source Acknowledgements

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NLS Annotated Bibliography: 1990-1993

1588 ABMA, JOYCE C.
"Alcohol Use Among Young Adults in 1988: Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report describes some aspects of the drinking behavior of a nationally representative cohort of men and women in the United States in 1988. The data are drawn from the 1988 round of the NLSY, which include interviews with 10,466 men and women who were 23 to 30 years of age. The descriptive analyses showed that males drank both more frequently and in heavier quantities than females. Blacks drank less heavily and less often than whites and Hispanics. Socioeconomic status is associated with less abstaining, but more modest drinking patterns. Men and women who were married and those who were parents were less likely to drink, in terms of both frequency and quantity. Twenty percent of the sample reported experiencing at least one alcohol-related problem in the past year. About 15 percent of the sample experienced alcohol-related aggression problems, and the same proportion experienced problems involving loss of control over alcohol intake. Alcohol-related problems in the workplace were rare, with only 3.5 percent reporting any of those problems. A substantial proportion of the men and women had relatives whom they defined as having been alcoholics or problem drinkers - about 50 percent. Males with alcoholic relatives were slightly more likely to either abstain or drink more heavily. As the number of reported alcoholic relatives increases, so does the percentage of respondents having experienced alcohol-related problems in the past year, and this relationship pertains to both males and females. Further analyses should clarify these descriptive relationships by performing multivariate analyses, including a full range of factors associated with drinking. Cohort: Y.

1589 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Determinants of Pregnancy Wantedness: Profiling the Population from an Interventionist Perspective." Presented: Pittsburgh, International Symposium on Public Policies Toward Unwanted Pregnancies, 1990.

Issues related to the well-being of mothers and children from pregnancies that the mother deems unwanted are of continuing concern to researchers and policy makers. Using data on a cohort of young mothers from the NLSY, this paper investigates the determinants of wantedness among women whose first pregnancies resulted in live births. A nontrivial proportion of women reported that they did not want their pregnancy at that time--34 percent. Black women were much less likely to want their first pregnancy than were white and Hispanic women, with over half of the black women reporting that they did not want their first pregnancy at that time. Younger and unmarried women were less likely to want their pregnancy, and blacks were much less likely than whites to be married at the time of the pregnancy. Multivariate analysis tested for the independent effects of these demographic factors as well as the mother's family background characteristics, other attributes and behaviors at the time of the pregnancy, and maternal attitudes and aspirations, including fertility and education/work expectations. The analyses showed that family background characteristics were not independently related to pregnancy wantedness, but being black, young and never married retained their importance for a lower likelihood of pregnancy wantedness. In addition, for blacks only, lower income was associated with a lower likelihood of the pregnancy being wanted. Scales of traditionality, self-esteem, and control over one's environment showed no significant associations with pregnancy wantedness. For white women, career, education and marriage expectations were congruent with pregnancy wantedness - that is, higher career and education aspirations and lower expectations for marriage were associated with a lower likelihood of pregnancy wantedness. Black women differed in that expectations for work were associated with a greater likelihood of pregnancy wantedness. It appears that motivation to limit or postpone childbearing exists for white women, but for black women, orientations toward work are less incompatible with childbearing. Regardless of motivations for childbearing, large numbers of white and especially black women continue to have unwanted pregnancies, a phenomena which deserves continued research and policy attention. Cohort: Y.

1590 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Is There a 'Bad Mother' Syndrome? Evidence of Overlapping High Risk Behavior During Pregnancy Among a National Cross-section of Young Mothers." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Growing evidence documents that significant proportions of mothers engage in behaviors considered detrimental to

fetal development and infant health. These risk factors include neglect of prenatal care, excessive alcohol use, and the use of nicotine or other substances. This study explores the extent to which mothers who combine two or more of the behaviors during pregnancy, constitute a subset potentially distinct from those who engage in only one or none. The authors investigate the background factors and behaviors which differentiate these groups of mothers. The 1979 through 1986 waves of the NLSY are used for analysis of first births for about 2000 younger mothers. The study points to the limitations of population statistics on prenatal behavior patterns that present each behavior separately, and investigates the potentially compounding effect multiple risk factors can have on infants. Cohort: Y.

1591 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Substance Use and Prenatal Care During Pregnancy Among Young Women." *Family Planning Perspectives* 23,3 (May/June 1991): 117-122. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

Data on a cohort of young mothers from the NLSY were examined for use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana during pregnancies leading to first births. A substantial proportion of women (45 percent) were found to have used at least one of these substances. White women were more likely to use a substance during pregnancy than were Hispanic or black women; women with a prospective father present in the household were less likely than other women to use a substance. Compared with well-educated and older women, less-educated and younger women were more likely to smoke cigarettes or marijuana during pregnancy, but were less likely to drink alcohol. Only about 13 percent of women used more than one substance. Nineteen percent of the women received no prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Less-educated and younger women were least likely to receive early prenatal care. Multivariate analysis found no association between neglect of prenatal care and substance use. Rather, the analysis revealed that the two behaviors shared likely antecedents, such as whether the prospective father was in the home prior to the pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

1593 ACS, GREGORY.
"The Impact of AFDC on Young Women's Childbearing Decisions." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

The young woman, dependent on public assistance, having child after child has reemerged as the favorite symbol for politicians decrying the U.S. welfare system. Since the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides support to poor families with children, with larger grants going to households with more children, concern over AFDCs pro-natalist effects have a strong theoretical foundation -- AFDC lowers the cost of having children. Research in this area has focused on first births to unwed teenagers and has found scant evidence supporting the contention that AFDC promotes out-of-wedlock births. This paper seeks to re-evaluate the relationship between AFDC and childbearing by focusing not just on births to teenagers but also on births to women in their mid-twenties using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Using discrete time hazard models, I examine the impact of AFDC on births directly associated with welfare receipt, on out-of-wedlock births, and on all births. I also examine the importance of AFDC on subsequent births--births to women who already have a child. I find that AFDC generosity has very modest pro-natalist effects at best on first births and virtually no effect on subsequent births. Furthermore, exposure to AFDC does not encourage future childbearing although mothers who received AFDC in the past are more likely to receive AFDC upon having a second child. Cohort: Y.

1594 ACS, GREGORY P.
"Welfare, Work, and Dependence: Analyzing the Potential Effects of Work-Related Welfare Reform." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Michigan, 1990.

This dissertation explores the impact of one welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), on (1) young women's work and training decisions, referred to as investments in human capital, and (2) their wages, known as returns to human capital. As such, it holds implications for the potential success of work- related welfare reforms. Unobserved differences between women, like attitudes, may both reduce work effort and increase welfare

use. The presence of such an unobservable fixed effect, as it is called, could induce an overestimate of welfare's negative impact on work. By using panel data from the NLSY, I can detect such fixed effect and obtain unbiased estimates. In the presence of a fixed effect, the Least Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) technique generates unbiased estimates because it exploits changes in women's behavior over time and ignores the variation between women. However, if the unobserved differences between women are random--not correlated with both work and welfare decisions--then they do not include a bias, and a Generalized Least Squares (GLS) technique, which exploits both sources of variation, provides more precise estimates. If the true effect is random, then the LSDV and GLS estimators should yield similar results, and the GLS should be used. If the two estimates differ, then a fixed effect is probably present and the LSDV technique is preferred. The Hausman Specification Test formally makes this comparison. I cannot reject the random effects model--the coefficients are remarkably similar--and hence, use the GLS technique. Using several different specifications and using both predicted and actual measures of AFDC use, I find that historical AFDC receipt has small, negative impact on women's work decisions. I also find that women who received AFDC enjoy substantially less wage growth over time than women who avoided the dole. However, this appears to be caused by lower levels of investment rather than lower rates of return on such investments. AFDC recipients experience slower wage growth because they acquire less experience, education, and training than other women. I conclude that since AFDC recipients can benefit from investments in human capital and the program seems to inhibit investments, work- related welfare reforms could reduce dependence on government aid. But, the effects are likely to be quite small. [UMI ADG90-34367] Cohort: Y.

1595 ACS, GREGORY P. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS.
"The Impact of Local Labor Markets on the Employment Patterns of Young Inner-City Males." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of American Annual Meeting, 1991.

Over the past two decades, both people and firms have moved from centralized urban areas to the suburbs. Some argue that the resulting spatial isolation of those left in the inner-city has contributed to rising joblessness and concentrated urban poverty. In this analysis, the authors examine the relative importance of spatial isolation, individual characteristics, and the strength of local labor markets on the post-schooling employment patterns of young men using data from the NLSY. Although inner-city youth unemployment rates are higher than those of other youth, the authors found that this reflects differences in individual and city-wide characteristics rather than location within an urban area. Indeed, while living in an inner-city appears to have little effect on the employment patterns of youth, differences in the local economy measured by SMSA-level unemployment rates significantly affect the amount of time it takes youth to find jobs after leaving school and the stability of their employment. Cohort: Y.

1596 AEDO, MARIO C.
"The Schooling Decision: A Dynamic Model." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1990.

The theoretical literature has long recognized the sequential nature of the educational decision problem faced by individuals. However, applied research has always assumed that individuals face static optimization problems. The purpose of this dissertation is to study the relative importance of the main economic factors which affect the educational choices of individuals within a dynamic framework. To this purpose, the educational choices of individuals are modeled as a finite horizon, discrete time, dynamic programming problem. At each time period the individual makes a decision on whether to continue in school or not. This decision is conditional upon the individual choices up to the current period and upon the individual's forecast about the future. The structural parameters of the model are estimated by using the 1979 NLSY. Two samples, one of white males and another of black males, are used in the empirical analysis with estimation carried out separately for each. The analytical framework draws upon recent work on the estimation of discrete stochastic dynamic programming models. The estimation procedure involves the backward solution of a dynamic programming problem and the maximization of a nonlinear likelihood function. For each alternative value of the parameters of the model the dynamic programming problem must be solved and the maximization routine applied. [UMI ADG91-07412] Cohort: Y.

1597 AFXENTIOU, DIAMANDO.

"Teenage Childbearing and AFDC Duration." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1990.

A theoretical background concerning teenage birth is developed based on the New Home Economics Model. An empirical investigation, using the probit model, is performed on the likelihood of a teenage birth as a function of a large set of independent variables for the year 1982. The dependent and independent variables are extracted from NLSY data. The probability of teenage birth depends on the teenager's sexual activity, thus a recursive model is estimated as well. The factors affecting teenage and nonteenage birth were examined and found to be different. A cross-sectional study concerning teenage birth is applied to the state of West Virginia. Data are extracted from the Statistical Abstract Supplement, County and City Data Book, 1983 and 1988. The dependent variable is the rate of teen birth by county. The regression analysis shows that educational attainment is the only significant variable with a negative effect on teenage birth. The AFDC duration for women who had their first child as teenagers is measured using NLSY data from 1979-85. Descriptive statistics and a hazard function model show that most individuals have short AFDC spells. Black and never married mothers have lower exit probabilities than non-black and ever-married mothers. Exit probabilities are estimated using Cox's Proportional Hazard Regression Model. Race, education, work experience, and age affect significantly the probability of exiting the AFDC rolls. This study suggests that the teenager's personal and family background characteristics, as well as the probability of sexual engagement are the factors that significantly affect childbearing. Never married and black mothers are the ones that stay longer on AFDC. Nonblack, ever married women with educational and previous work experience are likely to have shorter welfare spells. These findings suggest that in order to reduce the welfare duration, the focus should be on unmarried mothers and on mothers without previous work experience. Cohort: Y.

1598 AKERLOF, GEORGE A.; ROSE, ANDREW K.; and YELLEN, JANET L.
"Waiting for Work." Working Paper, University of California - Berkeley, 1990.

This paper explains upward job mobility and observed patterns of unemployment by skill as an economy recovers from a recession. Skilled unemployment is due to rational waiting by workers looking for long-term jobs when there is a 'lock-in' effect. Lock-in occurs if the conditions in the labor market when a worker first accepts a job have a persistent effect on wages. Using data from the NLSY, the authors provide empirical evidence of the cyclical pattern of wages predicted by the theory and also of lock-in. Cohort: Y.

1599 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"Effects of Parental Characteristics on the Returns to Education and Labor Market Experience." Working Paper, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University, 1990.

Many studies have found strong influences of parental characteristics and family on the educational attainment of children. Few, however, have looked at the influence of these factors on the rate of return to education or rate of return to experience. The authors measure the extent to which the education profile of wages and the experience profile of wages are influenced by the child's IQ, parents' educations, and the index of family background variables, school characteristics, and personal characteristics that predict years of schooling completed. The presence of sibling pairs in the NLS is exploited in estimating the effects of parental characteristics and background variables on the education slope of wages and the experience slope of wages. The authors use ordinary least squares regression procedures and include a family fixed effect to capture omitted family variables that might otherwise bias the slope estimates. It was found that the child's IQ, parents' educations, and the index of personal, family and school characteristics that predict the child's educational attainment have only a weak influence on the relationships between education and wages and labor market experience and wages. It seems unlikely that the effect of family background on the education slope of wages is responsible for more than a small fraction of the powerful effect of family background on the years of schooling completed. Cohort: B G.

1600 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"An Intergenerational Model of Earnings, Hours and Wages." Working Paper, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University, 1990.

In this paper, the authors measure the extent to which the parental and family characteristics that drive wage rates and work hours independently of wage rates are responsible for similarities among family members in labor market outcomes. A factor model is developed for the earnings, hours and wages of young men and young women which then dictates the linkages among the covariances of these variables and those of their parents and their siblings. In the model, a young man's or woman's wage depends on the permanent component of father's wage, the permanent component of mother's wage, a sibling component which captures background characteristics that are common to siblings and are independent of the parents, and an idiosyncratic component. The young man's annual hours depend on his wages and his preferences which are composed of four independent elements--his father's preference factor, his mother's preference factor, and sibling and idiosyncratic factors. Lastly, his earnings are determined by his wages and his hours choice. The authors fit the model using auto- and covariances of earnings, hours and wages estimated from data on matched sibling and parent-child pairs from the NLS. The results indicate that the wages of young men and young women are quite responsive to the wage components of their fathers and mothers, and that there are important family links among the labor supply preferences as well. It was also found that wages play a small role in labor supply determination for young men, young women, and older men, and a larger role for mature women. Detailed decompositions of the variance of earnings, hours, and wages are provided. Cohort: B G M W.

1601 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"Relationships Among the Family Incomes and Labor Market Outcomes of Relatives." Working Paper, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University, 1991. Forthcoming in Research in Labor Economics, R.G. Ehrenberg, ed.

This paper examines the links between the labor market outcomes of individuals who are related by blood or by marriage using panel data on pairs of matched family members from the NLS. The authors examine the intergenerational and sibling correlations among a broad set of labor market variables using time average, method of moments, and regression techniques designed to reduce the biases introduced by transitory and measurement errors. They also show that family data can be exploited to investigate theories of job turnover, labor supply, and the industry structure of wages. The primary findings follow. First, there are strong correlations between the family incomes of relatives. The method of moments estimates are .38 for brother pairs, .73 for sister pairs, and .56 for brother-sister pairs. The intergenerational family income correlations are .36 for father-son pairs, .48 for father-daughter pair, and .56 for mother-daughter and mother-son pairs. These estimates, except for the father-son result, are large compared to those in the literature for the U.S. Second, strong correlations were found in the wages and earnings of relatives. Wage correlations vary around .40 for all family member pairs, and earnings correlations vary around .35. Work hours of family members of the same sex are also fairly strongly related. Fourth, strong correlations were found in the earnings of "in-laws" that may support a theory of assortive mating in which parental earnings have value. Also provided was evidence that job turnover rates depend on family characteristics and are negatively correlated with labor market productivity. Further, it was shown that young men whose fathers work in high wage industries tend themselves to work in high wage industries and that a father's collective bargaining coverage has a strong positive influence on his son's collective bargaining status. Cohort: B G M W.

1605 ANDERSON, CAROLYN S.
"Alienation, Labor Market Structure, and Women's Attachment to the Labor Force: The Impact of Part-Time Industries on Discontinuous Labor Force Participation." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

Data from the Mature Women cohort of the 1969-1984 NLS indicate that employment in industries that depend on part-time workers is found to have lasting effects on black and white working women's long-term attachment to the labor force. The experience of black women working in the private household services industry illustrates that workers without institutional credentials and supports must depend on personal reserves of motivation and perseverance in the face of such constraints on attachment. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc] Cohort: W.

1606 ANDERSON, CAROLYN S.
"The Psychosocial Correlates of Women's Attachment to the Labor Force." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of

California, Los Angeles, 1991.

This longitudinal study explores women's problematic attachment to the labor force in term of three major subjective factors: powerlessness, or locus of control; attitudes toward the work role; and intrinsic engagement in work. These are shown to complement the influence of objective factors associated with attachment. Attachment is dependent upon involuntary factors such as those inherent in the structure of part- and full-time labor markets, as well as on individuals' other objective characteristics, including human capital and fertility. Subjective characteristics of workers are grounded in these objective realities, but independently influence labor market behavior under certain conditions. The data are taken from twelve panel surveys of the Mature Women Cohort of the NLS 1967-1984. Methodologies used include anova and stepwise regression procedures, which are performed separately for the white and black cohorts. The most important influence on attachment among black workers is the constraint by education level on entry into jobs which ensure ongoing attachment. However, for black women workers in the private household services industry, who lack education and work in an industry dependent on part-time workers, powerlessness--which predicts motivation and perseverance--is the dominant influence. Normative belief in the work role, which predicts attachment for both racial cohorts, is relative to SES and family characteristics: those with lower wages and more children lack such beliefs--presumably because it is harder for low-wage workers to buy substitute services for their families' household and child-rearing needs. Among white workers, those who perceive that work is economically necessary are more likely to remain attached. For those who lack an economic rationale, attachment has a voluntary aspect. For those who need to work but are unable to secure jobs in industries which ensure attachment, ongoing participation is not always at the worker's own volition. Intrinsic engagement in work is not related to attachment. Other forces, principally the economic needs of many women to support their families, are hypothesized to override lack of intrinsic motivation. [UMI 91-17378] Cohort: W.

1607 ANDERSON, DOUGLAS K.
"Effects of pregnancy, Childbirth, and Motherhood on High School Dropout and Graduation." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

The educational effects of a first birth are explored by estimating the consequences of pregnancy, giving birth, and being a mother on high school dropout and on graduation among previous dropouts. Event history analysis is based on schooling histories constructed from annual enrollment reports and fertility histories of female respondents of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1979 to 1986 interviews. Controlling for background, pregnancy dramatically increases the incidence of dropout, especially for very young women. Mothers, especially new mothers and very young mothers, have significantly elevated dropout rates. Dropout mothers have lower rates of graduation than other dropouts for at least the first six years after dropout. Cohort: Y.

1608 ANDERSON, GEORGE EDWARD.
"The Effect of Affirmative Action Programs on Female Employment and Earnings." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California-Los Angeles, 1988.

Affirmative action programs, as promoted by the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission (EEOC) and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), have aroused much controversy since their inception in the mid-1960s. The programs sought wide-ranging changes in the occupational representation of women and an elevated income distribution relative to white males. Using data from 1966-1982, I test whether affirmative action programs (AAPs) have realized these goals for white and black female workers. An efficient, general equilibrium model showed that the programs give rise to simultaneous wage and employment effects by sex, while generating an inefficient level of output. The model assumes AAPs are directed only toward a subset of firms (consistent with current laws affecting only firms of more than 50 employees) and that male and females workers are mobile between 'covered' and 'non-covered' employment. Because public datasets do not identify 'covered' employees, for hypothesis testing industry-specific coverage probabilities were generated, and these were appended to an individual's records. March Current Population Surveys (CPS), spanning 1968-82, and data from the EEOC, showed that the programs have led to very significant movements by the early 1980s of black females, and a more modest movement of white females, toward covered employment. However, Mann-Whitney tests on within-race/sex occupational movements, and a

modified Theil Entropy measure failed to detect significant covered-employment occupational shifts. Among black female workers, a decomposition of CPS average weekly wages showed that approximately 11% of the 1970-80 increase could be attributed to AAPs. Among white females, the effects were negligible. Using National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) data, no significant covered-employment differentials were isolated over the period 1967-1982 for either race of women. Thus, while AAPs have induced a female shift from non-covered to covered employment since the mid-1960s, significant occupational and relative wage gains have not been realized. Cohort: W.

1609 ANGRIST, JOSHUA D. and NEWEY, WHITNEY K.
"Over-Identification Tests in Earnings Functions with Fixed Effects." *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* 9,3 (July 1991): 317-323.

The fixed-effects model for panel data imposes restrictions on coefficients from regressions of all leads and lags of the dependent variable on all leads and lags of right-side variables. In the standard fixed-effects model, the omnibus goodness-of-fit statistic is shown to simplify to the degree of freedom times the R square from a regression analysis of covariance residuals on all leads and lags on the right-side variables. This result is applied to test models for the union-wage effect using data from the NLSY. Although schooling is often treated as time-invariant, schooling increases over a 5-year period for nearly 20 percent of continuously employed men in the NLSY. The analysis of covariance estimate of the returns to schooling is precisely estimated and roughly twice as large as the ordinary least squares estimate. In contrast to the union-wage-effects equation, the omnibus goodness-of-fit tests suggest that the fixed-effects assumption may be inappropriate for human capital earnings functions. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1610 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"The Wage Effects of Voluntary Labor Mobility With and Without Intervening Unemployment." *Industrial & Labor Relations Review* 44,2 (January 1991): 299-306.

Although theory generally suggests that voluntary job change should improve wages, the literature offers contradictory predictions concerning the effect of an intervening unemployment spell on mobility wage gains. One hypothesis holds that the search and mobility costs associated with unemployment between jobs are compensated for by increased wage gains resulting from more intensive job search. Opposing hypotheses suggest that unemployed job changers are at a disadvantage because they have fewer job contacts than job changers who move directly from one job to another or because they are unable to gain new skills or develop good work habits while unemployed. An analysis of 1979-1981 data from the NLS of Young Men supports the first hypothesis: an unemployment spell between jobs is associated with wage gains higher than those obtained when the job change was made with no intervening unemployment. [ABI/INFORM] of research using children of the NLSY for the field of developmental psychology and interdisciplinary collaboration are discussed. [PsycINFO] Cohort: B.

1611 ARMINGER, GERHARD and CLOGG, CLIFFORD C.
"Analysis of Panel Data and Related Types of Data with Binary Outcomes Using Finite-Mixture a New Methods: a New Approach for Studying Unobserved Heterogeneity." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

We consider a model for repeated observations of binary outcomes that includes a) covariate effects either fixed or time-varying, b) individual-level heterogeneity that can be regarded either as fixed effects or as random effects, and c) nonparametric modeling of the "unobserved" heterogeneity using mixture methods and scaled latent classes. The model as well as the likelihood theory builds on detailed analysis of a special case presented in Lindsay, Cloff, and Grego (JASA, 1991). We examine the relationship of this framework to other models, such as the Rasch model, and other estimation methods, such as conditional maximum likelihood. The likelihood equations and numerical algorithms for their solution are provided in detail. Examples drawn from a popular longitudinal data set (NLSY) are used to illustrate the flexibility of the approach. The chief benefit of the approach is that the "unobserved" heterogeneity can be "completely" characterized in terms of a set of J+1 mixing weights (latent class proportions) and a set of J+1 scores for the latent classes (J is the number of waves or number of outcomes). Using this approach and this model we can

estimate the underlying distribution posited for the heterogeneity terms and can compare the distribution estimated under different models (e.g., the model without covariate effects and a model with specified covariate effects). Cohort: Y.

1612 AVERETT, SUSAN L.
"Child Care Costs and Female Labor Supply: An Empirical Investigation of the Effects of the Child Care Tax Credit on Female Labor Supply & Demand for Child Care." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1991.

While the increasing labor force participation rates of mothers with young children is a well documented phenomenon, little is known about the role child care costs play in this increase, or how these costs influence the demand for quality and quantity of child care. This dissertation is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care credit in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and the choice of formal versus informal child care arrangements. This tax credit, inherent in the U.S. federal income tax code since 1976, provides a subsidy to working families towards both the quantity and quality of formal child care purchased. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar in shape to that created by a progressive income tax. Data from the NLSY are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of the mother. The labor supply response is found to be quite large with respect to changes in the wage net of care costs. A variety of specifications are estimated and the results appear to be robust. Policy simulations are performed to determine the effects of various proposals concerning the federal funding of child care. The results from simulating the model indicate that subsidization of child care costs through policies enacted by the government can influence female labor supply. Specifically, a government policy that has the effect of raising net wage rate, perhaps by increasing the percentage of child care costs that are subsidized, can have substantial impacts on female labor supply. Cohort: Y.

1613 AVERETT, SUSAN L.; PETERS, H. ELIZABETH; and WALDMAN, DONALD M.
"Tax Credits, Labor Supply and Child Care: Theory and Measurement." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

While the increase in labor supply of mothers with young children since World War II is a well known phenomena, little is understood about the role child care costs play in this increase. This paper is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care tax credit inherent in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and choice of child care arrangements. This tax credit provides a subsidy to working families towards both the quantity and quality of child care purchased. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar to that of a progressive income tax. Data from the NLSY are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of women with young children. The estimates control for the type of child care arrangements made, explicitly allowing women to use market care and informal care. These results give an estimate of the behavioral impacts of subsidizing child care and should be of interest to policy makers. Cohort: Y.

1614 AVERETT, SUSAN L.; PETERS, H. ELIZABETH; and WALDMAN, DONALD M.
"Tax Credits, Labor Supply and Child Care." Report #92-9. Chicago: Population Research Center, NORC/University of Chicago, 1992.

This paper is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care tax credit in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and choice of child care arrangements. The tax credit provides a subsidy to working families towards the purchase of child care. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar to that created by a progressive income tax. Data from the 1986 interview of the youth cohort of the NLS are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of women with young children. Our estimates control for the type of child care arrangements made, explicitly allowing women to use market care or informal care. Our empirical work demonstrates that married women's labor supply is elastic with respect to the wage net of child care costs and the child care tax credit. Furthermore, we find that increasing the value (percent of expenditures subsidized) of the child care tax credit will increase hours supplied to the labor market by married women with children under age six. Cohort: Y.

1615 AXELROD, DAVID A.
"Three Essays on Latency in Economics and Decision-Making." Ph.D. Dissertation, Rutgers University, 1990.

The first essay invokes latency in decision-making to rationalize positive time preference. A person is seen as economically self-determined when they specify their own preferences/utility function, a latent decision. This is analogous to choosing one's own problem, or project, to work on. Time preference expresses the mixing of temporally distinct projects. The determination of discounting of future time periods is seen as portfolio selection. The variables which affect these weights are the expected utility within the moment, and that utility's variance. This is interpreted to mean that a person preferring certainty, and perceiving increasing uncertainty in the future, will tend to focus her attention toward the present. It is suggested that time preference can be influenced by information about the future. The second essay reviews and extends Richard Stone's article "On the Interdependence of Blocks of Transactions." A factor analysis is run using U.S. macroeconomic data for the period of 1969-84, and contrasted with Stone's analysis for 1922-38. Stone's 'inner variables' are shown not to work well with the more recent data. A new interpretation is then provided within an extra-market influence framework. It is concluded that monetary influence is the largest factor in the explanation of the data, followed by foreign and fiscal policy influences. Simple regression results are provided for comparison. The third essay develops a risks hazard rate model of return to the labor force by young first time mothers, for NLS 1968-73 data. The competing risks are: return to the last employer before birth, and returning to a different employer. Significant structural differences are found for white and nonwhite women samples. The predominate variable associated with duration out of labor force is the woman's time out of labor force before birth. A hypothesis is conjectured that a woman's preferences become more weighted toward expenditures (and away from time with the child) as the child grows older, thus, inducing return to the labor force even if her wage rate and fixed income remains the same. [UMI ADG90-34876] Cohort: G.

1616 BACHRACH, CHRISTINE A. and CARVER, KAREN.
"Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence." National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Conference, Bethesda, MD (May 1992).

Summary of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development conference. Bethesda, Maryland, May 18-19, 1992. This conference was chaired by Dr. Clifford Clogg of Penn State University and brought together an interdisciplinary group of researchers involved in studying the effects of adolescent parenthood on social, economic and health outcomes for mothers and their children. The purpose was to review recent studies on the effects of maternal age and the factors that mediate and condition those effects. Cohort: Y C.

1617 BAILEY, ADRIAN J.
"Getting on Your Bike: What Difference Does a Migration History Make?" *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie* 80,5 (1989): 312-317.

This paper uses data from the NLSY to examine the role of migration history in influencing labor migration events. It was found that young adults with some migration history were consistently more likely to migrate than young adults without such a history. One-third of the sample experienced a migration event over the period studied. Of those, 60% had moved once previously, 25% had moved twice, 9% had moved three times, and 6% had moved four or more times. Lengths of residential sojourns for the various groups of migrators and chronic migrants in particular are examined and future research topics discussed. Cohort: Y.

1618 BAKER, PAULA and MOTT, FRANK L.
"NLSY Child Handbook 1989: A Guide and Resource Document for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1986 Child Data." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This handbook, designed to assist users of the 1986 Merged Child-Mother Data File, briefly describes both the longitudinal data on mothers and children collected since 1979 and discusses in greater detail the 1986 cross-sectional child assessment data. It places the NLSY child data collection efforts in the context of the NLSY surveys and

explains the link between data found on the child tape and variables found either in the main cohort data set or in other special NLSY tapes. The child handbook describes each of the child assessments administered during the 1986 survey round and the criteria used in their selection. It outlines the field procedures used in administering the assessments, the interviewer training required, and the types of field conditions encountered. Indicators of the reliability and validity of the assessments are provided as well as references to other studies in which the same or similar measures were used. Information is included on how the assessments were scored and what types of summary scores appear on the merged tape. A variety of descriptive materials about the assessments are discussed including tabular information relating the distribution of the various outcome scores to a number of child and maternal characteristics, correlations between the various assessments, selected reliability coefficients, and a discussion of potential biases due to attrition. Data users are informed of certain nuances of the various assessments and limitations of these data and provided with specific instructions on how to properly access and use the child variables. Of particular importance to users is a section discussing the nature of the mother and child samples. In addition to a number of descriptive tables, details on the child data public use tapes and related documentation are provided. Cohort: Y C N.

1619 BAKER, PAULA C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Following Children Over Time: Child Development and Its Linkages with Family Social and Economic Transitions." Presented: Statistics Canada Symposium on Design and Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys, 1992.

Using data from the NLSY Child surveys, this paper explores how family poverty and maternal employment are linked to changes in childrens' cognitive and behavioral outcomes. The analyses employ a change score approach to first assess short-term changes in child outcomes between two successive data points (1986 to 1988 or 1988 to 1990) and levels family conditions in that interval, controlling for prior individual and family attributes. Results are then provided for a longer period over three survey points from 1986-1990 which suggest that cognitive and socioemotional change for children can vary, depending on the duration of time between base and end point as well as other factors such the child's race and maturational level. Cohort: Y C.

1620 BAKER, REGINALD P. and BRADBURN, NORMAN M.
"CAPI: Impacts on Data Quality and Survey Costs." In: *Proceedings of the 1991 Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (1992): 459-464.

Despite such benefits of CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) as higher data quality, lower cost, and quicker turnaround, several concerns have kept it from being widely used. To address these concerns, several tests of CAPI were performed by NORC which were aimed at establishing its feasibility. The largest tests were conducted with the NLSY. One included one-half of the 1989 Ohio sample. The second, a nationwide experiment in 1990, involved one- quarter of respondents in an experimental CAPI group as well as one-quarter in a PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) control group. Sample selection procedures, control of sample design, and data for evaluating the experiment are discussed in relation to the latter experiment. The authors find that CAPI helps prevent interviewer error, especially in contingency questions/branching patterns and illegal skips. There is no apparent effect on the "Don't Know" or refusal response categories. CAPI respondents may feel a greater sense of anonymity; evidence is provided from 1989 alcohol consumption questions, 1990 contraception questions, and a confidentiality question directed to respondents. Interviewer behavior is discussed with reference to the way in which questions are presented to the interviewer; an hourly pay question reveals respondent differences may result. Few differences emerge in the CPS questions; one small but significant difference is that those interviewed by PAPI are more likely to say 'with a job not at work' and those in CAPI more likely to say 'other' when asked for information on their labor market activity the previous week. Finally, CAPI resulted in higher training and field costs but lower processing costs, in part because the length of interview was shorter with CAPI. Cohort: Y N.

1621 BARRATT, MARGUERITE.
"School Age Offspring of Adolescent Mothers: Environments and Outcomes." *Family Relations* 40 (October 1991): 442-447.

This research was designed to identify factors contributing to competent parenting by adolescent mothers and optimal outcomes for their school-age children. A sample of 258 first-born 6- and 7-year-old children whose mothers were aged 14 through 18 at the time of their children's births were selected for these analyses from the NLSY. Optimal parenting was influenced by background factors as well as by factors evolving since birth; in turn these factors and parenting influenced outcomes for children. These findings can inform the design of intervention programs for adolescent mothers. Cohort: Y C.

1623 BARTEL, ANN P. and BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Middle-Age Job Mobility: Its Determinants and Consequences." Working Paper, Columbia University Graduate School of Business, 1976.

The authors examine the determinants of quits and argue that there are basically three types. First a quit can occur due to exogenous or personal factors. Second, a quit may occur because of dissatisfaction with the individual's current job--in other words, the individual is "pushed" from his job. Finally, a quit is likely if the individual has found a better job--that is, he is "pulled" from the current job. Keeping this system, it is found that the probability of quitting for job- related reasons is negatively related to the reservation wage. However, the probability of quitting for personal reasons is not related to the reservation wage since this type of quit is due to exogenous forces. Conversely, the probability of a layoff was positively related to the individual's current wage. It is also found that job characteristics such as pension plans and hours of work affected job- related quits but did not determine quitting for personal reasons. Similarly, personal characteristics such as time remaining in the labor force and the wife's labor force status had systematic effects on job-related quits and insignificant effects on exogenous quits. There is also strong evidence of serial correlation in job mobility. That is, there exists a group of individuals who continuously show high propensities to separate both voluntarily and involuntarily. In particular, it is found that after the first few years of job tenure, experience on the job has no effect on labor turnover. This result was evidence that a matching process between firm and worker occurs within the first few years of a job. Moreover, it seems that the nature of previous job separations is not a strong determinant of the nature of future job separations. The analysis of the consequences of job mobility indicated the need to distinguish between types of quits. That is, individuals who were pulled from their jobs had higher immediate wage gains than stayers, while individuals who were pushed had smaller wage gains than stayers. In this age range, it appears quitting does not affect the slope of the earnings profile in the new job. Job mobility affects not only the individual's wages, but also his degree of non-pecuniary consumption on the job. For example, while individuals who quit because they were dissatisfied with their current job had negative or zero immediate wage gains (relative to the stayers), they experienced significant gains in job satisfaction. This result points out that some middle-age individuals may quit not for wage gains, but for nonpecuniary aspects of the job. Cohort: M.

1624 BARTEL, ANN P. and SICHERMAN, NACHUM.
"Technological Change and the Careers of Older Workers." Working Paper No. 3433, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

Recent research has shown that technological change has important labor market implications; this paper demonstrates one of the avenues through which this occurs. According to the theory of human capital, technological change will influence the retirement decisions of older workers in two ways. First, workers in industries characterized by high rates of technological change will have later retirement ages because these industries require larger amounts of on-the-job training. Second, an unexpected change in the industry's rate of technological change will induce older workers to retire sooner because the required amount of retraining will be an unattractive investment. The authors matched time-series data on rates of technological change and required amounts of training in 35 industrial sectors with data from the NLS Older Men's Survey to test these hypotheses. Results strongly supported both hypotheses. Cohort: M.

1625 BARTOLICH, EUGENE.
"A Study of Managerial Employee Propensity Towards Unionization." Ph.D. Dissertation, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1990.

This study is an empirical investigation into the extent and nature of managerial employee interest in unionization. Two national level surveys, the 1977 Quality of Employment Survey and the 1980 update of the NLS, and a 1988 area survey were screened by occupational code for managerial respondents. Based upon previous research, a priori hypotheses were formulated to test the effects of an array of explanatory variables upon the criterion variable, the respondents vote on the call for certification of a union. Explanatory variables tested represented personal, occupational, and industry characteristics identified in previous studies as being related to patterns of unionization. The array of variables was clustered into subsets of variables or constructs commensurate with the hypotheses. Hypotheses were tested for overall effect of the constructs, and individual variables were tested for their effect on the vote outcomes. Testing was done using the log linear model with the categorical level variables and analysis of variance with the continuous level ones. Results show an increasing trend in the percentage of managers voting for certification of the union for the period from 1977 through 1988. Constructs and individual variables affecting the vote on union certification varied with the respective data set. Substantially, the same variables that evoked a response among nonmanagerial personnel caused a like effect on the managers. The study supports the previous research on attitudes toward unionization and extends it to the managerial group. The study concludes that the managerial group displayed an increasing propensity towards unionization over the period 1977 through 1988, and it identifies the attitudes affecting this propensity. These results suggest that follow-up studies with other special groups in the work force are warranted in order to examine their propensity towards unionization. [UMI 91-21243] Cohort: B.

1626 BAYDAR, NAZLI and BROOKS-GUNN, J.
"Effects of Maternal Employment and Child Care Arrangements in Infancy on Preschoolers' Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes." *Developmental Psychology* 27, 6 (November 1991): 932-945.

The intersection of maternal employment and child care in the first three years of life is considered, vis-a-vis its effects on cognitive and behavioral outcomes in preschool children from the Children of the NLSY. Three sets of questions are addressed relating to the effects of maternal employment in the first three years, the effects of continuity, intensity and timing of employment in the first year, and the effects of different types of child-care arrangements over and above the expected maternal employment effect. The PPVT-R and BPI scores of 572 white children who were age three- and four-years were examined as outcomes. Employment in the first year of life, but not in the second or third years of life, had detrimental effects on the PPVT-R and BPI; no gender or poverty interactions were found. Children whose mothers worked less than an average of 10 hours per week in the first year had higher PPVT-R scores than those whose mothers worked more. Entering the work force in the fourth quarter of the child's first year of life resulted in higher PPVT-R scores and lower BPI scores than entering the work force earlier. Children whose mothers entered the work force in the second quarter of the first year of life had lower PPVT-R scores than those who entered in the first quarter. For children of employed mothers, babysitter care, grandmother care, and mother care in the first year of life were associated with lower BPI scores than father care. The beneficial effects of babysitter or grandmother care were stronger for girls than for boys, and the effects of maternal care were found for boys but not for girls. Grandmother and mother care during the first year were associated with higher PPVT-R scores for children in poverty and for boys. Reasons for the greater sensitivity in boys and children in poverty to child care type are discussed and several methodological issues considered. Cohort: Y C.

1628 BAYDAR, NAZLI and GRADY, WILLIAM.
"Predictors of Birth Planning Status and Its Consequences for Children." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

This paper investigates the predictors of having a wanted, mistimed or unwanted birth, and the consequences of birth planning status on children's developmental status. Whether an unintended birth is "unwanted" or "mistimed" is determined by: 1) the costs of the birth; and, 2) whether those costs are fixed or transitory. When the costs of a birth are high and fixed, all future births would be "unwanted". The analysis is based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Since 1982, pregnancy history and planning status information was obtained from all NLSY women on an annual basis. Planning status questions were asked of the mothers on the average at the fifth month of the pregnancy, and the status of 84% of children were recorded before their birth. Our target group of children consists of all children born between 1982 and 1984 NLSY surveys. Two child developmental outcomes are

considered: Behavioral-emotional development and cognitive development. Cohort: Y.

1629 BAYDAR, NAZLI; PAIKOFF, ROBERTA L.; and BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"Effects of Childcare Arrangements on Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes: Evidence from a National Sample of 3-4 Year Olds." Unpublished manuscript. Seattle: Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 1990. Cohort: Y C.

1630 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Predictors of the Presence of Parents in Households of Middle-Aged Women." Presented: Acapulco, Mexico, 14th International Congress of Genrontology, 1989.

Virtually all analyses of elderly parent-adult child coresidence have two commonalities: their population base is the elderly and the data are cross- sectional. In contrast, this investigation uses data from the NLS of Mature Woman to analyze the determinants of coresidence. Reports of household composition over four surveys during the years 1979-84 were used to create a binary dependent variable of adult child-parent (or parent-in-law) coresidence. Independent variables, usually based on information in the 1979 survey, included life status of parents and parents-in-law, number of brothers and sisters, marital status, presence of children (of middle-aged respondent), race, cohort, labor force participation of the female respondent, and income. Results of the logistic regression analyses indicate that family of origin and current family characteristics exert substantial effects on the likelihood of coresidence. Black middle-aged women are more likely to share a residence than whites. Surprisingly, neither labor force participation nor income exerted significant net effects. Substantive and methodological implications of the analysis are discussed. Cohort: W.

1631 BECK, SCOTT H.; COLE, BETTIE S.; and HAMMOND, JUDITH A.
"Religious Heritage and Premarital Sex: Evidence from a National Sample of Young Adults." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 30,2 (June 1991): 173-180.

Previous studies on attitudes or behavior regarding premarital sex of teenagers and young adults have generally found that while measures of religiosity (e.g., church attendance) are important, church affiliation has little, if any, impact. However, most of these studies used crude categorizations of affiliation. In this study, a more specific typology of religious organizations is created to assess the impact of religious heritage (parents' religious affiliation), as well as the affiliations of the young respondents, on premarital sexual intercourse. Data from the 1979 and 1983 interviews of the NLSY were used and four subsamples were created: white females, white males, black females and black males. Logistic regression was used to model the effects of religious affiliation contrasts along with control variables on two dichotomous dependent variables, premarital sex and teenage sex. For both white females and white males, a heritage of institutionalized sect membership (Pentecostals, Mormons and Jehovah's Witnesses primarily) produced the lowest likelihoods of premarital sex (adult or teenage). In certain models for the female and male white samples, Fundamentalists and Baptists also displayed lower probabilities of premarital sex compared to the contrast group of Mainline Protestants. Affiliation differences in premarital sex behavior were muted in the black samples, and among black males there were no significant differences. In special subsamples of white female and male "teen virgins", once again the institutionalized sect group exhibited the lowest probabilities of premarital sex, even when controlling for church attendance. It thus appears that religious heritage is a relevant factor not only in the formation of attitudes regarding sexuality but also in regard to sexual behavior of adolescents and young adults. Cohort: Y.

1633 BELSKY, JAY and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Early and Extensive Maternal Employment and Young Children's Socioemotional Development: Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 1083-1098.

Using information pertaining to maternal employment, child care and the socioemotional development of four-to-six-year-old children whose mothers were studied as part of the NLSY, the effects of early and extensive maternal employment/child care were assessed. Families and children were compared as a function of mother's employment across the child's first three years of life. After controlling for differences which existed between families at the time

of children's births, it was found that children whose mothers were employed full- time beginning in their first or second year of life (and extensively thereafter) scored more poorly on a composite measure of adjustment (behavior problems + insecurity-compliance) than children whose mothers were not (or only minimally) employed during their first three years. Follow-up analyses revealed that this effect was restricted to the compliance component of the composite adjustment measure, and that children with early and extensive maternal employment/child care experience were significantly more noncompliant than age mates without such early experience. These results are discussed in terms of the current infant day care/ early maternal employment controversy. Cohort: Y C.

1635 BELSKY, JAY and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Scientific Criticism and the Study of Early and Extensive Maternal Employment." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 1107-1110.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. Belsky and Eggebeen begin their rejoinder to the commentaries on the Belsky and Eggebeen report in this issue with a thought experiment--in fact three thought experiments. They implore the critics to "imagine first that the Belsky and Eggebeen report was not an investigation of the association between early and extensive maternal employment and young children's adjustment, controlling for background factors, but rather a study of the effects of teenage parenthood, child abuse, maternal depression, or poverty--and the results were exactly the same: that children of teenage, depressed, or impoverished parents scored lower on adjustment and were less compliant. Or imagine instead that our investigation was carried out exactly as described, but the results were just the opposite; that is, early and extensive employment was related to higher adjustment and greater cooperation with adults. Or, as a final consideration, imagine that the analyses carried out had been exactly the same as reported, only an index of quality of child care had been available for inclusion in the study; when it was added to the regression model, the statistical effect of early and extensive maternal employment was significantly attenuated, and children who experienced higher-quality care scored higher on adjustment and lower on compliance than those who experienced lower-quality care." After imaging these three scenarios, they pose this simple question: "Would the commentaries to these studies have been different from those concerning the current Belsky and Eggebeen report?" Cohort: Y C.

1638 BERGER, MARK C. and LEIGH, J. PAUL.
"Schooling, Self-Selection, and Health." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,3 (Summer 1989): 433-455.

A study investigates the validity of alternative explanations for the observed schooling-good health correlation. Empirical models are tested with data from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I and the NLS of Young Men. The models are estimated using four different measures of overall health: disability, functional limitations, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures. The results uniformly show that the direct effect of schooling on health is more important than the effect of unobservables, such as rate of time discount. An important implication for public policy is that the results suggest that education programs aimed at increasing the public's knowledge about health can be used to improve the overall level of health in society. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

1639 BICAKSIZ, A.
"PC-based Model for Estimating Regional Recruit Markets." Master thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

This thesis develops a personal-computer-based (PC-based) model to utilize research results for the estimation of male high quality (HQ) and hightech (HITEC) qualified military available (QMA) population. HQ QMA are 17-21 year-old high school graduates scoring above the 50th percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). HITEC QMA are the HQ QMA who are mentally eligible for highly technical military occupations. Research underlying the PC based model estimates multinomial logistic regression equations using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Force Behavior (NLSY) data over a set of explanatory variables for which data are available at the county level. Using the PC-based model, nationwide county-level measures of regional male recruit markets by size and mental quality for 1990 through 2010 are estimated. The PC-based model and the nationwide market estimates may be useful

in recruiting management decisions such as resource allocation and recruiter goaling. Cohort: Y.

1640 BISHOP, JOHN H.
"The Productivity Consequences of What is Learned in High School." *Journal of Curriculum Studies* 22,2 (March-April 1990): 101-126.

This article refutes the claim of "A Nation at Risk" that preparation in science, mathematics, and language arts increases economic benefits. Utilizing data from the NLSY 1979-1986, the author finds that more science and math does not enhance economic benefits for noncollege bound males. [ERIC EJ411091] Cohort: Y.

1641 BISHOP, JOHN H.
"Signalling Academic Achievement to the Labor Market: Testimony to the House Education Labor Committee Hearing on H.R. 1." Center for Advanced Human Resource Studies, Cornell University, ILR School, March 1991.

The question that is raised by statistics such as these is "Why do American voters choose to pay teachers so little?" Why do voters not demand higher standards of academic achievement at local schools? Why do school boards allocate scarce education dollars to interscholastic athletics and the band rather than better mathematics teachers and science laboratories? Why do students avoid difficult courses? Why do American parents hold their children and schools to lower academic standards than parents in other countries? The fundamental cause of all of the above problems is the lack of economic rewards for hard study and learning. Only 20-23 % of 10th graders believe that biology, chemistry, physics or geometry is needed to qualify for their first choice occupation (LSAY, 1988). Their perception of the labor market is correct. The American labor market fails to reward effort and achievement in high school. Analysis of the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey indicates that during the first 10 years after leaving high school, greater competence in science, language arts and mathematical reasoning lowers wages and increases the unemployment of young men. For young women, verbal and scientific competencies have no effect on wage rates and a one grade level increase in mathematical reasoning competence raises wage rates by only one-half of one percent. Cohort: Y.

1642 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L.; BLOOM, DAVID E.; and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Fertility Timing, Wages, and Human Capital." Working Paper No. 3422, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

Women who have first births relatively late in life earn higher wages. This paper offers an explanation of this fact based on a simple life-cycle model of human capital investment and timing of first birth. The model yields conditions (that are plausibly satisfied) under which late childbearers will tend to invest more heavily in human capital than early childbearers. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women, the empirical analysis finds results consistent with the higher wages of late childbearers arising primarily through greater measurable human capital investment. Cohort: G.

1643 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L.; BLOOM, DAVID E.; and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Fertility Timing, Wages, and Human Capital." Forthcoming: *Journal of Population Economics.*

Women who have first births relatively late in life earn higher wages. This paper offers an explanation of this fact based on a simple life-cycle model of human capital investment and timing of first birth. The model yields conditions (that are plausibly satisfied) under which late childbearers will tend to invest more heavily in human capital than early childbearers. The empirical analysis finds results consistent with the higher wages of late childbearers arising primarily through greater measurable human capital investment. Revised, July 1992. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the March 1989 annual meetings of the Population Association of America. Cohort: G.

1644 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L. and NEUMARK, DAVID.

"Omitted-Ability Bias and the Increase in the Return to Schooling." Working Paper No. 3693, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990 Forthcoming: Journal of Labor Economics.

Over the 1980s, there were sharp increases in the return to schooling estimated with conventional wage regressions. Using both a signaling model and a human capital model, this paper explores how the relationship between ability and schooling could have changed over this period in ways that would have increased the schooling coefficient in these regressions. The empirical results reject the hypothesis that an increase in the upward bias of the schooling coefficient, due to a change in the relationship between ability and schooling, underlies the observed increase in the return to education over the 1980s. It was also found that the increase in the return to education has occurred largely for workers with relatively high levels of academic ability. Cohort: Y.

1645 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L. and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Unobserved Ability, Efficiency Wages, and Interindustry Wage Differentials." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (November 1992): 1421-1436.

An important area of research on the empirical validity of efficiency wage theory has focused on the role of industry effects in explaining variation in wages across workers. In this paper we test the unobserved ability explanation of interindustry and interoccupation wage differentials by explicitly incorporating measures of unobserved ability into wage regressions. The procedure we use may be an improvement over past attempts to account for unobserved ability using standard first difference estimators, since it is less likely to suffer from biases due to measurement error or selectivity. The major limitation of our approach is that we cannot control for variation in ability that is not reflected in the test scores that we use as indicators of ability. Our empirical results imply that interindustry and interoccupation wage differentials are, for the most part, not attributable to variation in unobserved labor quality or ability. Our estimates indicate that just over one tenth of the variation in interindustry wage differentials, and less than one fourth of the variation in interoccupation wage differentials, reflect differences in unobserved ability. Cohort: B Y.

1647 BLAU, DAVID M.
"Fertility, Employment, and Child Care." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University Square, 123 W Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997.

The goal of the proposed research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the interrelations among child care demand, labor supply, and fertility in families with young children. To accomplish this goal, the Youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS-Y) for the years 1982 through 1986 will be used. The NLS-Y contains perhaps the most comprehensive information available at the household level on utilization of child-care by families with young children. The child-care data will be used together with labor supply and fertility information from the NLS-Y over the same five-year period. Some of the important issues to be addressed in the study include the following: (1) How does the cost of child care affect labor supply decisions of mothers of young children and other family members, both at a given time and over time? (2) How does the cost of child care affect the timing of births? (3) How does the cost of child care affect the quality of child care purchased in the market and the demand for market versus informal (nonmarket) care? (4) What are the determinants of the cost of child care? (5) How stable are child-care arrangements and do changes in child-care arrangements reflect dissatisfaction with current arrangements or changes in the circumstances surrounding employment? (6) How does the myriad of available child-care subsidies affect fertility, employment, and child-care decisions and what factors determine whether a family chooses to receive a particular type of subsidy? Answers to these and related questions are important both for contributing to a general understanding of the determinants of crucial aspects of family behavior and for an understanding of the possible behavioral effects induced by government policies. A variety of statistical procedures will be employed in the analysis, to exploit the panel feature of the data. These include discrete time hazard rate models, tobit models, and Poisson regression models. Cohort: Y.

1648 BLAU, DAVID M. and ROBINS, PHILIP K.
"Child Care Demand and Labor Supply of Young Mothers Over Time." *Demography* 28,3 (August 1991): 333-351.

This study uses data from the NLSY 1979-1986 to examine trends in fertility, labor supply, and child care demand among a sample of young women. Generally, as the sample ages (from 21 to 25 years, on average), the women become increasingly more likely to have young children, to be employed, and to purchase child care in the market. A multivariate analysis reveals that rising wage rates and changes in household structure are the most important determinants of these upward trends. A hazard rate analysis reveals that the upward trends are not solely the result of entry into these states -- a considerable amount of exiting from these states also occurs. Overall, the panel data indicate that NLSY young women are in a volatile stage of their lives when many economic and demographic factors are changing, and that they seem to be responding to these changes by altering their labor supply and child care behavior. Cohort: Y.

1649 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and GRAHAM, JOHN W.
"Black-White Differences in Wealth and Asset Composition." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 105,2 (May 1990): 321-339.

Racial differences in the magnitude and composition of wealth are examined using data from the 1976 and 1978 NLS of Young Men and Young Women. On average, it is found that: (1) young black families hold 18% of the wealth of young white families; and (2) these black families hold their wealth in proportionately different forms. Blacks share a variety of characteristics that may lower their net worth relative to whites, including lower income and such demographic factors as a higher incidence of central city residence and families with single heads. The income difference is found to be the largest single factor explaining racial differences in wealth. However, even after controlling for income and other demographic factors, as much as 3/4 of the wealth gap remains. The causes of these differences are explored. It is concluded that racial differences in intergenerational transfers and, to a lesser extent, barriers to the accumulation of business and home equity most likely play a role. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

1650 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and GROSSBERG, ADAM J.
"Maternal Labor Supply and Children's Cognitive Development." Working Paper No. 3536, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

This paper analyzes the relationship between maternal labor supply and children's cognitive development, using a sample of three- and four-year old children of female respondents from the 1986 NLSY. Respondents of the NLSY were aged 21-29 in 1986; thus the sample consists of children of relatively young mothers. The authors show that for this group the impact of maternal labor supply depends upon when it occurs. Maternal employment is found to have a negative impact when it occurs in the first year of the child's life and a potentially offsetting positive effect when it occurs during the second and subsequent years. Some evidence was found that boys are more sensitive to maternal labor supply than girls, though the gender difference is not significant. The negative first-year effect is not mitigated to any great extent by the increased maternal income that accompanies it, though the increase in maternal income does appear to play an important role in producing the positive effect in the second and later years. Cohort: Y C.

1651 BOCK, R. DARRELL and MOORE, ELSIE G.J.
Advantage and Disadvantage: A Profile of American Youth. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1986.

This book presents detailed information on the 1980 administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to respondents in the civilian and military NLSY, a nationally representative group of young men and women then ages 15-23. Included is information on: (1) the sampling methods used to select the three 1979 NLSY subsamples; (2) procedures used to recruit and test respondents for the special 1980 ASVAB testing; (3) a brief history of the ASVAB test; and (4) details on each of the ten independent ASVAB tests which measure knowledge and skills in such areas as general science, arithmetic reasoning, numerical operations, mathematical knowledge, etc. Effects of selected background factors on the ASVAB tests were examined. Findings indicated that average scores on some or all of the ASVAB tests were related to such background factors as sex, highest grade completed, race/ethnicity, economic status, region of residence at age 14, and mother's highest grade completed. Appendices provide a review

of the literature on vocational testing and a discussion of the issues of validity and reliability of the ASVAB. Cohort: Y.

1652 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 107,1 (February 1991): 123-150.

The relationship between ethnicity and intergenerational mobility is examined. The main hypothesis is that ethnicity acts as an externality in the production function for human capital. In particular, the quality of the ethnic environment in which a person is raised, called ethnic capital, influences the skills and labor market outcomes of the children. To assess the importance of ethnic capital, data from the General Social Surveys and the NLSY were examined. The empirical evidence shows that ethnic capital plays a major role in intergenerational mobility. The skills and labor market outcomes of today's generation depend on the skills and labor market experiences both of their parents and of the ethnic group in the parents' generation. Second, the introduction of ethnic capital into the analysis shows that there is much more persistence of skills and earnings capacity across generations than is generally believed. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1653 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Immigration and Ethnicity: A Research Agenda." (In-Progress Research). NSF. University of California-San Diego, Economics, San Diego, CA 92093.

The notion that social, cultural, and economic differences between immigrants and natives fade over the course of a few generations is the essence of the assimilation hypothesis. Recent sociological and historical research rejects the hypothesis that full assimilation is an unavoidable outcome of the ethnic experience. This literature stresses the fact that the United states remains a multicultural, pluralistic society and cites as evidence the social, cultural, and economic differences that exist and persist among ethnic groups. The purpose of this project is to develop a theoretical and empirical analysis of why and how these ethnic differences in skills and earnings persist across generations. The operational hypothesis of the study is that ethnicity acts as an externality in the human capital accumulation process. The simplest version of this hypothesis states that the skills of the next generation depend not only parental inputs, but also on the average quality of the ethnic environment in which these investments are made. The introduction of ethnic capital into an economic model of intergenerational mobility has an important, fundamental implication: ethnic differences and skills and earning observed in this generation are likely to persist for many generations and these difference may not be amenable to easy eradication. This hypothesis will be tested using a number of data sets, including the General Social Surveys, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, and Public Use Samples of the U.S. Census. Cohort: Y.

1654 BORJAS, GEORGE J.; BRONARS, STEPHEN G.; and TREJO, STEPHEN J.
"Assimilation and the Earnings of Young Internal Migrants." Working Paper, University of California - Santa Barbara, 1989.

Labor market assimilation, the process by which migrants acquire location-specific human capital relevant to their destination labor market, has proven to be an empirically important aspect of the post-migration earnings profiles of international migrants. In this paper the authors present evidence that a similar phenomenon occurs for young internal migrants in the United States. Using data from the NLSY, the authors examine how the hourly earnings of interstate migrants are affected by the number of years they have spent in their destination state. Cross-section estimates imply that internal migrants to a state initially earn about ten percent less than demographically comparable natives, but because the earnings growth experienced by recent migrants exceeds that of natives, this wage differential disappears within a few years. First-difference wage growth regressions produce similar but imprecise point estimates. Earnings assimilation is found to take place at a faster pace and end sooner for internal migrants as compared to similarly aged international migrants. Moreover, the initial wage disadvantage suffered by internal migrants depends upon the distance moved and economic conditions in the destination labor market. Individuals moving within the same census region experience much less earnings disruption than do interregional migrants, and the initial wage differential

between natives and migrants is smaller in states enjoying more rapid employment growth. Cohort: Y.

1655 BORJAS, GEORGE J.; BRONARS, STEPHEN G.; and TREJO, STEPHEN J.
"Assimilation and the Earnings of Young Internal Migrants." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 74,1 (February 1992): 170-175.

The question of whether young internal migrants in the US experience economic assimilation as they adapt to their new residential location is examined. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the analysis examines how the hourly earnings of interstate migrants are affected by the number of years they have spent in their destination state. The results indicate that internal migrants initially earn less than natives, but because the earnings growth experienced by recent migrants exceeds that of natives, this wage differential disappears within a few years. Moreover, the initial wage disadvantage suffered by internal migrants depends upon the distance moved and economic conditions in the destination labor market. Individuals moving within the same census region experience much less earnings disruption than interregional migrants do, and the initial wage differential between natives and migrants is smaller in states enjoying more rapid employment growth. Cohort: Y.

1656 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.; and SANTOS, RICHARD; et alia.
"Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report: Youth and the Labor Market - 1979." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This is the first report on a nationally representative sample of the 32.9 million civilian young people who were ages 14-21 on January 1, 1979. This first survey shows that young Americans are very much interested in work; more than half of these young persons were either working or looking for work. Many young persons carry both school and work responsibilities. Race and sex discrimination in the labor market continued to cause problems for youth. Minorities had equal aspirations for education, were more willing to work, and were seeking employment as conscientiously as white youth. The difference appeared to be that employers discounted their contribution as employees because of their race or ethnic background. Many young persons drop out of school and begin immediately to have employment problems. About 2.6 million young men and women had participated in government training programs between the first day of 1978 and their interview date in 1979. In this report further details are provided about the employment and unemployment status of these young persons, their reactions to school, their assessment of Federal Government training programs, their vocational training, their attitudes toward work and their aspirations and expectations for the future. Cohort: Y.

1657 BOUND, JOHN.
"Self-Reported Versus Objective Measures of Health in Retirement Models." *Journal of Human Resources* 26,1 (Winter 1991): 106-138.

Labor supply models are sensitive to the measures of health used. When self-reported measures are used, health seems to play a larger role and economic factors a smaller role than when more objective measures are used. While this may indicate biases inherent in using self-reported measures, there are reasons to be suspicious of more objective measures as well. A statistical model incorporating both self-reported and objective measures of health shows the potential biases involved in using either measure or in using one to instrument the other. The model is initially unidentified, but incorporating outside information on the validity of self-reported measures confirms fears about both the self-reported and objective measures available on such data sets as the Retirement History Survey or the NLS of Older Men. Results using both kinds of measures can, however, be used to bound the actual effects of health and other factors on labor force behavior. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: M.

1658 BRADBURN, NORMAN M.; FRANKEL, MARTIN R.; BAKER, REGINALD P.; and PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.

"A Comparison of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) with Paper-and-Pencil (PAPI) Interviews in the National Longitudinal Study of Youth." Presented, Phoenix, AZ, American Association of Public Opinion Research, May 1991.

The effects of CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) versus PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) are discussed in relation to the experimental use of CAPI in the 1989 NLSY. Five possible effects are considered: interviewer error; length; anonymity; respondent motivation; and other. CAPI reduces the number of interviewer skip errors; not only does the interviewer have greater control of the presentation of questions and subsequent contingency questions/branching patterns but also s/he records fewer "Don't Knows" and item refusals. While length of interviews exhibit little difference between CAPI and PAPI, respondents' feelings of anonymity, as evidenced by frequency of reported alcohol-related problems, may be greater with CAPI. Also, CAPI has a positive or neutral effect on respondent motivation; although response rates do not increase, CAPI respondents are rated by their interviewers as being more cooperative. Finally, a higher proportion of those interviewed by CAPI reported being paid hourly, introducing an unexplained difference. Cohort: Y N.

1659 BRADBURN, NORMAN M.; FRANKEL, MARTIN R.; HUNT, EDWIN; and INGELS, JULIA; et alia.
"A Comparison of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) With Personal Interviews in the National Longitudinal Study of Labor Behavior-Youth Cohort." In: *Proceedings of the 1991 Annual Research Conference.* Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1991): 389-397.

The purpose of this experiment was to assess the effect of conducting interviews in Round 12 of the NLSY by the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method as compared with the traditional paper-and-pencil personal interview method. The experiment was conducted on one-half of the total sample and excluded respondents who had to be interviewed outside the United States and/or in Spanish. Interviewers were assigned cases in the same geographical region and, where possible, were matched with respondents for ethnicity. Assignment to the proper experimental or control group was done through random assignment of interviewers. Thus the experiment reflects actual field practices. The paper will report on the operational problems in conducting the experiment. Cohort: Y N.

1660 BRADDOCK, JOMILLS H. and MCPARTLAND, JAMES M.
"Social Psychological Processes that Perpetuate Racial Segregation: The Relationship Between School and Employment Segregation." *Journal of Black Studies* 19,3 (March 1989): 267-289.

Interview data from the black subsample (N=472 females and 602 males) of the NLSY are used to investigate the effects of school desegregation on subsequent employment desegregation. Findings show that in the North, net of individual differences in sex, age, occupational status, and local demographic conditions, blacks from desegregated schools are more likely to be employed in desegregated occupational work groups. Moreover, in racially mixed employment settings, blacks from desegregated school backgrounds make fewer racial distinctions about the friendliness of their coworkers or about the competence of their employment supervisors. In contrast, blacks from segregated schools perceived desegregated coworker groups to be slightly less friendly and white supervisors to be significantly less competent. The results are discussed in terms of theories of intervening social-psychological processes that link desegregation across different institutional settings and stages of the life cycle. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1661 BROOKS-GUNN, J. and BAYDAR, NAZLI.
"Effects of Child-Care Arrangements on Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes in 3- and 4-Year-Olds: Evidence from the Children of the NLSY." Presented: Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Effects of early childhood care experience using data from the Children of the NLSY are examined, focusing on patterns of child care over the first three years of life and their effects on black and white and poor and non- poor 3- and 4-year olds. Child verbal ability (PPVT-R) was associated with early child-care arrangements for white children

living in poverty, such that: (1) grandmother care was the optimal form of early care; (2) care by relatives other than mothers and grandmothers exerts a negative effect; (3) the transition to center-based care in the second year of life was negative, compared to grandmother or mother care; and (4) the transition to center-based care in the third year was not negative. Small but significant maternal employment effects are seen for employment in the first but not the second or third years of the child's life. For employed mothers, type of child care used in the first, but not the second and third years of life, is associated with PPVT-R scores. Cohort: Y C.

1662 BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"Outcomes of Multigenerational Child Care Arrangements." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Educational Testing Service, Rosedale Road, Princeton, NJ 08541.

This project will study the prevalence and consequences of multigenerational child care and living arrangements. Its aims are fourfold: (1) to study the prevalence of grandchild care and co- residence with grandchildren among grandmothers of different ages, ethnicity and socioeconomic status; (2) to study the mental health, physical health, employment and income consequences of such arrangements for the grandmothers; (3) to study the prevalence of receiving care from grandparent and residing with grandparents among children of different ages, ethnicity and socioeconomic status categories; and (4) to study the cognitive, developmental and behavioral outcomes of these arrangements for children. Three different data sets will be used to achieve these aims. The National Survey of Families and Households will allow the estimation of national prevalence rates and making models of consequences of assuming child care responsibilities for grandmothers. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth will allow the estimation of these prevalence rates for children of the survey others, born between 1958 and 1965. The Baltimore study is a small 20-tear longitudinal study of a Black urban sample, which will allow us to examine the long term consequences of multigenerational arrangements throughout the life course. Findings will have implications for 1) issues related to development during early childhood; (2) correlates of mental, physical and economic well being of women in late adulthood; (3) understanding of alternative living arrangements in U.S. that emerged simultaneously with decreasing mortality and marital stability, increasing non-marital childbearing and women's participation in the labor force; and (4) developing policies concerned with optimizing the care of children at risk. Cohort: Y C.

1663 BROWN, JAMES N. and LIGHT, AUDREY L.
"Interpreting Panel Data on Job Tenure." *Journal of Labor Economics* 10, 3 (July 1992): 219-257.

This paper discusses the quality of job tenure data within two longitudinal data sets, the PSID and the NLS (Older Men and Young Men). It focuses on two major issues facing researchers using these data sources, namely: (1) the ability to identify distinct jobs within each data set; and (2) the choice of how and whether to clean the data to ensure that tenure and time increment by the same amount within jobs. The following four problems are highlighted: (1) The use of error- ridden tenure data to identify job changes may seriously reduce the reliability of estimates that require precise information about job changes. Estimates of the effect of job change on wage growth and the effects of many covariates on the probability of job separation appear especially sensitive to this problem. (2) Researchers who must identify job changes from tenure responses are likely to overstate the precision of their estimates, because standard errors (as conventionally computed) do not account for the effect of partition error on parameter estimates. (3) The failure to use internally consistent tenure sequences can lead to misleading conclusions about the slope of wage-tenure profiles. It does not appear to matter how internal consistency is imposed, as long as it is done. (4) The inclusion of jobs that contain unusually inconsistent tenure responses can alter the results in certain applications. Methods for utilizing these data are offered and recommendations for improvements in the PSID and NLS survey instruments suggested. Cohort: B M.

1664 BROWN, MARTHA.
"Career Disruption Effects on Early Wages: A Comparison of Mothers and Women Without Children." M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This thesis examines differences between mothers and non-mothers in the relative disruption of careers and the process

of earnings attainment. Combining human capital and dual labor market theories, the author hypothesizes that (1) mothers' and non-mothers' careers diverge both with respect to accumulated human capital and to the occupational labor market characteristics of their jobs; and (2) these variations are reflected in differential patterns of earnings attainment between the two groups. These hypotheses are tested on a sample of 5,314 women drawn from the NLSY who worked at any time between 1984 and 1987 (85% of the sample). Descriptive results reveal that mothers' careers are substantially more disrupted than the careers of non-mothers, and are characterized by lower wage jobs entailing less substantively complex work in occupational labor markets more heavily dominated by women and minorities. OLS analyses of earnings run separately for mothers and non-mothers indicates that while human capital accumulation plays the most important role in determining non-mothers' wages, occupational content and labor market composition outweigh human capital as determinants of mothers' wages. The disappearance of the negative effect of number of children on mothers' wages when indicators of career disruption are controlled suggests that motherhood is detrimental to women's earnings primarily because of its effects on labor force participation patterns. Cohort: Y.

1665 BRYANT, RICHARD R.
"Impact of Substance Abuse on Labor Supply and Wages." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. University of Missouri 106 Humanities-Social Sciences, Rolla, MO 65401.

This project is intended to describe and analyze the relation between alcohol and drug use and the effects of this use on the wages and labor supply of young workers. The central hypotheses to be tested are three: first, alcohol or drug use has an impact on the labor market experience of young adults, depending on characteristics of use; second, the impact of alcohol and drug use is larger than would be predicted on the basis of analysis of either substance independently, and third, substance abuse has an impact quantitatively different than use and this difference is due to social, psychological, and economic variables in addition to the characteristics of use. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience, 1979-1988, provides the data base for the investigation, and the methodology employed is derived from statistical and economic theory. Wage and annual hours worked equations will be estimated for "nonusers" and for "users" taking into account possible self-selection bias. Measurement error models will be used to determine the sensitivity of the estimated parameters to possible under-reporting of substance use among select groups of surveyed respondents. Estimates from the wage and hours worked equations will be used to predict the difference in labor income between an alcohol and/or drug user and a nonuser. Comparisons between users/nonusers will also be made by sex and race. Policy implications of estimated user/nonuser differences will be discussed in the context of the overall social cost of substance abuse. Cohort: Y.

1666 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Child Care Arrangements of Young Working Mothers." Work and Family, Report 820, U.S. Department of Labor, 1992.

This issue of the BLS series, Work and Family, focuses on child care arrangements of young working mothers. Information on primary child care arrangements used by employed mothers for their youngest preschool age child, collected during the 1988 NLSY fielding, is highlighted. Illustrative tables depict type of child care arrangement utilized (e.g., relative, nonrelative, child care center, etc.) and average weekly child care expenditure for working mothers as a whole as well as differences by marital status, race, educational attainment, hours of work, mother's earnings, and receipt of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Information on the type of child care arrangement used by dual earner families with different number of overlapping work hours is also presented. NLSY data indicate that while the majority of couples have over 6 overlapping hours of work a day, over 10 percent of dual-earner couples have 2 hours or fewer of overlap. Those couples who have fewer than 2 hours of overlap in employment are much more likely to use a relative for care than do other couples. The use of nonrelatives for care increases dramatically for those couples with more than 2 hours of overlap in employment. Those with at least 4 hours of overlap in employment use child-care centers more frequently than others. Working couples having between 2 and 6 hours of overlap include the highest proportion of mothers taking care of the child while at work. Finally, the issue of work lost by either a mother or her spouse and its relationship to overlapping work hours and type of child care arrangement is explored. While on average, 4.1 percent of working mothers or spouses lost work within the last 4 weeks due to child care problems, there exists considerable variation in lost work by the extent of overlap. In particular, it appears

that those couples with more than 6 hours of overlap in work hours are less likely to lose work due to child care problems. This may be due to the fact that those couples with over 6 overlapping hours are more likely to use child care centers and nonrelatives, arrangements which provide care during regular work hours and are a less uncertain form of care. Cohort: Y.

1667 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Child Care Arrangements of Young Working Mothers." *Work and Family*, Report #820. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.

Uses the 1988 data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth on the income of men, aged 23 to 31, who are noncustodial fathers. Based on 872 men who are non custodial fathers examines the father's income needed to pay the hypothetical minimum assured benefit for the children with whom they do not live. Sixty-five percent of young noncustodial fathers could pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit with less than two-fifths of their gross income. For example, 35 percent could pay at least the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit using less than one-fifth of their income and 30 percent would use between one-fifth and two-fifths. At the other end of the income range, however, 9 percent have no income; to pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit, 14 percent would pay four-fifths or more of their income and 12 percent would use between two-fifths and four-fifths of their income. Also estimated the payments these same fathers would be required to make under a percentage-of-income guideline, typical of state child support guidelines, and then compared these payments with the hypothetical minimum assured benefit. We found that 34 percent of the fathers would be required to pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit; 9 percent would pay nothing because they have no income; and 57 percent would be required to pay part of the minimum assured benefit. 29 percent would be exempt from making child support payments; and 37 percent would be required to pay a part of the minimum assured benefit. In particular, 6 percent of young noncustodial fathers would have their payments lowered because full payment would cause them to live in poverty. Policy makers can use these data in considering how much they want to require noncustodial fathers to pay for the support of their children under a child support assurance system. Cohort: Y.

1668 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Education and Training of American Workers." Paper Prepared for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development National Experts Group on Training Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1990.

This paper describes briefly the following surveys that have been conducted to determine the amount and thrust of employee training in the United States: (1) household surveys including the Current Population Survey, the NLS, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the University of Michigan Time Use study; and employer surveys, including the 1974 survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Institute of Education and National Center for Research in Vocational Education surveys, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employee Benefit Survey, state and local surveys, the Battelle Human Affairs Research Center survey, and apprenticeship surveys. The paper also describes ways to determine costs and effects of training. The surveys provide the following information: (1) the likelihood of training declines with age, but increases with education; (2) men and whites are more likely to receive training than women and blacks; (3) the likelihood of training increases with firm size; (4) most training is informal; and (5) training increases future earnings of workers, but which kinds of training do so and how well training pays is uncertain. Information not provided by the surveys, however, includes the definition of training, the total amount of training received by workers, the cost of training, and changes in training over time. The report proposes that these questions be answered by a multistage survey. [ERIC ED330892] Cohort: N.

1669 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Employer-Provided Training Among Young Adults." *Work and Family*, Report 838, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993.

This report presents information on employer-provided training using data from the Youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These data describe a sample of young men and women who were between the ages of 14 and 22 in 1979 and who have been interviewed annually since that year. This survey contains some of the most

comprehensive data currently available on training among young adults. Between the years of 1979 and 1986, the survey collected information about the occurrence and duration of all government-sponsored training programs and all privately supported training that lasted at least 4 weeks. In subsequent years, the training questions in the survey changed in order to ask respondents about all types of training (up to four programs) since the last interview, regardless of duration. Potential sources of training include business schools, apprenticeships, vocational and technical institutes, correspondence courses, company training, seminars outside of work, and vocational rehabilitation centers. These sources of training exclude any training received through formal schooling. It is important to emphasize that the measures of training do not capture informal training. Hence, any learning that occurs through methods such as observing coworkers, learning by doing, or speaking with supervisors is not measured here. Cohort: Y.

1670 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Jobs Held and Weeks Worked by Young Adults." *Work and Family*, Report 827, U.S. Department of Labor, (August) 1992.

This report presents information on the cumulative number of jobs and weeks of work for young workers using data from the Youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These data describe a sample of young men and women who were between the ages of 14 and 22 in 1979 and who have been interviewed annually since that year. A key feature of this survey is that it collects information in an event history format, in which dates are collected for the beginning and ending of important events. In the case of work, the starting date for every jab is recorded, and if a person stops work far that employer, the ending date is recorded as well. For multiple jobholders, information is gathered for each job, with starting and ending dates. Periods of non work within a job, such as periods on layoff, or when ill, pregnant, and so forth are also recorded. By recording the dates of all jobs and all periods of non work, the survey provides a nearly complete and continuous employment history for each individual in the sample. This discussion of young workers gives the average number of jobs held and average weeks of work since age 18. The sample is restricted to those who were age 18 or younger as of January 1, 1978. The time frame analyzed runs from January 1, 1978 to January 1, 1990. Consequently, averages are computed for individuals for ages 18 through 29. Cohort: Y.

1671 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Part-Time Employment Transitions Among Young Women." *Work and Family*, Report 824, U.S. Department of Labor, (May) 1992.

This report takes a look at transitions of women into and out of part-time work by examining the same women over time, using data from the Young Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). The NLS provide information on a sample of women who were between the ages of 14 and 24 in 1968 and have been interviewed regularly since then. Two groups of women are studied: 1) those who were age 29 to 33 in 1978, and 2) those who were 29 to 33 in 1983. The labor force transitions of the two groups are compared over a 5-year period. Over the past 20 years, the labor force participation rate of women has increased dramatically. In 1970, 41.6 percent of women over age 16 participated in the labor force. By 1990, this rate increased to 57.5 percent. During this same period the growth of the service sector has expanded part-time employment because most part-time workers are employed in the services and retail trade industries. Part-time employment offers a variety of advantages and disadvantages to workers. Part-time work may provide the flexibility some workers desire to maintain family, personal, and employment responsibilities simultaneously. For persons who are entering or reentering the labor market after a prolonged absence, part-time employment may also serve to ease the transition into full-time employment. Part-time work, however, rarely provides the job security, promotion potential, or other nonmonetary benefits of full-time employment. As a result, part-time work is sometimes thought both to create and to limit opportunities. In 1988, an average of 13.3 million women worked part time, accounting for about two-thirds of all persons on such schedules. Women in the prime working ages, 25 to 54, were five times more likely than their male counterparts to work part time. These women accounted for nearly 40 percent of part-time employment. The substantial employment of women in part-time jobs makes any study of part-time work especially relevant to women. Cohort: G.

1672 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"What Researchers Have Learned from the National Longitudinal Surveys About Youth Unemployment." Report 828, U.S. Department of Labor, (August) 1992.

Unemployment rates of youth typically greatly exceed those of other workers. Therefore, it is interesting to examine the characteristics of unemployed youth, the length and frequency of their spells of unemployment, and the importance of the unemployment experience on them, both in the short run and the long run. This report summarizes some of the research that uses the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), with special reference to the employment problems of minority and disadvantaged youth. The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience are a collection of five surveys. They are: Young Men who were 14-24 in 1966, Older Men who were 45-59 in 1966, Mature Women who were 30-44 in 1967, Young Women who were 14-24 in 1968, and Youth who were 14-21 in 1979, which includes both sexes. Because of the large samples of youth and because NLS respondents have been surveyed once every year or two over an extended period, these data are well-suited to examining the long-run consequences of youth labor market experiences. In particular, the 1979 NLS Youth Cohort (NLSY) contains weekly work histories detailing each respondent's labor force status, hours worked, and employment at more than one job, permitting analyses that are not possible with other data series. The first section of this report gives an overview of the general characteristics of unemployed youths. The next section discusses issues relating to the duration and incidence of joblessness among youth. The third section surveys the literature on the consequences of youth joblessness. Section four discusses the longer term consequences of youth unemployment. In the fifth section, job search strategies of the young are discussed. Section six provides a brief conclusion. To summarize, NLS research has shown that blacks and whites appear to search for jobs in similar ways, both with regard to the search methods used and with regards to reservation wages for accepting a job offer. However, whites have more success in generating offers. This review has attempted to show the contribution that research using the NLS has made in understanding the problem of youth unemployment. Cohort: N.

1673 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Women in Their Forties." *Work and Family*, Report 843, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993.

This issue of Work and Family examines the labor market and marital status experiences of women in their forties using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women. These data track the experiences of women as they aged from 40 to 49 during the 1967-86 time period. Over 85 percent of these women worked at some time in their forties. On average, women worked 289 weeks, or about 58 percent of weeks worked by those who work a full-year each year during their forties over this time period. There are significant differences between women in labor force attachment and marital status transitions by race and education. In particular, among women in their forties, high school dropouts worked substantially fewer weeks, and were less likely to be in the labor force at both age 40 and age 49. They were also less likely to be married at both age 40 and age 49 than other women. Cohort: W.

1674 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Work Patterns of Women Near Retirement." *Work and Family*, Report 830, U.S. Department of Labor, 1992.

This report examines the labor market activity of older married women using data from the Mature Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). The survey provides the first adequate data for analyzing women's retirement behavior. The data provide information on a sample of women who were between the ages of 30 and 45 in 1967 and have been interviewed regularly since then. The analysis focuses on the years 1967-89, a period in which the age range of these women changed from 39-54 to 52-67. This time span and these age ranges provide an opportunity to capture the transition from work to retirement among women. Interviews were not conducted and data, therefore, are not available for the years 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, and 1987. Respondents who did not work at all between 1976 and 1989 are excluded from the analysis, so that only the retirement decisions of women with some work experience over this period are considered. Two questions concerning the work patterns of these women as they approach retirement are addressed. First, are there significant differences in the work trends of older married women and older single women? Second, what is the relationship between the labor market activity of wives and husbands in their later years? Cohort: W.

1681 BYRNE, DENNIS M.; MYERS, STEVEN C.; and KING, RANDALL H.
"Short Term Labour Market Consequences of Teenage Pregnancy." *Applied Economics* 23,12 (December 1991): 1819-1827.

To determine the impact that teenage pregnancy followed by a birth or an abortion has on labor market success, the relationship between teenage pregnancy and education and the effect of pregnancy on wages are examined. The data are from the NLSY, using 1984 and 1985 survey interview data. The results indicate that a live birth has a negative impact on years of education completed, wages, and labor supply. Young women who undergo abortions complete less schooling, on average, than a similarly aged never-pregnant group, leading to lower wages and less attachment to the labor market. While the greatest educational penalty - 1.8 years - is borne by a teenager who has a baby, the 0.53 year penalty faced by the teenager who aborts is also substantial. These women carry a career penalty into their early 20s in the form of lower education, lower wages, and higher wage elasticities. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1682 BYUN, YONGCHAN.
"Compositional and Processual Aspects of Living Arrangements Among Elderly Black Men and White Men with European Heritage Across Developmental Time." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1991.

This dissertation focused on the variations in elderly male living arrangements across race/ethnic subgroups, at large, and across developmental time. Of particular interest were the roles played by compositional and processual dynamics in race/ethnic variations in elderly living arrangements through the incorporation of a set of intervening determinants and interactions combining these determinants. Three mechanisms affecting the decision to live in a specific living arrangement, namely, preference, feasibility, and availability, were assessed. These three mechanisms were considered to be a function of social structural placement (race/ethnicity and a set of intervening determinants), the individual, and historical time both directly and indirectly. Six specific intervening determinants were examined in this study, namely, education, residential environment, net assets, disability, marital status, and number of surviving children. A pooled sample (N = 8,334) drawn from the 1971, 1976, and 1981 survey rounds of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) was utilized for this research. The general findings of this research suggest that there are variations in elderly living arrangements across race/ethnic subgroups. In other words, each of the three contrasting groups, namely, (1) Northwestern European origin White men (NW White men) versus native born and native parentage White men (U.S. White men), (2) Southern, Central, and Eastern European origin white men (SCE White men) versus U.S. White men, and (3) Black men versus U.S. White men, reveal separate patterns in the choice of elderly male living arrangements. The contrast between NW White men and U.S. White men reveals no differences in results of coresidence with adult relatives. In contrast, SCE White men have significantly higher levels of coresidence with adult relatives compared to U.S. White men, and this pattern does not diminish with the inclusion of the intervening determinants and their interactions. Among Black men, significantly higher levels of coresidence are observed relative to U.S. White men. However, the differences disappear with the inclusion of the intervening determinants. Cohort: M.

1683 CAMERON, A. COLIN and MACURDY, THOMAS E.
"A Description of the Earnings and Employment Experiences of Youth." Presented: San Diego, Meetings of the Western Economics Association, 1990.

Remarkably little is known about the patterns and volatility of labor market activities of youth over a 12-month horizon. Data from the NLSY on earnings and employment experiences are categorized by 13 age-education groups and six years. Variation across different age-education groups, variation over time, and variation within each age-education group are summarized. The observed variation across different age-education groups is consistent with a priori beliefs. The observed variation over time is consistent with the business cycle of the early 1980s. Within each age-education group there is a substantial variation in labor market experiences. Even at the individual level, there is substantial variation in labor market experiences over the course of a calendar year. Cohort: Y.

1684 CAMPBELL, PAUL B. and LAUGHLIN, SUZANNE.
"Participation in Vocational Education: An Overview of Patterns and Their Outcomes." Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1991.

A study combined information from two national longitudinal surveys that have followed the life events of thousands of young people during and after high school and used multivariate regression analyses to create a profile of vocational graduates and outcomes of vocational education. The study used data from the NLSY and the High School and Beyond survey. Some of the findings of the study are the following: (1) vocational graduates make up 36-48 percent of all secondary graduates, with women usually outnumbering men; (2) students from families of lowest socioeconomic status are overrepresented in the vocational curriculum compared to their proportion in the general population; (3) less severely handicapped students are served by vocational education in proportion to their actual numbers; (4) about 42 percent of vocational graduates get first jobs related to their training; (5) the more credits earned in a vocational specialty and the higher the grades earned in that specialty, the greater the likelihood of getting and keeping a training-related job; (6) earnings advantages result to vocational graduates who develop a marketable skill and obtain a job related to that training; (7) participation in vocational education reduces the likelihood of students dropping out; and (8) gender differences are pronounced. Recommendations were made for further research, incentive to special groups, program continuation, and program development. [ERIC ED328797] Cohort: Y.

1685 CASPER, LYNNE M. and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Family Networks in Prenatal and Postnatal Health." *Social Biology* 37,1-2 (Spring-Summer 1990): 84-101.

This paper examined the effects of kin access on prenatal health practices, birth outcome, and postnatal health practice for infants born to black and white mothers (aged 21-28 yrs) in the U.S. in 1984-86. Data were compiled from (1) the NLSY, (2) the Children of the NLSY, and (3) special kin access data files. There was no evidence supporting the notion that kin access positively affected the prenatal and postnatal health practices of young mothers. Young mothers who resided with their mothers or other adult kin, and those who are in close proximity to them, were no more likely to seek prenatal care during the first trimester or to avoid smoking or drinking during pregnancy. [APA] Cohort: Y C.

1686 CATTAN, PETER.
"Child-Care Problems: An Obstacle to Work." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,10 (October 1991): 3-9.

The lack of affordable child care can be a serious obstacle that prevents mothers of young children from seeking or holding employment. To examine this issue, data are derived from the NLSY, an ongoing sample of persons in the U.S. who, in 1986, were 21 to 29 years old. An estimated 1.1 million mothers in this age group said they were out of the labor force because of child care problems in 1986. They represented almost 14% of the total population of mothers in this age group and 23% of all people out of the labor force in 1986. Poor mothers were much more likely than other mothers to be out of the labor force due to child care problems, and minority mothers, particularly Hispanics, were more likely to be out of the labor force due to child care problems than mothers who were poor and lacked high school diplomas. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1687 CAUGHY, MARGARET O'BRIEN.
"The Influence of Early Health Morbidity and Environmental Risk Factors on the Cognitive Functioning of Young School Age Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Johns Hopkins University, 1992.

The purpose of this project was to examine the independent and interactive effects of early health morbidity and environmental risk factors on the cognitive functioning of children as they entered school. A large national sample of children was drawn from the ongoing National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and included 867 5- and 6-year old children who completed the 1986 NLSY assessment battery. Data available from the NLSY included reported maternal substance use during pregnancy, length of gestation, birthweight, length of hospitalization after birth, infant health status, daycare participation, Head Start participation, family income, household composition, level of

maternal education, quality of the home environment and current child health. The dependent measure included 3 subtests of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT): Mathematics, Reading Recognition, and Reading Comprehension. Analysis techniques included correlation analysis, analysis of variance, and hierarchical multiple linear regression. The results of multivariate modelling was confirmed twice, once on half of the sample that was reserved from multivariate analyses and once on the cohort of 5- and 6-year olds that completed the 1988 NLSY assessment. Longitudinal analyses examined the influence of early health morbidity and environmental risk factors on the change in performance from the 1986 NLSY assessment to the 1988 NLSY assessment. Results of the analyses indicated that environmental factors had the most significant impact on child outcome. The quality of the home environment mediated most of the effect of the environment although level of maternal education appeared to have some independent effect on reading abilities. There was little impact of health factors on child performance 1986. However, there was a suggestion of some influence of early health morbidity on the change in performance over time. A robust interaction between daycare and income emerged wherein daycare participation appeared to reduce the gap between low income children and their higher income peers. Cohort: Y C.

1688 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"The Impact of Early Maternal Employment on Children's Development: Insights from a National U.S. Sample." Presented: Lausanne, Switzerland, International Symposium on Childcare in the Early Years: Research and Future Prospects. Cohort: Y C.

1689 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and DESAI, SONALDE.
"Maternal Employment During Infancy: An Analysis of "Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)"." In: *Employed Mothers and their Children*, J.V. Lerner & N.L. Galambos, eds., NY: Garland Publishing, 1991.

This chapter is based on an article that appeared in "Demography," 1989, 26, 545-561. Uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to evaluate what is known about the influence of mothers' work on the cognitive development of infants / specifically . . . interested in the timing and intensity of mothers' employment. Cohort: Y C.

1690 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY; MOTT, FRANK L.; BROOKS-GUNN, J.; and PHILLIPS, DEBORAH.
"Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY): A Unique Research Opportunity." *Developmental Psychology* 27,6 (November 1991): 918-931.

The data set known as Children of the NLSY offers unusual opportunities for research on questions not easily pursued by developmental psychologists. This article provides a history of children of the NLSY, describes the data set with special focus on the child outcome measures and a subset of maternal life history measures, highlights several of the research and policy relevant issues that may be addressed, and shows how the intersection of children's and mother's lives may be studied in less static, more life-course oriented ways. Exemplars are given in the topics of maternal employment and child care, adolescent pregnancy and child rearing, divorce, poverty, and multigenerational parenting. Implications of research using children of the NLSY for the field of developmental psychology and interdisciplinary collaboration are discussed. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y C N.

1691 CHEN, YU HSIA.
"Youth Labour Supply and the Minimum Hours Constraint: The Case of Single Males." *Applied Economics* 23, 1B (January 1991): 229-235.

Traditionally, economists estimate labor supply functions by assuming that the deserved working hours are the desired working hours. However, if employers require some minimum working hours, for example, 40 hours a week, then the results obtained by the traditional approach will be misleading since the observed working hours might not be the desired working hours. A sample of 1982 NLSY data was used to estimate a youth supply function for models with

and without the minimum hours constraint. The hypothesis of no minimum hours constraint was tested. The results show that the hypothesis was rejected at the 1% significance level, indicating that the minimum hours constraint is statistically significant in estimating a labor supply function. As expected, the estimated wage and expected nonlabor income effects on youth labor supply are underestimated and insignificant if the minimum wage constraint is ignored. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1692 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"The Effects of Divorce on Children." (In-progress Research).

This project will examine the effects of a parental marital disruption on the well- being of children. The central question to be addressed is the following: why does divorce affect some children more than others? About one million American children per year experience a parental divorce, so the proposed topic is very relevant to the health and welfare of children. In this project, divorce is conceptualized as a process that may begin long before the physical separation of the parents and that may take diverse forms after the separation. The effects of the divorce process on children's well-being will be examined in three large-scale, longitudinal studies, each of which includes detailed assessments of the well-being of children at two or more points in time, as well as information from the children's parents and other sources. In each study, the subjects to be analyzed will be those children who were in nondisrupted families at the time of the first child assessment. The well-being at later assessments of children whose families subsequently disrupted will then be compared to the well-being of children whose families remained intact. Within the disrupted group, variations in the post- disruption process (such as contact between the noncustodial parent and the child, or the remarriage of the custodial parent) will be examined. Of special note is that all analyses will include indicators that control for observed differences in well-being that already existed at the first (predisruption) assessment. Statistical analyses will begin with simple regression models and hazard models. Then models that take into account self-selection into the disrupted and nondisrupted groups and sample selection bias will be estimated and evaluated. The three data sets are the National Child Development Study, 1958 Cohort, the Children's Assessment of the NLSY, and the National Survey of Children. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

1693 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Infant Care and Full-Time Employment." In: *Child Care in the 1990s: Trends and Consequences*. A. Booth, ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992.

Papers from the National Symposium on Child Care in the 1990s held June 19-20, 1991 at the University of Nebraska. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Cohort: Y C.

1694 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Occupation, Impaired Health, and the Functional Capacity of Men to Continue Working." *Research on Aging* 11,2 (June 1989): 174-205. An "Erratum" appears in Research on Aging 11,4 (December 1989): 517.

This paper tested hypotheses about the influence of physically demanding work and impaired health of older men on the ability to delay retirement. A continuous-time Markov model of retirement, disability, and death was used; the parameters were estimated with panel data covering a period of 17 years from the National Longitudinal Survey (H. Parnes, 1975) of Labor Market Experience of Older Men. Findings show that health-related physical conditions play an important role in determining the ability of male workers to delay retirement and in increasing the potential for some unintended toll in advancing the age of retirement. A second major conclusion is that whatever the toll exacted by policies designed to advance the age of retirement, it is unlikely to fall disproportionately on only some occupational groups. An "Erratum" appears in a subsequent issue which reports an error in the original article. On pages 182 and 203 (of the original article), several equations have been corrected. [APA] Cohort: M.

1695 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Occupational Differences in the Ability of Men to Delay Retirement." *Journal of Human Resources* 26,1 (Winter

1991): 1-26.

The functional capacity of older men to remain at work in different occupational settings is an important consideration in judging recent legislation to extend the age of retirement. This paper utilizes a competing- risk model of retirement, disability and death to test hypotheses about the influence of physically strenuous work on the ability to delay retirement. Time-dependent hazard rate functions are estimated with panel data from the NLS of Older Men. Physical job requirements and health conditions are found to influence the likelihood of retiring in a disabled state. However, projections of the fractions of workers in physically strenuous and sedentary job categories that are likely to encounter difficulty in staying in the labor force do not differ greatly. The authors conclude that special policies aimed directly at workers in nonsedentary occupations may not be warranted. Cohort: M.

1696 CHOI, B. O.
"Estimating High Tech Army Recruiting Markets." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

This thesis presents exploratory model-building for identifying and analyzing the recruiting market for highly technical occupations for the Army of the future. The high-tech ratings were defined based upon their technical characteristics, qualification rates of the youth labor market, and the Army force structure. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), three regression equations were developed to estimate mental eligibility for high-tech ratings as well as interest in joining the military and actual joining behavior, so that recruiting commands can allocate recruiting resources more accurately and efficiently. These prototypical equations and this method of measuring the recruiting market for high-tech ratings provide a good beginning for estimating the recruiting market for any specific occupation. Cohort: Y.

1697 CHUANG, HWEI-LIN.
"An Estimable Dynamic Model of Schooling: An Application to High School Dropouts' Return to School." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This dissertation is an empirical study of high school dropouts' behavior, focusing on their decision to return to school. High school dropouts are known to have poorer labor market prospects than high school graduates. However, being a dropout is not necessarily a permanent condition. The data used in this study indicated that about fifty percent of high school dropouts did return to school and more than seventy percent of these returners did complete high school education eventually. A model describing the in-school/out-of-school decision for male teenagers is set up by constructing a finite-horizon dynamic programming model for a present-value- of-income maximizer. This approach is based on the standard discrete-time search model developed in job search theory. This model is solved for the cases of normal and lognormal distributions of the error terms. These solutions suggest that there exists a "reservation" wage rate such that if an in-school teenager observes a wage rate lower than his reservation wage rate then he will stay in school, otherwise he will choose to drop out of school. On the other hand, if an out-of- school teenager observes a wage rate lower than his reservation wage then he will return to school. Using the male sample drawn from the 1979 through 1986 annual waves of the NLSY, the model is estimated within a maximum likelihood routine. The estimated mean wage is only a few cents per hour less than the mean of observed wages. The predicted hazard rates are decreasing with duration of staying out of school. That is, the general decline in the observed hazard rates is picked up by the model. Estimating a structural model can provide means for evaluating the impact of potential policy instruments. For example, one of the simulation results indicates that increasing the employment probabilities reduces the reservation wage rates and therefore reduces the hazard of returning to school. Thus, a policy that successfully increases the employment probability for dropout teenagers might have the side effect of discouraging dropouts to return to school. Cohort: Y.

1698 CLAUDY, JOHN G. and STEEL, LAURI.
"Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery: Validation for Civilian Occupations Using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Data." AFHRL Technical Report 90-29, American Institute for Research, 1990.

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) is a multiple-aptitude test battery used by all of the military services to determine the qualifications of candidates for enlistment and assign enlistees to military occupations. It is also administered annually to thousands of high school and college students, and represents a potentially important source of information for career guidance. The present effort examines relationships between ASVAB scores and actual career choices for a nationally representative sample of youth and young adults. Discriminate analyses were performed to assess the extent to which ASVAB scores could be used to differentiate individuals in different occupations or occupational groups. The ASVAB-based discriminant functions resulted in a significantly greater number of individuals being correctly classified than would be expected by chance. In particular, ASVAB scores were most effective in predicting occupational membership for jobs that involved higher, or lower, degrees of complexity of work with data. Additional analyses were performed to assess the extent to which ASVAB scores could differentiate individuals who were satisfied with their occupational choices. No pattern of significant relationships between ASVAB scores and job satisfaction was found. The results support the validity of the ASVAB for predicting membership in civilian occupations. Additional measures would be useful for extending the range of jobs for which membership can be effectively predicted. [NTIS AD-A225-244- 3-XAB] Cohort: Y.

1699 COHN, ELCHANAN and RHINE, SHERRIE L. W.
"Foregone Earnings of College Students in the U.S. 1970 and 1979: A Microanalytic Approach." *Higher Education* 18,6 (1989): 681-695.

The difference between male students' actual and potential earnings are analyzed based on data from the 1970 wave of the NLS of Young Men and from the 1979 NLSY. Estimates are provided by full- and part-time enrollments and level, and results compared to other estimates. [ERIC EJ402610] Cohort: B Y.

1700 CONGER, DARIUS J.
"Intergenerational Divorce Propensities: A Study of Mothers and Daughters." Presented: Ithaca, NY, The New York Economic Association 42nd Annual Conference, Ithaca College, 1989.

This paper explores the intergenerational nature of divorce utilizing data on mother-daughter pairs from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women cohorts. Using a quit-rate model of the divorce process, it was found that, for the group of mothers studied, income variables, specifically household net assets and husband's income, exerted a significant negative pressure on divorce probabilities while husband's negative attitude toward his wife working and husband-wife differences in educational attainment exerted significant positive pressure. Non-whites had a significantly higher tendency to divorce while length of marriage for the older age group yielded the expected inverted U-shaped pattern. For the daughters studied, race and family's net assets exerted the same influence as they had for the mothers. However, except for assets, none of the standard income or labor market variables studied were significant for the younger cohort. For both cohorts, a previous divorce lowered the probability of a second or higher order divorce although not significantly for the daughters. Daughter's divorce probabilities were found to rise and taper off during marriages of short duration while mother's marriage duration first decreased then increased divorce probabilities. Implications for future research are discussed. Cohort: G W.

1701 COOK, PHILIP.
"Causes and Effects of Youthful Drinking." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

Although the focus of public concern with youthful drinking has been on its contribution to traffic accidents, there are also longer term effects that may have high social costs. Because alcohol is addictive, a person who drinks heavily as a teenager may establish a habit that is difficult to shed in later years. And because youthful drinking may lead to failure in school and distort the normal process of social maturation, the legacy of youthful alcohol abuse may be inferior career options. We propose to explore these long term effects of youthful drinking by use of an extraordinarily rich longitudinal data set. The major components of this research program are as follows: 1. Estimate a demand function for alcohol consumption by youths age 17 to 25 using NLSY data on the three youngest cohorts for the years

1982-85 and 1988. 2. Analyze the effects of heavy drinking on entry to and completion of college. 3. Estimate the effect of youthful drinking on earnings for respondents age 23-25 in 1988. Cohort: Y.

1702 COOKSEY, ELIZABETH C.
"Factors in the Resolution of Adolescent Premarital Pregnancies." *Demography* 27,2 (May 1990): 207-218.

Using data from the NLSY, this paper examines factors influencing the pregnancy resolution decision of premaritally pregnant teenagers. Three possible outcomes, bearing the child out-of-wedlock, legitimizing the child through marriage, or aborting, are analyzed. The effects of such factors as family structure, age at conception, race, parental education, mothers' employment, number of siblings, and religious affiliation on each pregnancy resolution decision are explored. Significant racial differences were found for the three outcomes studied and higher educational attainment levels were associated with pregnancy termination. Cohort: Y.

1703 COOLEY, MARCIA L. and UNGER, DONALD G.
"The Role of Family Support in Determining Developmental Outcomes in Children of Teen Mothers." *Child Psychiatry and Human Development* 21,3 (Spring 1991): 217-234.

In-depth interview data obtained in 1986 from 338 black and white mothers who had born children 6-7 years earlier when they were teenagers (14-19) reveal that such children tend to be impaired developmentally compared to children of older mothers. Since family support has frequently been proposed as a mediator of the stress that teen parents experience, data on the mothers gathered as part of the NLSY (1979-1986) are analyzed to investigate the role of family support factors and maternal characteristics in relation to children's developmental outcomes. Two models outlining the role of partner and grandmother family support are proposed to explain the process by which child development occurs within the family contexts of teen families. Implications of the results for intervention are discussed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

1704 COONEY, ROSEMARY S. and CULLINAN, MERITTA B.
"Occupational Sex Segregation and Mobility: The Early Careers of White Women and Men." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, this study examines the link between occupational sex segregation and the early career mobility of young white women and men who began their careers in the early 1970s. For the substantial majority of women and men who remain within the sex sector of their initial job, employment in female occupations significantly reduces opportunities for mobility and provides less reward for initial education. The more limited mobility of women is related not only to their initial concentration in female occupations, but also to barriers that limit subsequent access to and retention in the more favorable opportunity structure associated with male occupations. The process of attainment is fundamentally altered when individuals change sex sectors with the status of first job being unrelated to later occupational achievement. The disruption of this link points to the importance of considering occupational sex segregation when studying labor market segmentation. Cohort: B G.

1705 CORNWELL, CHRISTOPHER; DORSEY, STUART; and MEHRZAD, NASSER.
"Opportunistic Behavior by Firms in Implicit Pension Contracts." *Journal of Human Resources* 26,4 (Fall 1991): 704-725.

Several studies have established that under the most common form of pension coverage, benefits accrue disproportionately near the end of a worker's career. Such backloading establishes a penalty for early quitting but many also create an incentive for opportunistic behavior. Because benefits generally are a function of highest earnings, when nominal earnings are expected to rise, an employer can reduce pension liabilities by discharging workers prior to retirement. This paper uses the NLS of Older Men to test whether such actions by employers are systematic. It is estimated that pension-covered workers with mean losses are less likely to be discharged. Unexpected increases in

pension losses due to increases in inflation, however, raise the risk of discharge. No evidence was found that the minimum vesting standards of the Employees' Retirement Income Security Act reduces the likelihood of discharge for older workers who previously were not vested. These results are consistent with an implicit pension contract under which employer compliance is enforced by reputation. [MGMT CONTENTS] Cohort: M.

1706 CRAMER, JAMES C.; BELL, KATRINA; and VAAST, KATHERINE.
"Race, Ethnicity, and the Determinants of Low Birthweight in the U.S." Presented: Bethesda, NICHD Workshop on Social and Demographic Research on Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight, 1990.

This paper explores possible explanations of racial and ethnic variations in the incidence of low birthweight with a special focus on income and poverty. The paper reports on two closely-related research efforts: (1) a statistical study of national survey data on low birthweight using data from the NLSY; and (2) a small, in-depth, qualitative study of young, low-income mothers from Sacramento, California. Results of the NLSY study indicated that the causal model of birthweight constructed performs moderately well among white anglo mothers. The socioeconomic, demographic, and parenting skills variables and proximate determinants generally are related to birthweight in the expected directions, but only the proximate determinants have very strong effects; the overall model explains about 13 percent of the variation in birthweight among this sample of anglos. The same model can be used also with other racial and ethnic groups. Mean birthweight is significantly lower among blacks and Puerto Ricans, and slightly lower among chicanos and American Indians, than among white anglos. In each case, a substantial part of the gap in birthweight relative to anglos can be explained by the unfavorable socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and parenting skills of the other racial and ethnic groups. On the other hand, each group has favorable characteristics on the proximate determinants relative to anglos which depress the birthweight gap; controlling for these differences increases the estimates of birthweight gap, especially among blacks. Controlling for both unfavorable social characteristics and favorable proximate characteristics, blacks and Puerto Ricans still have significantly lower birthweight than anglos. Thus the model sheds light on, but does not explain racial and ethnic differences in birthweight. A primary hypothesis in the research was that income is strongly associated with low birthweight, mainly because of its linkage to proximate determinants such as nutrition and use of prenatal care; and that low income accounts for much of the excess incidence of low birthweight among blacks and other minorities. This hypothesis is weakly supported at best by the evidence presented here. Income, both from earnings and from family and public assistance, is only weakly associated with birthweight. Income is unrelated to the proximate determinants, so the effect of income on birthweight is not explained by these proximate determinants. Income does account for some of the gap in birthweight between minorities and anglos; but much of the relative deficiency in birthweight among blacks and Puerto Ricans remains unexplained. Cohort: Y.

1707 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Longitudinal Patterns of Welfare Use among Young Mothers." Presented: Tenth Annual Conference on Feminist Psychology of the Association for Women in Psychology, 1985.

Using data from the NLSY, this paper examines welfare patterns of young women who had become mothers by 1983. It was found that welfare receipt of all types is highly concentrated among those young women who have borne a child. Almost half of the young mothers receive welfare at some point. As expected, the population of welfare mothers are likely to be less educated, to come from broken homes, to be from a minority group, and to have several children at an early age, relative to their non-welfare recipient counterparts. However, it is also clear that a number of women who receive welfare do not fit into these low privilege categories. Even among a population expected to have an overrepresentation of long-term recipients, most women are on welfare for a relatively short period. Pattern for welfare in general are not substantially different from patterns for AFDC specifically, despite differences in target groups and despite the fact that the AFDC group is roughly half the size of the inclusive welfare group. Although characteristics such as age at first birth, race, and education predict welfare receipt fairly well, they are less closely associated with the length of time that a young mother spends on welfare. The large degree of overlap on critical dimensions between welfare and non-welfare mothers points to the need for a greater understanding of the specific circumstances and combinations of circumstances which lead young women to become dependent on various government transfer programs, as well as the processes which lead young women to be able to leave the programs.

In particular, the fact that a large proportion of welfare mothers are employed following the birth of their first child suggests that the keys to reducing welfare dependency will be found in the solution to the larger problem of how to increase the low earning power of young women. Cohort: Y.

1708 CURRIE, JANET.
"Medicaid and Medical Care for Children." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

We use longitudinal data from the National Longitudinal Surveys to compare the medical care received by children covered by Medicaid to that of other similar children. Using sibling differences, and changes over time for the same child, we find that Medicaid coverage increases the probability that all children receive routine checkups and also increases the number of doctor visits for illness among white children. The racial disparity in the number of visits may be linked to the fact that black children with Medicaid coverage are less likely to see a private physician than other children. Cohort: Y.

1709 CURRIE, JANET.
"Welfare and the Well-Being of Children." (In-Progress Research). NSF. National Bureau of Economic Research Inc, Cambridge, MA 02138.

A primary goal of transfer programs to the non-aged, non-disabled poor in the U.S. is to improve the well-being of children in poor families. In the past, most of the research which has been devoted to the study of these welfare programs focuses on the incentive effects of the programs for parents rather than on the question of whether the parents' participation in such programs measurably benefits children. Given the large amounts spent on these transfer programs, an assessment of the direct effects of parental participation on children is called for. This project will examine the relationship between a mother's participation in AFDC, the Food Stamp Program, and public housing, and various measures of her child's well-being. These measures will include the child's birth weight, growth, health, and psychological and cognitive test scores. The study will take advantage of the availability of a new data set which links a mother's welfare participation to these measures of her child's well-being: the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Merged Child-Mother File. Cohort: C.

1710 CURRIE, JANET and COLE, NANCY.
"Does Participation in Transfer Programs During Pregnancy Improve Birth Weight?" Working Paper, University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Economics, 1991. Working Paper #3832, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1991.

A primary goal of transfer programs to the non-aged, non-disabled poor in the United States is to improve the well-being of children in poor families. Thus it is surprising that most of the considerable research which has been devoted to the study of transfer programs focuses on the incentive effects of the programs for parents rather than on the question of whether parental participation in such programs measurably benefits children. This paper begins to fill this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between a mother's participation during pregnancy in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the Food Stamp Program, or housing assistance, and one of the least controversial measures of child welfare: the birth weight. The authors do not find any statistically significant relationship between a mother's participation in these programs during pregnancy and the birth weight of her child. However, it should be kept in mind that birth weight is only one measure of child welfare and that these entitlement programs may well have positive impacts on the health and development of children once they are born. Cohort: Y.

1712 CURRIE, JANET and COLE, NANCY.
"Welfare and Child Health: The Link Between AFDC Participation and Birth Weight." Working Paper #92-9, Department of Economics, MIT, Cambridge, MA, 1992. Forthcoming: American Economic Review.

The stated goal of the Aid for Families with Dependent Children program is to improve the well-being of children in

poor families. The program has come under considerable attack in recent years from critics who argue that participation in AFDC is associated with maternal behaviors that are bad for children. We investigate this question using birth weight as a measure of child health. While AFDC mothers are indeed more likely to have children at younger ages, to delay obtaining prenatal care, to smoke, and to drink during pregnancy, we find no support for the view that AFDC participation induces these behaviors. Rather, our results suggest that some women are predisposed both to participate in AFDC and to these behaviors. These women ultimately have babies of lower birth weight. We show that when observable and unobservable characteristics of the mother are controlled for, there is actually a positive association between participation in AFDC and the birth weights of children of white women from poor families. We find no association between birth weight and maternal participation in AFDC among black children. Cohort: Y C.

1713 CURRIE, JANET and THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Does Head Start Make a Difference?" Working Paper, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and NBER, 1993.

Using samples of child-siblings and mother-siblings from the National Longitudinal Survey's Child-Mother file, we find positive effects of participation in Head Start on the test scores of white and Hispanic children. These effects persist for children 8 years and older, and are detectable in the AFQT scores of the white mothers in our sample. We also find that white and Hispanic children are less likely to have repeated a grade if they attended Head Start. African-American and white children who attend Head Start receive measles shots at an earlier age and experience gains in height relative to their siblings who did not attend, and we find weak evidence that white mothers who attended Head Start as children also experienced gains in height relative to their siblings. Hence we find positive and lasting effects of participation in Head Start on a broad range of outcomes. Cohort: C.

1714 CURRIE, JANET and THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Medicaid and Medical Care for Children." Working Paper, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge MA, 1992.

Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys are used to compare the medical care received by children covered by Medicaid with that of other similar children. The longitudinal dimension of the data is exploited as we examine difference between siblings and also reputed observations on the same child. We find that Medicaid coverage is associated with a higher probability of both black and white children receiving routine checkups but with increases in the number of doctor visits for illness only among white children. This racial disparity in the number of visits may be linked to the fact that black children with Medicaid coverage are less likely to see a private physician than other children. Cohort: Y C.

1715 D'AMICO, RONALD and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Employment During the School-to-Work Transition: An Explanation for Subsequent Black-White Wage Differentials and Bifurcation of Black Income." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

This study examines the divergence in black-white income and bifurcation in black income for young males in the 1980s. By integrating school-to-work transition literature with black-white research on vintage effects and income bifurcation, a framework is established for linking employment during the school-to-work transition and subsequent wage divergence. The authors empirically confirm this link using data from the NLSY. The results suggest that the higher rates of black youth joblessness during the 1980s directly translate into black-white wage divergence of youth and bifurcation of black income. Cohort: Y.

1716 D'AMICO, RONALD and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Impact of Post-School Joblessness on Male Black-White Wage Differentials." *Industrial Relations* (Forthcoming 1992).

This study examines the employment undercurrents of the divergence in black- white wages for young males in the

1980s. By integrating school-to-work transition literature with black-white research on earnings differences, the authors establish a framework for linking employment during the school-to-work transition and subsequent wage differentials. This link is empirically confirmed using data from the NLSY. Results suggest that the higher rates of joblessness among a subset of black youth directly translate into lower earnings for blacks and produce black-white wage divergence. Young black males with extremely high levels of joblessness during school-to-work period face the greatest reduction in relative wages. Cohort: Y.

1717 DANIEL, KERMIT.
"Does Marriage Make Men More Productive?" Report, NORC 92-2 (PRC), 1992.

Married men receive higher wages than single men. It is well-documented that this difference remains even when one controls for a vast array of worker and job traits. The remaining marriage premium is as large as differences associated with race or union status, and it exhibits features suggesting that it reflects systematic differences in productivity between married and single men. In order to explore whether being married causes men to be more productive, the authors developed and tested a model of productivity augmentation within marriage. The model is based on the idea that whatever the exact mechanism, productivity augmentation is likely to require the input of the spouse's time. The model produces several testable implications, and preliminary empirical results from the NLSY support the model. It is consistent with differences in the marriage premium associated with sex and race, as well as with individual-level variation in the marriage premium and with its aggregate time-series behavior. Marriage may make men more productive. Cohort: Y.

1718 DATTA GUPTA, NABANITA.
"The Role of Preferences and Constraints as Determinants of Male-Female Occupational Differences." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1992.

This research distinguishes between male-female differences in preferences for occupations and access to occupations using data from the NLSY and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). First, a hedonic model of constrained occupational choice is developed. Preference and constraint parameters are derived using a non-linear simultaneous equations estimator. A Wald test indicates that male-female differences in occupations are due more to differences in constraints than to differences in preferences. A second model allows for the possibility of job queues and hiring discrimination in a discrete choice setting. Results show significant evidence of job queues. Likelihood ratio tests show differences in both preferences and selection of workers by gender. F-tests and t-tests indicate that women are more likely to choose female-dominated and service occupations and less likely to choose crafts/labor occupations. Employers are found less likely to hire women in professional/managerial and service occupations. Cohort: Y.

1719 DAY, RANDAL D.
"The Transition to First Intercourse Among Racially and Culturally Diverse Youth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54, 4 (November 1992): 749-762.

This study explored the transition to first sexual intercourse among Chicano, Latino, black, and white teens. A logistic regression model was used to estimate the effect of distal and proximate variables on that transition. It was hypothesized that as a teen ages she or he would move from being more influenced by proximate factors to being more influenced by the distal world of peers and community. This hypothesis was partially confirmed, but there were significant differences between males and females, and ethnic/cultural groups. It was also suggested that age of f intercourse is not a simple process but rather there is a compelling need to perform separate analysis by race and gender. In particular, factors influencing the transition to intercourse for Chicano and Latino subgroups of males and females were quite unique. Cohort: Y.

1720 DECHTER, AIMEE R.; FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.; and HARRIS, KATHLEEN M.
"The Changing Consequences of Adolescent Childbearing: A Comparison of Fertility and Marriage Patterns Across

Cohorts." Presented: Washington, DC, American Sociological Association Meetings, 1990.

Much is known about the implications of adolescent childbearing for the fertility and marital patterns of contemporary cohorts of women in the U.S., however, it is not known whether the long term implications of teenage childbearing for future family formation are persistent across successive cohorts of women. This paper focuses on differences in the implications of the timing of first birth on subsequent childbearing and on marital patterns, across several cohorts. The fertility and marital patterns are discussed within the context of social and historical changes, including the soaring rates of both high school completion and out of wedlock childbearing. The differences between adolescent mothers and others are contrasted across cohorts born in the following periods: the 1920s and 1930s; the years surrounding the Second World War; and in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The data, drawn from the Mature Women, Young Women, and Youth Cohorts of the NLS, suggest that differentials associated with the timing of first birth in the risks of out of wedlock childbearing, marriage, and divorce have increased and differentials in subsequent fertility have converged across the cohorts. Futhermore, racial differences in the differentials associated with adolescent childbearing have increased with respect to the marriage indicators and decreased with respect to children ever born. Cohort: G W Y.

1721 DEFREITAS, GREGORY.
"Unionization Among Racial and Ethnic Minorities." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 46,2 (January 1993): 284-301.

Using data on 23-30-year-olds from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the author presents the first comparative economic analysis of union coverage among black, Hispanic, Asian, and white workers in the United States. Coverage is found to be highest in this age group for blacks, followed by Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and Asians. Contrary to common belief, immigrants average higher rates of unionization than natives. Once the regression analysis takes into account the larger proportions of urban, immigrant, and less-educated workers In the Hispanic sample, the differences in demand for unionizatlon among comparable whites, Asians, and Hispanics fall to insignificance. Blacks tend to exhibit a markedly stronger demand for representation than comparable workers from other groups. Cohort: Y.

1723 DESAI, SONALDE; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"Exploring the Mechanisms through which Employment Affects Women's Childrearing Practices." Presented: Toronto, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, May 1990.

Using data from the Children of the NLSY, this paper examines the effect of employment on emotional support and cognitive stimulation provided by mothers to their preschool age children. Measures of childrearing practices are based on mother reports as well as interviewer observations, from a short form of HOME [Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment]. The results suggest that mother's cognitive stimulation of the children seems to suffer substantially when the mother is employed, but only in the households with middle or higher levels of income. Moreover and conversely, mother's emotional support of children appears to be greater when the mother is employed, but only in the households with lower levels of income. Cohort: Y C.

1724 DESAI, SONALDE; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"The Home Environment: A Mechanism through which Maternal Employment Affects Child Development." Working Paper #20, The Population Council, 1990. Presented: Toronto, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, May 1990.

This paper argues that seeking a simple, universal effect of maternal employment on the welfare of very young children is not a fruitful strategy. Instead, it suggests that: (1) maternal employment affects children through a variety of mechanisms, some positive and others negative; and (2) the consequences of maternal employment depend on the family's socioeconomic circumstances and the social context. Using data on pre-school aged children in the U.S. from the Children of the NLSY, the paper examines the impact of maternal employment on children's verbal abilities in different family economic contexts. The results indicate that while maternal absence and alternate child care

arrangements have some negative impact on children's verbal ability (particularly for boys), in low-income families this negative impact is compensated to a large extent by the positive impact of maternal income and the improved quality of children's home environment which that income can buy. Cohort: Y C.

1725 DESAI, SONALDE and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and After the First Birth: Occupational Characteristics and Work Commitment." *American Sociological Review* 56,4 (August 1991): 551-556.

An investigation of the hypothesis that women choose primarily female occupations because such jobs make it relatively easy & cost-free to withdraw from the labor force during the 2 years immediately following the first pregnancy, the time of greatest psychological & physical strains on working women. Data were obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth on a sample of 1,055 US women interviewed in 1979 & 1985 who had a first birth during that time period, & were employed at least 20 hours/week during & following pregnancy. Event-history analyses reveal no effect of occupational sex composition on the likelihood that recent mothers are employed. Occupational characteristics that raise labor force withdrawal costs (eg, high education, wages, job-specific training) & nonmonetary occupational characteristics decrease the probability of women's withdrawal from work. While all women are found to respond to withdrawal costs, women with low work commitment also respond to financial pressure & convenience of the work setting. 4 Tables, 2 Figures, 39 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

1726 DESMARAIS, LAURA BURRIS.
"Investigating a Cognitive Complexity Hierarchy of Jobs." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990.

The present study investigated the construct validity of an occupational classification system based upon ability requirements. This was done by placing the positions held by a large, nationally representative sample of full-time, employed, young, civilian adults into the classification system (the Occupational Aptitude Patterns Map) and determining whether the patterns of characteristics exhibited by the groups of positions coincided with the patterns predicted by relevant theories on job ability requirements and job differentiation. The results largely supported the validity of the Occupational Aptitude Patterns Maps as an occupational classification system. The results indicated that the Map captures differences across positions in their requirements for cognitive ability, although the overlap across job clusters is enormous. The Map also differentiates jobs on the basis of their requirements for specific abilities (e.g., scientific/mechanical ability). The differences across clusters in cognitive ability shares overlap with differences in occupational prestige as well as differences in rated job characteristics. The extent of this overlap was smaller than expected. Ideas for future research and methodological caveats are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1727 DESY, JEANNE.
"High School Vocational Education Experiences: In School and in the Labor Market." *Research and Development Series* No. 244. Ohio State University, Columbus. National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1984.

A study examined the school and labor market experiences of students who either are in or have participated in vocational education programs. To formulate their conclusions, the researchers involved in the study analyzed a subset of data from the NLS of Youth Labor Market Experience--Youth Cohort. These data indicate that students who participated in vocational education to a fairly extensive degree were less likely to drop out than were others. Most vocational students worked while in high school, earning an average of $67 per week for 24 hours of work at a job that was most likely self-obtained. Working did not seem to affect the academic performance of these students; both their grades and their class rank were at least equal to those of their nonworking counterparts. Once they had graduated from high school, these vocational participants were more likely to be active in the labor force--either working or looking for work--than graduates with less vocational concentration. The typical female vocational graduate had a relatively high-prestige clerical job that demanded moderate use of her intelligence. The average male graduate, on the other hand, tended to choose craft or agricultural employment and was more likely than his nonvocational counterparts to work for himself. (MN) Cohort: Y.

1728 DIPRETE, THOMAS A.
"Tenure, Mobility and Incumbency: Testing and Elaborated Theory of Occupational and Firm Labor Markets." (In-Progress Research). NSF. Duke University, Department of Sociology, Durham, NC 27706.

This is a study of the ways in which careers and wages are affected by the mobility of workers within labor markets. Most jobs are located within an occupation and within an organization or firm. The wages paid in a job may depend both on characteristics of the occupation and the firm, depending on the resources characteristic for the occupation and firm. This study will examine how such labor market resources affect wages independently of individual characteristics of the individual holding the job (education, age, effort, for example). The study will be based on data from the Current Population Surveys and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. This research will contribute to our understanding of how labor market structures (occupations and firms) may influence the wages paid to workers and in particular how the effects of an individual's skill, education, and effort may be modified by the occupational labor market or firm labor market he or she is working in. Cohort: Y.

1729 DOLINKSY, ARTHUR LEWIS; CAPUTO, RICHARD K.; and O'KANE, PATRICK.
"Competing Effects of Culture and Situation on Welfare Receipt." *Social Service Review* 63 (September 1989): 359-371.

Contributing to the long-standing debate about the relative influence of cultural and situational factors on welfare receipt, examined here are the competing effects of these factors. Analysis of microdata from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience for a subset of 549 matched mother-daughter pairs (covering the years 1966-1971 for the mothers and 1976-1979 for the daughters) indicates that both culture and situation influenced welfare receipt. Education and work experience were about three times as important as attitudes in explaining the variance in the number of years that welfare was received. 6 Tables, 2 Appendixes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G W.

1730 DORNFELD, MAUDE and KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE.
"Do the Stereotypes fit? Mapping Gender-Specific Outcomes and Risk Factors." *Criminology* 30,3 (1992): 397-419.

It has generally been accepted that boys and girls differ in their behavioral and emotional responses to stressful family events. These gender differences could be due to either different family risk factors affecting boys and girls or to boys coping differently in response to the same negative family events. These two alternative hypotheses form the basis of our analysis. Specifically, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), we assess whether and how (I) marital discord, (2) marital stability and change, (3) harsh discipline, and (4) maternal deviance impact three different outcomes for males and females: delinquency, alcohol use, and depression. Multivariate analyses reveal that, although females generally display more vulnerabilities to specific dimensions of family life than males, the responses to these risk factors are not constrained to gender-stereotypic outcomes Cohort: Y C.

1731 DUNCAN, KEVIN C.
"The Vintage Schooling Hypothesis and Racial Differences in Earnings and On-The-Job Training: A Longitudinal Analysis." *The Review of Black Political Economy* 20,3 (Winter 1992): 99-117. Cohort: B.

1732 DUNCAN, KEVIN C. and PRUS, MARK J.
"Atrophy Rates for Intermittent Employment for Married and Never-Married Women: A Test of the Human Capital Theory of Occupational Sex Segregation." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 32,1 (Spring 1992): 27-37.

Many economists attribute the persistence of occupational sex segregation to the choices that women make in preparing for and on entering the labor market, while other economists argue that occupational sex segregation is the result of such factors as discrimination and sex role socialization. An alternative test of the occupational choice explanation

for sex segregation is developed. Marital status is used as a proxy for differential commitment to the labor market, and atrophy rates are estimated for married and never married women. By dividing the sample of mature women in the National Longitudinal Survey for 1967 status, a test is conducted of the human capital prediction that women with less intermittent labor force participation opt for occupations characterized by a greater penalty for intermittence. The results suggest that, while expectations concerning labor force participation appear to guide women's preparation for the labor market and while other job characteristics may influence occupational sorting, differential atrophy rates have not been proven to be fundamental in guiding women's occupational choices. Cohort: W.

1733 EGGEBEEN, ELDAVID J.; CROCKETT, LISA J.; and HAWKINS, ALAN J.
"Patterns of Adult Male Coresidence Among Young Children of Adolescent Mothers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,5 (September/October 1990): 219-223.

This paper examines the extent to which a sample of young children resided during their first three years of life in a household in which an adult male was present. Data from the NLSY on children ages 3 to 6 in 1986 who were born to adolescent mothers were utilized. Four measures of exposure to the adult male were developed: (1) duration of coresidence (the number of interview years in which a male was present in the child's household); (2) timing of coresidence (when in relationship to the child's birth the male entered the household); (3) stability of the living arrangement (the number of times a primary male moved into or out of the child's household); and (4) the relationship of the adult male to the child. Differences by race and mother's age at birth were analyzed. It was found that: (1) well over three-quarters of the white children (81%) but less than half (45%) of the black children lived with an adult male during the full time period studied; (2) children of older mothers, those who were ages 20 or older at the child's birth, were more likely to be born into a household where an adult male was present; (3) 79% of children born to older white mothers experienced a stable living arrangement, i.e., no movement of the male in or out of the household, in their first three years compared to 45% of children born to the youngest white mothers; and (4) almost 60% of the black children studied experienced at least one transition in their first three years of life and almost a third (32%) experienced two or more. Plans for future research on the impact of these patterns on the child's well-being are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

1734 ELLIOTT, MARTA E. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Career Disruption Effects on Early Wages: A Comparison of Mothers and Women Without Children." Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1991.

This paper examines differences between mothers and non-mothers in the relative disruption of careers and the process of earnings attainment. Combining human capital and dual labor market theories, the author hypothesizes that: (1) mothers' and non-mothers' careers diverge both with respect to accumulated human capital, and to the occupational labor market characteristics of their jobs; and (2) these variations are reflected in differential patterns of earnings attainment between the two groups. These hypotheses are tested on a sample of 5,314 women drawn from the NLSY who worked at any time between 1984 and 1987 (85% of the sample). Descriptive results reveal that mothers' careers are substantially more disrupted than the careers of non-mothers, and are characterized by lower wage jobs entailing less substantively complex work in occupational labor markets more heavily dominated by women and minorities. OLS analyses of earnings run separately for mothers and non-mothers indicates that while human capital accumulation plays the most important role in determining non-mothers' wages, occupational content and labor market composition outweigh human capital as determinants of mothers' wages. The disappearance of the negative effect of number of children on mothers' wages when indicators of career disruption are controlled suggests that motherhood is detrimental to women's earnings primarily because of its effects on labor force participation patterns. Cohort: Y.

1735 ELSTER, A.B.; LAMB, M.E.; and TAVARE, J.
"Association Between Behavioral and School Problems and Fatherhood in a National Sample of Adolescent Youths." *Journal of Pediatrics* 111,6, Pt 1 (December 1987): 932-936.

The relation between fatherhood and behavioral and school problems was studied in a nationally representative sample

of adolescent youths. Data were obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Youth (NLSY). Of the 6400 youths interviewed in 1980, 367 (5.7%) reported that they had fathered a child before the age of 19 years. This group was compared with 1000 non-fathers selected at random from the same data set. The groups differed by race and family socioeconomic characteristics. Academic, drug, and conduct problems were significantly more common among adolescent fathers than among non-fathers. Race and family income, and fatherhood status were independently related to various problem behaviors. These results confirm previous findings demonstrating a relation between delinquency and adolescent fatherhood. Cohort: Y.

1736 EMERY, ROBERT and ROGERS, KAREN.
"Economic Consequences of Divorce for Children." Working Paper, Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, 1990.

Paper analyzes economic change over time according to family status and the economic consequences of separation/divorce for the children in the sample. The research asks two basic question: 1. What are the economic consequences of divorce for children in this sample? We are examining this by doing an event history analysis, looking at changes and income before and after the event of separation. Also of interest are economic selection into divorce and the economic consequences of remarriage. 2. The second question concerns economic change and children's adjustment. We are examining the economic changes described above as predictors of children's adjustment 1986 assessments Cohort: Y C.

1737 ENGLAND, PAULA and FARKAS, GEORGE.
"Gender and Race Differences in Earnings During the Early Career." (In-progress Research).

The research described in this proposal will significantly enhance our understanding of the ways in which gender differences in wages develop over time, with particular attention here to the onset of this process. A relatively new and comparatively rich data set with characteristics not elsewhere available, the 1979 NLSY, combined with additional information about the organization and industry in which the respondent works, will be processed and analyzed. Rather than study individuals at one point in time or individuals at repeated and regular intervals, this research will focus on the actual duration of an employee's tenure with each of their employers and will study the relative influence of a variety of factors on the change in wages that occurs during that tenure. Among the factors to be studied that are not typically considered are: (1) firm-specific tenure, a theoretically crucial variable in the context of human capital and transaction theoretical perspectives; (2) the gender mix specific to the occupation and industry category associated with an employer; and (3) other firm or industry characteristics such as the extent of unionization or the degree of product-market dominance associated with the employer. Alternative theoretical expectations about the sources of gender gaps in wages will be compared with the statistical results. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y.

1738 EVANS, WILLIAM N.; OATES, WALLACE E.; and SCHWAB, ROBERT M.
"Measuring Peer Group Teenage Behavior." *Journal of Political Economy* 100,5 (October 1992): 966-991.

Individuals or households often have some scope for choice of peer groups, whether through the selection of neighborhood of residence, school, or friends. This study addresses the estimation of peer group effects in cases in which measures of peer group influence are potentially endogenous variables. Using a rich data set on individual behavior, the paper explores teenage pregnancy and school dropout behavior . For both cases, the estimation of a straightforward single-equation model yields statistically significant peer group effects; however, these effects disappear under simultaneous equation estimation. The results are robust and suggest the need for careful modeling of the choice of peer groups. Cohort: Y.

1739 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Leveling the Peaks and Troughs of the Demographic Cycle: An Application to School Enrollment Rates: A Comment." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 73,3 (August 1991): 572-575.

We present new evidence which rejects Wachter and Wascher's (1984) timing hypothesis of the effect of the demographic cycle on schooling. e formalize the timing hypothesis in the context of a statistical model and argue that the timing hypothesis implies certain restrictions on the parameters of the model. Using more detailed data than those used by Wachter and Wascher, we estimate the model, test the restrictions, and reject the timing hypothesis. The study of Wachter and Wascher has enhanced our understanding of the effects of the demographic cycle on individual behavior by showing that individuals do not passively suffer the adverse consequences of a baby boom on their economic well-being, but they alter their investment in schooling in response to such a demographic phenomenon. We have further explored and clarified the relation between the demographic cycle, schooling attainment and the timing of its completion. Cohort: B G Y.

1740 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Schooling Choices and Demographic Cycles." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,4 (Fall 1992): 551-574.

This paper examines the effect of demographic cycles on schooling choices and the timing of school completion. Utilizing data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience and from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we find that men and women born during the upswing of a demographic cycle obtain more schooling and take longer to finish a year of schooling than comparable individuals born during the downswing of a demographic cycle. The patterns that we document are more complex than would be predicted by any of the theoretical models of educational responses to demographic cycles that have been presented in the literature. Cohort: B G Y.

1741 FARBER, HENRY S.
"Evaluating Competing Theories of Interfirm Worker Mobility." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-5, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

The plan of this in-progress research which will utilize data from the NLSY is to develop and carry out an extensive set of tests of competing theories of mobility including theories of (1) the accumulation of firm-specific human capital, (2) individual heterogeneity in the propensity to change jobs, (3) job/match heterogeneity, and (4) the maturation of relatively mobile young workers into more stable workers. The tests will be based primarily on (1) the discrete pattern of prior mobility, (2) mobility during the first year on the job, (3) mobility subsequent to involuntary job changes, and (4) the relationship between the method of job finding (general search vs. referral) and mobility, both prior and subsequent. Cohort: Y.

1742 FARBER, HENRY S. and GIBBONS, ROBERT.
"Learning and Wage Dynamics." Working Paper No. 3764, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1991.

The authors develop a dynamic model of learning and wage determination: education may convey initial information about ability, but subsequent observations of performance are also informative. Although the role of schooling declines as performance observations accumulate, its effect on wages is independent of labor market experience. Evidence from the NLSY is generally consistent with all the predictors of the model. The authors conclude that a blend of the learning model with an on-the-job training model is more plausible than either model alone. Cohort: Y.

1744 FENDRICH, MICHAEL and VAUGHN, CONNIE.
"Diminished Lifetime Substance Use Over Time: A Validated Inquiry Into Differential Underreporting." Working Paper, Institute for Juvenile Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1993.

This study investigated underreporting of lifetime marijuana and cocaine use in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Unlike previous studies of substance use underreporting, this study validated reports by using responses provided at the initial interview as criteria. Comparing responses provided in 1988 with responses provided in 1984, this study evaluated the prevalence and correlates of two indicators of underreporting, including use denial and use

reduction. At follow-up in 1988, a high rate of underreporting was evident for both marijuana and cocaine, with rates of use reduction observed for just under one-third of all 1984 marijuana users and just over one third of all 1984 cocaine users. Outright denial of use in 1988 was almost twice as prevalent among cocaine users as it was among marijuana users; nearly 19% of all cocaine users denied use at follow-up, compared to nearly 12% of all marijuana users. Correlates of underreporting varied by substance and by measure of underreporting. The most consistent correlates of underreporting were interview mode, race/ethnicity, and educational status. Those interviewed by telephone, minority respondents, and those with lower levels of education were more likely to underreport. Race/ethnicity effects were particularly striking in our analyses. Black respondents had at least twice the odds of underreporting compared to white/other respondents for every indicator of underreporting. Findings are compared to other recent research on underreporting and are discussed in the context of recent substance use prevalence findings. Cohort: Y.

1745 FLASHER, BELTON M. and PORTER, RICHARD D.
"The Labor Supply of Males 45-59: A Preliminary Report." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1970.

This report, based on data collected during the 1966 and 1967 surveys of Older Men, describes the authors' progress in investigating the factors influencing the amount of labor supplied by men aged 45-59. In this preliminary report, the authors discuss the behavior of blue-collar workers living in metropolitan areas. Although the results so far are disappointing when evaluated against the criterion of estimating a general labor supply relationship, interesting results have emerged for a small subgroup of men. Briefly, the amount of labor supplied by unmarried black men shows a much stronger inverse relationship with wage rates and nonlabor sources of income and is much more sensitive to labor market conditions than that of any other subgroup of men studied. If these findings withstand further scrutiny, they may be useful in helping to decide the appropriate mix of policies to help alleviate poverty, particularly in urban areas. For example, the authors speculate that if undesirable disincentive effects of income-maintenance schemes are to be avoided, it may be "necessary to provide an environment within which increased attachment to the legitimate labor market is stimulated by training of workers and encouraging employers to provide more attractive working conditions." Cohort: M.

1746 FOLKS, ALBERT L.
"Inter-Industry Wage Differentials and Government Regulation: An Empirical Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1991.

Conflicting theories have been developed and several empirical studies have been done that leave unresolved whether rate of return regulated firms pay higher wages than other firms after considering industry and individual characteristics. This analysis attempts to reconcile the results of the previous studies by estimating wage equations using the NLSY data sample to discover whether workers in industries that were regulated with the rate of return form of regulation controlling for individual background and industry characteristics had higher wages than their non-regulated counterparts. In addition, recent inter-industry wage differential studies have identified problems with using OLS estimation of individual wage equations, which was used in the previous studies, but have not looked at the impact of government regulation on wages. This paper will also apply the alternative estimation techniques from the inter-industry wage differential studies to the wage equations to discover whether the problems with OLS make a significant difference in the results. In conclusion, the OLS results while reconciling the previous studies indicate for a sample of workers for all industries and controlling for industry characteristics a positive impact on wages from employment in a rate of return regulated industry. Furthermore, after considering some problems with OLS estimates of individual wage equations with industry average characteristics that the recent inter-industry wage literature has discussed, the results of the analysis indicate that some of the inter-industry wage differentials can still be explained by the existence of the rate of return form of government regulation. This conclusion was made after a comparison of the results from the OLS and GLS estimates of individual wage equations to the estimates from a two step approach which had industry level data determined that the estimates from the two step methodology were inefficient since they provided similar point estimates of the impact of employment in rate of return regulated industries but larger standard errors. [UMI 91-32565] Cohort: Y.

1747 FORREST, JACQUELINE D.
"Use-Effectiveness Among Adolescent Contraceptors." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

The purpose of this research is to improve understanding of the effectiveness with which American adolescents practice contraception, as well as of those factors which contribute to differences in effective use and to estimate the extent to which unintended pregnancy could be reduced if the contraceptive effectiveness of sexually active teens in the U.S. could be improved. The project will calculate contraceptive use-effectiveness rate of adolescents in the U.S. by investigating and making appropriate adjustments for the substantial underreporting of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion that occurred in Cycle III of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), the only nationally representative data set available that contains the information necessary to calculate life-table measures of contraceptive effectiveness. To obtain the data needed to estimate the extent of such underreporting and to estimate accurate rates of contraceptive use-effectiveness, a nationally representative sample of women will be surveyed regarding their contraceptive use prior to conception. Data from Cycle IV of the NSFG will extend analysis to cover contraceptive use intervals from 1979 through early 1987. Using the NSFG data adjusted for underreporting, factors that might affect contraceptive effectiveness will be analyzed, using hazards-model analysis to test the hypothesis that there are no significant differences across subgroups of adolescents in important factors. Comparisons will be made between teens and adult women of the levels of contraceptive use-effectiveness and factors influencing effectiveness rates to test for differences in the rates and the hypothesis that factors influencing differences in effectiveness rates are the same for teens and adults. The current contribution of contraceptive failure to the levels of unintended pregnancy among U.S. adolescents will be calculated. The reduction in unintended pregnancy possible through improving contraceptive effectiveness to levels observed in some subgroups of the adolescent population, or in older women, will be estimated along with the reductions possible through changes in levels of contraceptive use among adolescents and through changes in the distribution of methods among users. Finally, levels of underreporting of unintended pregnancies ending as abortions in other national surveys - Cycle III of the NSFG, the 1976 and 1979 Johns Hopkins Surveys of Young Women and the National Longitudinal Survey - will be calculated by population subgroup. The effects of different survey designs and question wording on the level of underreporting will be evaluated and ways to improve pregnancy reporting will be identified. Cohort: Y.

1748 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Employment and Earnings of Disadvantaged Young Men in a Labor Shortage Economy." Working Paper No. 3444, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

This study contrasts the economic position of youths across local labor markets that differ in their rates of unemployment using the annual merged files of the Current Population Survey and the NLSY. The paper finds: (1) Local labor market shortages raise the employment-population rate and reduce the unemployment rate of disadvantaged youths by substantial amounts. (2) Shortages also raise the hourly earnings of disadvantaged youths. In the 1980s, the earnings gains for youths in tight labor markets offset the deterioration in the real and relative earnings of the less skilled that marked this decade. (3) Youths in labor shortage areas had greater increases in earnings as they aged than youths in other areas, implying that improved labor market conditions raise the longitudinal earnings profiles as well as the starting prospects of youths. These findings show that despite the social pathologies that plague disadvantaged youths, particularly less educated black youths, and the 1980s twist in the American labor market against the less skilled, tight labor markets still operated to substantially improve their economic position. Cohort: Y.

1749 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.
"Teenage Childbearing and Cultural Rationality: A Thesis in Search of Evidence." *Family Relations* 41,2 (April 1992): 239-243. Cohort: Y.

1750 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.; BROOKS-GUNN, J.; and MORGAN, S. PHILIP.
Adolescent Mothers in Later Life. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a set of studies designed to examine the sources of variation in labor-market experience and behavior among four age and sex groups in the United States population: women 30-44, men 45-59 and men and women 14-24. The surveys began in 1966 and have been continued through 1984. In 1979 a new cohort was added, youth ages 14-21. In the analysis presented in Table 2.2 the data from the Survey of Young Women aged 29-36 are used. The women were interviewed for the first time in 1968 and followed through 1982. The cohort is represented by a multistage probability sample of 5,533 women, designed to represent the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. A weight is used to correct for noninterviews, oversampling of certain population subgroups, sample attrition and chance variation from population distributions. Included in the NLS is information about labor-market experience: current employment status, characteristics of current or more recent job, and work experience; human-capital and other socioeconomic variables: early formative influences, migration, education, training, health, marital and family characteristics, financial characteristics, job and work attitudes, educational and job aspirations, retrospective evaluation of labor-market experiences, socialpsychological measures; and environmental variables. Cohort: G.

1751 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.; LEVINE, JUDITH A.; and BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"The Children of Teenage Mothers: Patterns of Early Childbearing in Two Generations." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,2 (March/April 1990): 54-61.

Twenty years after a mostly black group of Baltimore women became adolescent mothers, the majority of their first-born children had not become adolescent parents, a finding that challenges the popular belief that the offspring of teenage mothers are themselves destined to become adolescent parents. Almost all of the offspring had had intercourse by age 19. About half of the young women had experienced a pregnancy before that age, and approximately one-third of the young men reported having impregnated a partner before age 19. The Baltimore youths were just as likely to have had a live birth before age 19 as were the children of teenage mothers in a national sample of urban blacks, and both of these groups were more likely to have done so than were the children of older mothers in the national sample. In the Baltimore sample, maternal welfare experience only increased a daughter's likelihood of early childbearing if welfare was received during her teenage years. Within the Baltimore sample, a direct comparison of the daughters who became adolescent mothers with their own mothers at a comparable age reveals that the daughters have bleaker educational and financial prospects than their mothers had, and are less likely to ever have married. These results suggest that today's teenage parents may be less likely than were previous cohorts of adolescent mothers to overcome the handicaps of early childbearing. This trend could portend the growth of an urban underclass, even though only a minority of the offspring of teenage mothers go on to become adolescent parents. Cohort: C.

1752 GABRIEL, PAUL E.; WILLIAMS, DONALD R.; and SCHMITZ, SUSANNE.
"The Relative Occupational Attainment of Young Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics." *Southern Economic Journal* 57,1 (July 1990): 35-46.

The proposition is examined that young blacks and Hispanics encounter discrimination resulting in occupational segregation in the labor market. A multinomial logit model was utilized to construct hypothetical occupational distributions for young black and Hispanic males and females, based on estimated white male and female occupational structures from the NLSY. A comparison of hypothetical distributions with actual distributions permitted an estimate of the extent to which minority youth face different processes for occupational attainment than whites. The findings suggest that, for all minority cohorts examined, occupational distributions improved when adjusted to the white occupational structure. Overall, the impact of disparate treatment on occupational segregation was most pronounced for black males and least pronounced for Hispanic females. The difference was statistically significant only for black males. It is noticed that policy measures designed to decrease occupational segregation among black males should focus on the unionized sectors of the economy. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1753 GARCIA, FEDERICO.
"The Determinants of Drug and Alcohol Use at Work: A Test of the Efficiency Wage Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation, SUNY - Albany, NY, 1993.

Use of alcohol and illicit drugs at work costs American business and industry billions of dollars each year in productivity losses. These losses result from work errors, wasted materials and supplies, as well as tardiness and "on-the-job absenteeism". They also result from the poor decision making at all levels of management. These productivity losses are compounded by the increased re-hiring and training costs. Browne Miller (1991) classifies the effects of employee drug use on productivity in three: (1) Poor job performance. (2) Increased absenteeism. (3) Poor interpersonal relationships on the job. In this paper I will analyze the determinants of the use of illicit drugs and alcohol at work. I use a sample of youth cohort drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of the Work Experience of Youth in the year 1984. Cohort: Y.

1754 GARDNER, WILLIAM; MEYER, MARION; and KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.
"Discrete-Time Event History Analysis Using Segmented Hazards." *Experimental Aging Research* 17,4 (1992): 251-259.

Event history analysis is a means of explaining variation in the timing of events in individual life histories. This article describes methods for overcoming two difficult problems likely to be encountered in applications of event history analysis to studies of aging and human development. First, in many studies the ages of occurrence of critical life events are recorded in discrete units such as years, but the probability distributions of life events are usually specified in continuous-time form. In this paper, the authors show how to estimate models for discrete-time data based on an underlying continuous-time specification. Second, the standard distributions for life events often fail to capture the complex age- dependence seen in actual data. Also shown is how to construct a model using segmented hazards, that is, a composite of different functions for different segments of time. To illustrate these points, the authors examine the age of first intercourse of 11,883 subjects from the NLSY. Cohort: Y.

1755 GARFINKEL, IRWIN and MCLANAHAN, SARA.
"The Effects of the Child Support Provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988 on Child Well-Being." *Population Research and Policy Review* 9,3 (September 1990): 205-234.

A review of the history of the child support system in the US, the role of the Family Support Act of 1988, and empirical research on children from disrupted families and children born out of wedlock. Potential consequences of the 1988 law--eg, increases in child support payments, in father-child contact, and in parent-parent contact with possible conflict--are discussed. A model for evaluating child support reform is developed, and it is emphasized that a critical problem will be to identify, over time, other variables that may affect the seven outcome variables identified. Advantages of utilizing and supplementing existing nationally representative data sets such as the Child Support Supplements to the March Current Populations Survey, the National Survey of Families and Households, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, are explicated. 1 Figure, 65 References. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

1756 GARRETT, PATRICIA; LUBECK, SALLY; and WENK, DEEANN.
"Childbirth and Maternal Employment: Data from a National Longitudinal Survey." In: *Parental Leave and Child Care*, Janet S. Hyde, ed., Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1989.

This chapter explores the relationship between maternal employment around the time of childbirth and the socioeconomic characteristics of women and their families. Research is based on the NLSY, a nationally representative sample which contains many ethnic minorities and poor mothers, so data analysis systematically evaluates ethnicity and income as predictors of maternal employment behavior. Special attention focuses on the reincorporation of mothers with infants into the labor force in order to highlight the overlap between parental leave and childcare policies. The conclusion emphasizes the differential impacts of alternative policies on disadvantaged groups and illustrates the merits of a comprehensive work and family policy. The NLS data are also used to provide a conservative estimate of the proportion of mothers who would be covered if international norms for maternal leave were applicable in the United States. Cohort: Y C.

1757 GARRETT, PATRICIA; WENK, DEEANN; and LUBECK, SALLY.
"Working Around Childbirth: Comparative and Empirical Perspectives on Parental-Leave Policy." *Child Welfare* 69,5 (September-October 1990): 403-413.

An examination of international parental-leave policies, legislation, and trends. Statistics regarding women's reincorporation into the workforce after child delivery are analyzed, as well as infant day care needs. It is concluded that parental-leave policies need to incorporate job protection and wage replacement; an insurance fund is also recommended. Cohort: Y C.

1758 GEORGELLIS, JOHN.
"Three Essays on Search Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1990.

The main purpose of this study is to examine theoretical and empirical issues that arise when relaxing the Poisson assumption for the rate of arrival of job offers in sequential models of labor dynamics. When it is assumed that job offers are determined exogenously then aspects of market interaction, self-selection and offer heterogeneity are suppressed. Even though theoretical models of search have recognized the major importance of these issues, new econometric techniques have a major difficulty in addressing them, because relaxation of the Poisson assumption increases their computational requirements. In this study, effort has been made to overcome this difficulty by using a priori estimates of the probabilities that particular types of searchers will prefer particular types of occupations, so that the rate of arrival of offers is endogenized. Such a model depends on the assumption of correlation between employees' personal characteristics and their preferences for particular job attributes. Therefore, testing this hypothesis is going to be helpful before incorporating it into any theoretical model. Since the empirical implementation of the technique suggested by Beggs, Cardell, and Hausman (1981) for assessing the potential demand for electric cars is limited by the non-availability of rank-ordered data, Chapter Two presents a non-parametric way for deriving such data by utilizing a unique piece of information provided by the NLS for Young Men. In Chapter Three, the two-state model of sequential job search is presented and focuses on the effects of relaxing the assumption of the Poisson distribution for the rate of arrival of job offers by introducing a behavioral model for the hiring activity of the employer. By doing so, aspects of market interaction, self-selection, and offer heterogeneity become important elements of a two-state structural model of sequential search. Finally, in Chapter Four, a two-period model of labor supply, savings, and search is presented which highlights the notion of search as an investment which has to be compared with alternative investments in an optimal portfolio framework. [UMI ADG91-06535] Cohort: B.

1759 GERHART, BARRY and CHEIKH, NABIL EL.
"Earnings and Percentage Female: A Longitudinal Study." *Industrial Relations* 30,1 (Winter 1990): 62-78.

Though advocates of comparable worth assume that the relation between earnings and percent female in an occupation is due to crowding or other forms of discrimination, an alternative explanation is that the relation stems from females freely choosing different occupations. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data drawn from the 1983 and 1986 NLSY (total N = 16,418 respondents ages 18-28) reveal that, although males' estimated penalty is not reduced, the percent female penalty falls substantially for women and is not statistically significant. These results imply that estimates of the percent female effect based on cross-sectional data may be inflated for females-except for those with intermittent labor force participation, who do experience a sizeable penalty for working in female-dominated occupations. Hence, a comparable worth policy would most likely benefit women with discontinuous employment. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1760 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T.
"Teenage Childbearing and Social Disadvantage: Unprotected Discourse." *Family Relations* 41,2 (April 1992): 244-248. Cohort: Y.

1762 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.

"The Socioeconomic Consequences of Teen Childbearing Reconsidered." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 107 (November 1992): 1187-1214.

Teen childbearing is commonly believed to cause long-term socioeconomic disadvantages for mothers and their children. However, earlier cross-sectional studies may have inadequately accounted for marked differences in family background among women who have first births at different ages. We present new estimates that take into account unmeasured fa background heterogeneity by comparing sisters who timed their first births at different ages. In two of the three sets we examine, sister comparisons suggest that biases from family background heterogeneity are important, and, therefore, that earlier studies may have overstated the consequences of teen childbearing. Cohort: Y.

1763 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T.; KORENMAN, SANDERS; and HILLEMEIER, MARIANNE M.
"Does Young Maternal Age Adversely Affect Child Development? Evidence from Cousin Comparisons." Research Report No. 92-256 (September 1992). Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center.

We use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979-1988 to estimate relations between maternal age at first birth and measures of early socioemotional and cognitive development of children. We compare cross-sectional estimates to estimates based on comparisons of first cousins to gauge the importance of bias from family background heterogeneity. Cross-sectional estimates suggest moderate adverse consequences of teen motherhood for child development. However, children of teen mothers appear to score no worse on measures of development than first cousins whose mothers had first births after their teen years. The evidence suggests that differences in far background of mothers (factors that precede their childbearing years) account for the low scores on measures of socioemotional and cognitive development seen in young children of teen mothers. Cohort: Y C.

1765 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T. and KORENMAN, SANDERS D.
"The Socioeconomic Consequences of Teen Childbearing Reconsidered." Research Report, Population Studies Center 90-190, 1990.

Teen childbearing is commonly viewed as an irrational behavior that leads to long-term socioeconomic disadvantage for mothers and their children. Cross- sectional studies that estimate relationships between maternal age at first birth and socioeconomic indicators measured later in life form the empirical basis for this view. However, these studies have failed to account adequately for differences in family background among women who time their births at different ages. The authors present new estimates of the consequences of teen childbearing that take into account observed and unobserved family background heterogeneity, comparing sisters who have timed their first births at different ages. Sibling comparisons suggest that previous estimates have overstated the consequences of early fertility. Cohort: W.

1767 GESCHWENDER, LAURA E.
"Why do Southern Children Have Lower Verbal Facility Scores Than Children in Other Regions?" M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This paper seeks to explain regional differences in young children's scores on standardized tests of verbal facility. Using a sample of 3 to 6 year old children of employed mothers in 1986 from the NLSY, the author regresses children's verbal facility on region, and adds explanatory variables in sets. It was found that factors explaining much of the regional variation in verbal facility include: maternal ethnicity, maternal measured mental ability, mother being raised fundamentalist, maternal religious attendance, home environment, maternal hourly pay, and maternal work hours. These factors are discussed as possible indicators of environmental complexity. The findings have implications for regional differences in social inequality. Cohort: Y C.

1768 GESCHWENDER, LAURA E. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Why Do Southern Children Have Lower Verbal Facility Scores Than Children in Other Regions?" Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1991.

This paper seeks to explain regional differences in young children's scores on standardized tests of verbal facility. Using a sample of 3 to 6 year old children of employed mothers in 1986 from the NLSY, the author regresses children's verbal facility on region, and adds explanatory variables in sets. It was found that factors explaining much of the regional variation in verbal facility include: maternal ethnicity, maternal measured mental ability, mother being raised fundamentalist, maternal religious attendance, home environment, maternal hourly pay, and maternal work hours. These factors are discussed as possible indicators of environmental complexity. The findings have implications for regional differences in social inequality. Cohort: Y C.

1769 GILL, ANDREW M. and MICHAELS, ROBERT J.
"The Determinants of Illegal Drug Use." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 9,3 (July 1991): 93-105.

Drug use is analyzed using a model in which an individual's time is allocated among labor, non-drug consumption, leisure, and drug use, where the individual is cognizant of the effect of drug use on wages. Comparative static results are analyzed, and data from the NLSY are used to estimate a probit model of the individual decision to use drugs. It is found that noneconomic factors dominate the decision for both harder drugs and for drugs more broadly defined. Wages and the associated difference in wages between users and nonusers do not influence the likelihood of drug use. Variables indicating underlying personality problems, such as those associated with problem drinking, and a predisposition to illegal acts exert strong influences. Because drug price data are not available, these findings cannot be taken as being conclusive. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1770 GILL, ANDREW M. and MICHAELS, ROBERT J.
"Does Drug Use Lower Wages?" *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45,3 (April 1992): 419-434.

This study, using microdata from the 1980 and 1984 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, examines the effects of drug use on wages and employment. Contrary to most previous researchers' findings that illegal drug use negatively affects earnings, this analysis suggests that, once an allowance is made for self-selection effects (that is, unobservable factors simultaneously affecting wages and the decision to use drugs), drug users actually received higher wages than non-drug users. A similar analysis of employment effects shows that the sample of all drug users (which included users of "hard" and "soft" drugs) had lower employment levels than non-drug users, but the smaller sample consisting only of users of hard drugs, surprisingly, did not. Cohort: Y.

1771 GILL, ANDREW, M.; MICHAELS, ROBERT J.; REGISTER, CHARLES A.; and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Employment and Earnings Effects of Drug Use: Two Studies." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45,3 (April 1992): 419-448.

In Does Drug Use Lower Wages? Andrew M. Gill and Robert J. Michaels examine the effects of drug use on wages and employment, based on microdata from the 1980 and 1984 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey. In contrast to previous research, these findings indicate that, if an allowance is made for self-selection effects, drug users actually received higher wages than nonusers. Another surprising finding is that, while all drug users as a sample population had lower employment levels than nonusers, users of hard drugs did not. In Labor Market Effects of Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Men, Charles A. Register uses data from the 1984 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N = 12,686 respondents) to examine the hypothesis that drug use reduces labor market productivity, as measured by wages. Controlling for the probability of employment and the endogeneity of drug use, it is found that, although long-term and on-the-job use of marijuana negatively affects wages, the net productivity effect for all marijuana users is positive. It is concluded that no statistically significant association exists between cocaine use and productivity. In Employment and Earnings Effects of Drug Use: Discussion by the Authors Gill and Michaels discuss questions left unanswered by Register and Williams, e.g., how drug use might reduce employment and the long-term labor market effects of drug use, and explore future research strategies to estimate fixed-effects specifications of the drug use-earnings relationship. Register and Williams comment on the consistency between their findings and those of Gill and Michaels, but also point out differences, including their divergent methodological styles, Gill's and Michaels's inclusion of women in their study, and different definitions of drug use. Policy implications are briefly discussed. (Copyright 1992, Sociological

Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

1772 GLEASON, PHILIP M.; VEUM, JONATHAN R.; and PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.
"Drug and Alcohol Use at Work: A Survey of Young Workers." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,8 (August 1991): 3-7.

This article uses data from the 1984 NLSY to examine the incidence of drug use on the job among young workers in the United States. It is found that drug use is higher among men than women, among whites than minorities, and among workers aged 19 to 23 than those aged 24 to 27. Blue-collar workers have higher rates of drug use than white-collar workers. Also, drug use is most common among young workers in entertainment/recreation and construction industries, and least common among those in professional services and public administration industries. Cohort: Y.

1773 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K.
"Women's Family Constraints and Flexible Employment." (In-Progress Research). NSF. Brown University, Department of Sociology, Providence, RI 02912.

This project studies women having at-home and jobs in traditional work places. Comparisons will be drawn between women occupying the two types, in terms of their attitudes, incomes, division of family and work responsibilities, and movement between the types of jobs. The investigators will extend and test a theoretical model which leads them to predict that at-home women will hold more traditional gender role attitudes, receive lower wages and fewer benefits, receive less job training and slower promotion rates, and spend greater time in child care and other household responsibilities. Model testing uses data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young and Mature women, the first national data set providing information about at-home work. Cohort: G W.

1774 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Housework in the Family Economy: Division of Labor between Wife, Husband, and Children. Also: Work in the Home: The Productive Context of Family Relationships." Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association, 1989 and Albany, Conference on Demographic Perspectives, 1990.

This paper examines how families allocate the labor of their members to the productive activities that constitute housework, focusing on trade-offs between adults and children, and between spouses, using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Mature and Young Women, including questions on responsibility for a series of household tasks, asked in 1982 and 1983. Consistent effects of limitations of the wife's time available for housework are found; both hours of work and disability increase the amount of housework done by husbands and children. Nontraditional attitudes about sex roles in the family also increase the contribution of husbands and children to housework. Finally, families headed by remarried couples share housework in different ways than do others; stepfathers appear less involved in the family division of labor than other men, leaving children to pick up the slack. Clearly, family members can and do substitute for each other in housework economy; how they do so depends on the availability of various members, attitudes, and past family experiences. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G W.

1775 GONUL, FUSAN.
"New Evidence on Whether Unemployment and Out of the Labor Force are Distinct States." Discussion Paper 90-6, Economics Research Center-NORC, 1989.

This paper focuses on the question of whether or not people who are out of the labor force (OLF) should be included in unemployment measures. If people who are OLF can obtain jobs as often as the people who are unemployed, then there is no real distinction between the two states of nonemployment. There have been two studies dealing with this issue in an empirical framework: Clark and Summers (1982) conclude that for teenagers, unemployment and OLF are not distinct states while Flinn and Heckman (1982) find the opposite for white male high school graduates. New evidence for high school graduates is presented by gender, and it is found that while for young women the two states

are distinct, for young men they are not. The methodology adopted in this paper enables one to use the incomplete transition data in the NLSY on unemployment and OLF, and to obtain estimates of the full transaction matrix between three labor force states. Cohort: Y.

1776 GOOD, DAVID H. and PIROG-GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Child Support Enforcement for Teenage Fathers: Problems and Prospects." Presented: Meetings of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, 1990.

Each state administers a Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program which establishes paternities, obtains and enforces child support orders and distributes the child support collected. The treatment of teenage fathers by the CSE program varies widely across states and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction within states. Data from the NLSY indicate that about 7.4 percent of teenage males become fathers, very few live with their children, and most of the absent fathers never come into contact with the CSE program. The authors show that teen fathers who live with their children enter the labor market earlier that other teenage males to the long-run detriment of their earnings. However, the earnings of absent teen fathers are at least as high as that of teens who never become fathers and that the potential of teen fathers to contribute to the support of their children increases with time. National guidelines for the treatment of teenage fathers by the CSE program are recommended with specific recommendations concerning the early establishment of paternity and the setting of child support award amounts. Cohort: Y.

1777 GOTBAUM, SARAH C.
"Gender and First Job: Ticket for a Life Journey." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1989.

It has been argued that entry into the labor force reinforces the social stratification process for the entire society, thereby marking a critical point in the life course of women and men. This dissertation investigates one element in the causal chain of gender differences in labor market placements and rewards: the relationship of first job to the occupational destinations of women compared with men. The research literature has shown that career entry jobs are not as important as education in predicting the occupational attainment of men over the course of their working lives. For women, however, research has produced conflicting findings. This thesis argues that occupational entry early in the work history of women is a stronger determinant of their ultimate occupational status attainment than is that of men. Corollary to this thesis, it is also argued that contrary to the research findings for men, the education and parental socioeconomic status of women have weaker effects than occupational entry status on occupational destination. The data for this analysis are drawn from the NLS of Mature Women and the Occupational Changes in a Generation survey of men (OCG). The subsamples represent white women, aged 30-44 in the workforce in 1967, and white men, aged 30- 44 in the workforce in 1962. This historical cohort, a generation in transition, represents women and men who spent their early childhood or schooling during the Great Depression of the 1930s and entered adulthood during or post World War II. The Blau-Duncan model of status attainment was replicated for both samples, using path analytic regression equations for the variables: paternal education and occupation, and respondent's education, first and current job occupational status. The findings reveal that for women born in the 1920s/1930s era, unlike their comparable cohort of men, career beginnings operate as the most important influence on their future occupational status. A woman's first job, more than her education, is the strongest predictor of her occupational destination. Conversely, for men of this era, unlike their comparable cohort of women, education operates as the most important influence on their future occupational status. A man's education, more than his first job, is the strongest predictor of his occupational destination. At entry, education operates as a stronger gatekeeping mechanism on the first job of women than of men. However, as women and men move through their working life course, women experience a decreased influence while men experience an increased influence of education on ultimate occupational status. [UMI ADG90-10656] Cohort: W.

1778 GOTTSCHALK, PETER and MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"Earnings Mobility and Earnings Inequality in the United States." (In-progress Research).

This in-progress research seeks to determine whether the increase in earnings inequality noted over the past decades

has arisen from an increase in the variance of transitory or permanent individual earnings. In statistical terminology, the distinction made is between the "within-individual" and "between-individual" earnings variance. Those analyzing the issue thus far have universally assumed that the variance of permanent earnings has increased -- that is, that the permanent earnings level of different individuals has become more dispersed. Yet this cannot be determined with data from the Current Population Surveys (CPS) or with any other cross-sectional data set because the same individuals are not followed over time. The increase in the cross-sectional variance in the CPS could also have arisen from an increase in the transitory, or within-individual, earnings variance -- that is, an increase in the fluctuations of individual earnings over the lifetime. The relative importance of the two possible causes of the observed CPS variance increase can only determined with panel data such as the NLS. This analysis will use data from two NLS cohorts, the NLSY and the NLS of Young Men, and will illustrate the way in which NLS data can answer an important question that the CPS cannot. Cohort: B Y.

1779 GRAY, KENNETH C. and WANG, DAN SHANG.
"An Analysis of the Firm Size Variable in Youth Employment Using the NLS-Y Data Base." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 14,4 (Fall 1989): 35-49.

A study investigated the distribution of young workers among firms of various sizes using the National Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience, New Youth Cohort, 1980-1985. The majority of young workers aged 15- 29 were employed by small firms. Distribution was affected by gender, race, and educational attainment, but not by residence or high school curriculum. Cohort: Y.

1780 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE.
"Human Capital, Marital and Birth Timing, and the Postnatal Labor Force Participation of Married Women." *Journal of Family Issues* 10, 3 (September 1989): 359-382.

An examination of how human capital factors (education, income, and prebirth labor force experience) and marriage and birth timing factors (marriage rates, childbirth rates, intervals between marriage and childbirth) affect female labor force participation and labor force reentry after childbirth, based on a review of the literature and data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience of Young Women, conducted by the US Bureau of the Census between 1968 and 1985 (N = 736 married women). Survival and three proportional hazards analyses show that prebirth work experience, prestigious occupation, being black, early age at marriage, early age at first birth, favorable attitudes toward working wives, high educational levels, high wife's income, and husband's low income, all contributed to early reentry to the paid labor force. Human capital factors had more effect on reentry than timing factors: high levels on human capital factors meant a much quicker return to the work force after the first birth, even if offset by marriage and birth timing factors that tend to delay reentry (eg, late marriage, late birth, and long interval between marriage and birth). Policy implications of these results are discussed. 2 Tables, 35 References. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

1781 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE.
"Marital Disruption and the Employment of Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990): 657-676.

This paper examines the widely-held belief that the recent increase in women's labor force participation is responsible for the increase in marital disruption. Using data from the NLS of Young Women on a sample of women whose first marriage took place after 1968 and who had not been widowed before 1983, the author found that the rate and timing of marital disruption was negatively related to wife's income and positively related to the number of hours worked and to the amount of premarital work experience. Implications of these findings for current and future marriage cohorts are discussed. Cohort: G.

1782 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE N.

"Maternal Employment and Child Behavior Problems: A Household Economics Analysis." Working Paper (March 24). Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, 1992.

This research employs the household economics approach to study the effects of maternal employment and alternates of child care during infancy on the social behavior of a national sample of children ages four and five years. Mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort were asked to rate their child's social behavior using items the Behavioral Problems Index. Four major hypotheses derived from the household economics approach were tested: (1 that household income will interact with indicators of maternal employment in producing effects on child behavioral outcomes; (2) that there is an interaction between household income and use of alternate child care such that children in alternate care from high-income households will tend to have more behavioral problems than children from low-in households; (3) that emotional support level will interact with indicators of maternal employment during infancy; (4) that level of emotional support will interact with type of child care used during infancy. The results of the support the first three hypotheses. Overall, the data do not support the contention that maternal employment or alternate care during infancy--by themselves or in conjunction with characteristics of the home environment such a household income and emotional support--have long-term negative effects on the behavior of young children. Cohort: Y C.

1783 GREENWELL, LISA.
"Early Determinants of Heterogeneity and Work Commitment Among Women Near the Time of Childbirth." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

People with unstable labor force participation are often assumed to be weakly committed to work. Such assumptions have been made of women, and of minority groups who have high rates of unemployment. There is particular concern with potential "cultures of dependence," through which intergenerational transmission of attitudes is thought to affect subsequent work behavior, particularly among single welfare mothers with children. Research necessary to address the "culture of dependence" hypothesis remains inconclusive about the relations between work commitment attitudes and subsequent work behavior. This is partly because determinants of work commitment and work behavior have not been examined independently of life-cycle changes. Therefore, this paper examines early determinants of work in a particular life-cycle stage-one year following first childbirth, when working is likely to be especially difficult for women. With an extract of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) containing data on women who had a first birth between 1980 and 1986, logit regression is used to determine how labor force participation a year after the first birth is related to: 1) work commitment (measured between the ages of 14 and 22); 2) family and local context characteristics that have been hypothesized to affect work commitment (e.g., whether the mother worked, whether the young woman lived in a single-parent household, whether the family received welfare, unemployment rates in the county where the young woman grew up); 3) other characteristics, such as region of residence and personal characteristics, including self-esteem. The paper also estimates how measures of work commitment relate to background and area-level characteristics. Cohort: Y.

1784 GRITZ, R. MARK.
"The Impact of Training on the Frequency and Duration of Employment." Working Paper, University of Washington, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether training will increase the amount of time an individual spends in employment over an extended period. Training can influence this quantity through an effect on either the frequency or the duration of employment spells. A natural framework for modeling the influence of training on both the number and length of employment episodes is provided by continuous time duration models. Using data from the NLSY, the estimation results obtained indicate that participation in a private training program improves the employment prospects of women by increasing both the frequency and duration of employment spells. The implications are less clear for men in that participation in private programs increases the length of both employment and nonemployment episodes. In the case of government programs, participation in training leads to a decline in the amount of time spent employed by both women and men; however, this effect is based upon a small number of observations. Cohort: Y.

1785 GRITZ, R. MARK and MACURDY, THOMAS.
"Participation in Low-Wage Labor Markets by Young Men." NLS Discussion Paper No. 93-16, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992. See also, Addendum To Participation in Low-Wage-Labor Markets by Young Men.

This in-progress research uses data from the NLSY to analyze the process of earnings mobility during the early stages of the life-cycle, with the main effort devoted to understanding the role that participation in low-wage labor markets plays in this process. This research will develop a comprehensive picture of where low-paying jobs fit into the career paths of individuals, including an assessment of both the short-term and the long-term consequences of involvement in low-wage employment on subsequent mobility. This picture will identify the characteristics of workers who participate in low-wage labor markets, the extent to which these workers remain in or return to such markets, and the routes of escape from low- paying jobs. This research has two major objectives. (1) The first task will be to formulate an integrated data set incorporating information on experiences in employment distinguished by level of pay, on schooling and training activities, and on periods on nonemployment. The NLSY offers an unparalleled source for constructing a data set of this type. Part of this task includes several analyses designed to check the reliability of our earnings and employment quantities. (2) The second task will be to develop an empirical model that will summarize youths' experiences in four distinct activities: high-earnings employment, low-earnings employment, educational pursuits, and nonemployment. The estimation of this model will provide a complete characterization not only of the average amounts of time that individuals spend in these activities during the initial years of their working lifetimes, but also of the likelihood that they will move between activities in a particular sequence and for specific durations. To present the implications of this model in a readily understandable format, this project will implement a simple simulation strategy that directly assesses the relationships linking the various categories of employment and time spent not working for different demographic groups. Cohort: Y.

1786 GROGGER, JEFF.
"Arrests, Persistent Youth Joblessness, and Black/White Employment Differentials." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 64,1 (February 1992): 100-106.

Economists have long been concerned with the labor market problems of young men. Recently, research has indicated that one-fourth to one-half of all men are active in crime at some point during their youth. Furthermore, joblessness and criminal activity vary similarly by age and race. I analyze two data sets containing arrest and employment information to assess whether criminal activities may underlie persistent joblessness and black/white employment differentials among young men. Two different approaches are taken to control for individual heterogeneity. Arrests generate some persistence in non-employment. Moreover. arrests account for nearly two-thirds of the black/white employment differential in a sample of arrestees, and nearly one-third of the difference m a more general sample. Cohort: Y.

1788 GUSTAFSSON, SIV and STAFFORD, FRANK P.
"Three Regimes of Childcare: the United States, the Netherlands and Sweden." Forthcoming in: *Social Protection and Economic Flexibility: Is There a Tradeoff?* Rececca Blank, ed. Chicago: NBER, University of Chicago Press, 1993.

Differences in social protection across countries have received far more attention as national economies have become more interconnected through trade and finance.In this paper we study the nature and functioning of childcare policies in Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States. These three countries, despite being at what might be regarded as similar levels of industrialization, have dramatically different regimes under which families secure childcare to facilitate labor market activity of young women. Perceived economic pressures and wage slowdowns in all three countries will undoubtedly shape the debate on the expansion or reduction of the public policy role in these and other areas of social protection. Our thesis is that to understand both the context and features of these specific programs one needs a broader framework to understand the historical and conceptual origins of the welfare concept in each country. The welfare concept, in turn, shapes the system of social protection and its modification in light of emerging economic forces. The basic descriptive differences in the use of public programs and market and informal arrangements which constitute the childcare subsystem of the larger social welfare system in the three countries are presented. We

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summarize some of the existing research findings on the use of the systems, and utilizing three separate microdata sets, one for each country, we provide some comparative differences in earnings growth and behavioral responses in terms of labor force participation and price sensitivity. Finally, we offer a summary and some conjectures on possible pressures to modify the systems and ways in which the systems might enhance or inhibit a country's position in the world economy. U.S. data used: Young Women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth as of 1988. Cohort: G.

1789 HACHET, KIMBERLY A.
"Determining Infants' and Toddlers' Home Environments: A Comprehensive Model of Children of Employed Mothers." M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This paper examines determinants of the home environments of six to thirty-five month old children of employed mothers, using data from the 1988 NLSY Merged Child-Mother Data Set (N=554). Multiple regression reveals that male children, younger children, children with health problems, and children living in poverty have lower HOME scores. Children of black and Mexican-Hispanic mothers, mothers with low self-esteem, and mothers living in the South have weaker home environments. While greater occupational complexity of mothers results in a stronger home environment, the same for fathers results in a weaker home environment. Finally, fewer children and greater interaction of the mother with her spouse lead to stronger home environments. Cohort: Y C.

1790 HANNAN, KRISTI and LUSTER, THOMAS.
"Influence of Parent, Child and Contextual Factors on the Quality of the Home Environment." *Infant Mental Health Journal* 12,1 (Spring 1991): 17-30.

The purpose of this study was to examine factors related to the quality of the home environments mothers provide for their infants. Data from the Children of the NLSY on 602 mothers with infants between 12 and 23 months of age were used for this study. Consistent with Belsky's model of the determinants of parenting, the quality of the home environment was influenced by maternal characteristics, child characteristics and contextual factors. A positive linear relation was found between scores on a family risk index and the probability that infants were experiencing a relatively unsupportive home environment. Cohort: Y C.

1791 HAO, LINGXIN.
"Developmental Problems of Children Aged 6-11 in Mother-Only Families: The Effect of Welfare and Kin Support." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This paper examined the effect of welfare and kin support on children in conjunction with the effect of poverty and single motherhood using the children of the NLSY. Standard assessments of home environment, behavior problems, cognitive and socioemotional development were used to measure developmental problems in middle childhood. AFDC was considered as a form of welfare assistance and kin coresidence as a form of kin support. Findings include: (1) poverty effect was the most adverse among all; (2) single motherhood produced a similar effect as the poverty effect, but when poverty levels were held constant, the single motherhood effect persisted only in home environment; (3) support status overlapped with poverty status and single mother status to a great degree; (4) different types of support made great differences in outcomes for children; kin coresidence usually yielded similar developmental outcomes as receiving no support whereas AFDC recipiency yielded much lower levels of outcomes for children; (5) the promoting effect of kin support and adverse effect of AFDC were particularly strong within mother-only families: kin coresidence not only enhanced the home environment and cognitive development to the mean level but also reduced behavior problems down below the average level; and (6) socioemotional development in middle childhood appeared not to be affected by poverty, single motherhood, and support status. Cohort: Y C.

1792 HAO, LINGXIN.
"Kin Support, Welfare, and Out-of-Wedlock Mothers." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1990.

Using person-year data from seven waves of the NLSY, this research focuses on the causes and consequences of kin support in conjunction with public support. The dissertation addresses three primary research questions: (1) What is the relationship between kin support and welfare assistance? (2) What determines kin support? and (3) What impacts do the two support systems have on life course behaviors such as fertility/marriage, high school outcomes, and labor force participation of young women? The author concludes that kin support can play an important role in an individual's life. Four findings are noted: (1) parents' control through support in the form of coresidence and income support reduces the likelihood of out-of-wedlock birth, dropping out of school, and non-participation in the labor force; (2) although kin support and public support are not generally substitutes, AFDC benefits do reduce the likelihood of coresidence for blacks; (3) parents do not compensate daughters who experienced an out-of-wedlock birth but control daughters' behaviors to prevent undesirable events; and (4) increases in AFDC benefits encourage women to choose an out-of-wedlock birth over marriage for both black and white women and encourage non-participation in the labor market for black women only. Cohort: Y.

1793 HAO, LINGXIN.
"Young Women's Entry Into and Exit from the Labor Market: The Effect of Governmental and Familial Support." Presented: Washington, DC, Population Association of America Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper examines labor market entry and exit dynamics among young women and seeks to determine whether kin support and the welfare system influence young women's work differentially. Based on the socialization theory and an economic model of female labor force participation, three hypotheses are generated and tested: a Role Model Hypothesis, an Income Effect Hypothesis, and a Price-of-Time Hypothesis. Using 5,201 black and white women from seven waves of the NLSY (1979-85) in a discrete-time hazard analysis, this paper confirms that: (1) mother's education and AFDC status influence daughter's job entry more than work continuity and for whites more than blacks; (2) among the three alternative income sources--parental income, husband's income, and AFDC benefits--AFDC benefits discourage labor force participation (income effect) for black women only; and (3) kin support in forms of coresidence and financial support promotes job entry for both blacks and whites, and work continuity for whites only (price effect). These findings point to the promoting effect of familial support in contrast to the preventing effect of governmental support on women's labor force participation. Cohort: Y.

1795 HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Youth Migration in the United States: An Analysis of a Deindustrializing Region." In: *Modelling Migration: Macro and Micro Perspectives*, J. Stillwell and P. Congdon, eds., London, Belhanen Press, 1990.

The focus of this research is to present a methodology appropriate for analyzing the causes of out-migration and return migration of youth. The application is to a region of the U.S. that is in the process of decreasing employment in its manufacturing sector and increasing employment in its service sector (the region is popularly known as the 'rust belt'). A longitudinal series of observations of individuals and families is used to analyze the determinants of the length of stay in a region. The empirical model allows for time-varying explanatory factors and thus corresponds to the temporal sequence of the locational decision-making process. Explanatory factors include measures of the potential benefits of migration (a higher expected wage or probability of employment) and measures that influence the cost of migration. Results indicate that the likelihood of outmigration is influenced by the probability of obtaining a job in the alternative area and some measures of the cost of relocation (for example, loss of job tenure). The same data set is used to analyze remigration to the home (deindustrializing) region. The empirical model uses duration methods for analysis and results indicate that remigration is only related to relatively long periods of personal unemployment in the new location. Cohort: Y.

1796 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRICK; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"Real Rents and Household Formation: The Effect of the Tax Reform Act of 1986." Working Paper, Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, 1990.

Although the economic literature has analyzed some components of the headship decision, study of household

formation has been primarily in the realm of demography. The authors begin this analysis with a pure demographic model and expand it to include additional determinants of the decision to remain with parents or not, to marry or not, and to live with a group or separately. The results, based on a sample of 2355 youth in their twenties from the NLSY, indicate that (1) rental costs, wealth, and the potential wage that a youth could earn are important variables in explaining the outcomes of these choices and (2) inclusion of the economic variables significantly changes the estimated impacts of the demographic variables. One insight that the expanded economic model allows is the prediction that some public policies will affect headship rates of youth. This prediction is of interest because choices of living arrangements often have implications for demands upon public services and housing. Using as an example the 1986 Tax Reform Act, the authors focus on a single outcome: the expectation of higher rental costs. If rentals rise by 20 percent, as predicted by some tax analysts, there will be an estimated half million reduction in the number of 1986 households formed by youth ages 21 to 29. Cohort: Y.

1797 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRICK; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"Tenure Choice of American Youth." Working Paper, Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, 1990.

While there seems to be no end to estimates of housing tenure determinants, prior studies have not accounted for the simultaneity of tenure choice with household formation, labor supply or the marriage decision. Estimates presented here are superior to those in the literature both because the authors address these issues and because they better measure the cost of owning relative to renting. Accounting for simultaneity with the household formation and labor supply decisions matter. Using a household's predicted wage rate rather than its observed income doubles the response of tenure choice to the price of owning relative to renting. Including household formation selectivity correction variables cuts the response of tenure choice to the predicted wage by 25 percent. Moreover, the impact of variations in demographic variables on tenure choice is sharply reduced after correcting for selectivity bias. Cohort: Y.

1798 HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Childhood Residence Patterns: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report summarizes the nature and quality of information collected on the childhood residence patterns of respondents in the NLSY. While the original release of this 1988 data collection contained some coding error, evaluation of the subsequently cleaned and released data indicate that overall patterns compare quite favorably to other national data. Internal comparisons with residence items collected at earlier survey points also confirm the generally high reliability and quality of the data. Descriptive analyses reveal major variability in residence patterns by race and ethnicity for this cohort of youth growing up in the decades of the 1960s and 1970s. Minority children are less likely to live with both biological parents at birth than are white children and appear more likely to lose a parent over time, particularly during the preschool and elementary school years, ages critical to early educational development. While in general, few children reside without at least one parent, especially at the pre-adolescent ages, when these situations do occur, residence with grandparents is the most frequently encountered arrangement. However, blacks are more likely to use grandparents or other relatives as substitute care than are nonblacks while the latter evidence higher percentages using foster or group care. For all racial and ethnic subgroups, children of teenage mothers are less likely to live in two- parent families at all ages and more likely to reside with mother only as compared to children whose mothers' bore them at later ages. Multivariate analyses of the effect of childhood residence characteristics on early adult outcomes indicate that white youth benefit significantly from the presence of two parents. Controlling for other factors, a longer time spent with two parents leads to a higher probability of completing high school and a lower probability of using marijuana as a teen or of becoming a teenage parent. These effects are generally not present for minority youth although the presence of two parents does reduce the likelihood of involvement in serious illegal activity for black youth. Residence with a step-parent seems to have negative consequences for a variety of outcomes across subgroups while residence in foster care has similar effects only for whites. Finally, suggestions are made for future data collection and research inquiry especially with regard to step-family processes. Additional interest in residence patterns of more contemporary cohorts of children is encouraged given that changing norms regarding age at marriage, separation, divorce and illegitimacy may possibly alter the patterns noted here. Cohort: Y.

1799 HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Patterns of Childhood Residence and the Relationship to Young Adult Outcomes." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54,4 (November 1992): 846-880.

This study describes the childhood residence patterns of a national cohort of youth and analyses the effects of expanded measures of family structure on a variety of young adult outcomes. Results reveal major variability in residence patterns by race and ethnicity across a wide array of living arrangements and from birth through age eighteen. Family stress and socialization perspectives are used to examine the effect of summary measures of family structure across childhood on the likelihood of high school completion, teen parenting, delinquency, drug and alcohol use and later marital disruption. Results of logistic regressions indicate that white youth benefit significantly from the presence of two parents. Controlling for a variety of social and economic background factors, duration in mother-only families shows no significant consequences for these outcomes while residence with a step-parent has negative consequences for several outcomes across subgroups. Cohort: Y.

1800 HAURIN, RUTH JEAN.
"The Determinants of Fertility in Remarriage: An Analysis of White American Experience." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1992.

This study examines how the context of remarriage influences expectations about future childbearing and the probability and timing of first births in marriage. Using longitudinal data for a contemporary cohort of white males and females, a descriptive overview is first provided of changes in characteristics as individuals undergo various marital transitions. Of particular interest is how fertility expectations change with alterations in marital status and how completed fertility is distributed across the marital history. The core of the study develops a general model of the determinants of the transition to first birth in marriage. This model is tested for both first and second marriage. Hypotheses are developed for how uncertainty associated with prior marital experience and characteristics of prior-born children, specifically their numbers, parentage and residence status, impact on fertility outcomes. The empirical model tests both the likelihood of expecting a birth within two years of marriage and of actually having a birth in this period using logistic regression. This time constraint is later relaxed with survival-time methods. A major finding is that the general model of fertility determination for short-term fertility expectations and behavior is the same for first and second marriage. Most factors that impact on these decisions, including prior-born children, operate similarly between marriages although second- marrieds and first-marrieds may differ on the levels of these characteristics as they enter marriage. While the general model is similar between marriages, this study finds that second-married individuals are significantly more likely to have a birth within two years of marriage than are first-marriers, even holding constant fertility expectations suggesting a desire to "cement" new marriages through additional fertility. However, second-marrieds are not more likely to expect a birth within two years of marriage. Thus, while second-marriers make judgements about additional fertility in a similar fashion to first-marriers, they are more likely to end up having a child, suggesting considerable psychological uncertainty in the context within which they are making these decisions. With regard to prior-fertility, this study finds-that non biological children do not substitute for the individual's own desire to establish parenthood unless the spouse brings two or more children to the marriage. Rather, the tendency is toward establishing two children for the family as a whole regardless of how couples combine prior fertility and future fertility to reach this goal. Larger numbers of children residing outside of the household, in particular, have negative effects on the likelihood and timing of both expectations of future fertility and its actual occurrence. It appears that at the beginning of marriage there are systematic misperceptions of the economic and emotional difficulties these children will entail. Cohort: Y.

1801 HAWKINS, ALAN J.
"Patterns of Coresident Adult Men in Maritally Disrupted Families and the Verbal Intellectual Functioning and Psychosocial Dysfunctioning of Young Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1990.

Although fathers increasingly are absent from the households in which children reside, children in disrupted homes still have substantial experience with adult men in their daily lives. Demographic trends of remarriage, cohabitation, and single mothers returning to live with their parents suggest that many children in divorced families co-reside with

adult men who, to greater or lesser extents, may assume the social and economic roles of the absent father. Using a sample of 865 4-6-year-old children from the Children of the NLSY data, five common patterns of children's experiences with co-resident adult men in maritally disrupted families were found: No Male, Grandfather, Stepfather, Reunited Father, and Chaotic. Of the 205 children who experienced a marital disruption, approximately 30% were in the No Male pattern, but more than two-thirds were in one of the disrupted patterns that included extended co-residential experience with an adult male. For white children in disrupted families, the Stepfather pattern was the most common, while for nonwhite children in disrupted families, the Stepfather pattern was rare; instead, the No Male and Grandfather patterns were the most common. Hierarchical regression models with dummy-coded pattern indicator variables were used to explore how these patterns were associated with children's verbal-intellectual and psychosocial functioning. The models controlled for confounding factors identified in previous bivariate analyses: ethnicity, child age, child gender, maternal resources (intelligence, education, income, age), and household size. No differences were found between children in intact families and children in any of the disrupted patterns for the measure of verbal-intellectual functioning. For the measure of psychosocial functioning, only children in the Grandfather pattern were significantly different from children in the Intact pattern. Further analyses revealed that it was white children in this three-generation living arrangement who experienced problems; black children in this pattern did not experience the same level of problems as did the white children. Moreover, white children in the Grandfather pattern primarily experienced problems of dependency and inhibition. Cohort: Y C.

1802 HAWKINS, ALAN J. and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Are Fathers Fungible? Patterns of Co-Resident Adult Men in Maritally Disrupted Families and Children's Well-Being." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 958-972.

This study addresses the relationship of biological and social fathers to young children's well-being. The authors outline three general positions in this debate: biological fathers are important to their young children's well-being and are hard to replace; fathers are important, but social fathers can effectively replace biological fathers; and fathers are peripheral to young children's lives and do not significantly impact children's well-being. To address this question, children who had differing experiences with co-resident adult men are compared using a sample of 865 four-to-six-year-old children from the Children of the NLSY. Children in five longitudinal patterns of experiences with co-resident adult men in maritally disrupted families were identified (No Male, Grandfather, Stepfather, Reunited Father, and Chaotic) and compared to children in intact families. Thirty-one percent of the disrupted children were in the No Male pattern, but more than two-thirds were in one of the other disrupted patterns. Hierarchical regression models found no differences in verbal- intellectual functioning between children in intact families and children in any of the disrupted patterns. For the measure of psychosocial dysfunctioning, only children in the Grandfather pattern were significantly different from children in the Intact pattern. Further analyses revealed that it was white children in this three-generation living arrangement who experienced problems. This study lends some support to the position that fathers, both biological and social, are peripheral to young children's intellectual and psychosocial functioning. Cohort: Y C.

1803 HAYES, RADER.
"Men in Female-Concentrated Occupations." *Journal of Organizational Behavior* 10,3 (July 1989): 201-212.

This paper presents an analysis comparing characteristics of men in female- and male-concentrated occupations and investigating assumptions and stereotypes about gender-atypically employed men, based on data from the NLS Young Men (N=3,400 in 1981 who were ages 14-24 when first interviewed in 1966). The variables considered included male presence in the household, socioeconomic background, sex-role attitudes, marital status, education, and employment characteristics. The findings show that differences exist in female- versus male- concentrated occupations, but not in ways found in previous research using small local samples; i.e., men in female-concentrated jobs generally were more satisfied with their work, and they were not more likely to be black, or to have less education, lower socioeconomic backgrounds, and lower occupational status than men in male-concentrated occupations. Future research should investigate choice of occupation to enable encouraging appropriate male subjects to enter gender-atypical occupations. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B.

1804 HAYWARD, MARK D.
"Retirement From a Life-Course Perspective." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Aging. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191.

Conceptualizing retirement as a dynamic, age-dependent process, we propose to investigate the impact of mid-and late-career events on retirement, disability and death. Particular attention will be devoted to the influence of the timing, direction, and magnitude of earlier career events on the relative frequency of those transitions that generally mark the end of the labor force career. This focus allows us to empirically evaluate the bonds between major career events and speaks directly to a theoretical concern with career-line vulnerability to aging and the ramifications for the retirement process of career deterioration or advancement. To better understand career-line vulnerability to aging, itself, the analysis of the retirement process will be preceded by an inquiry of the determinants of career mobility. We will attend explicitly to those factors that influence the timing, direction, and magnitude of occupational mobility. Timing refers to the age at which mobility occurs, and the direction and magnitude of mobility refer of changes in the attractiveness of work, both positive and negative, associated with occupational changes. The consideration of all three factors is especially important to achieve an accurate portrayal of the age-vulnerability of older men's careers. The analysis is a cohort-based prospective study based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. This is a nationally representative sample of men aged 45-59 years in 1966 who are followed for a 17-year period. The proposed study is unique in that it will more fully exploit the longitudinal qualities of the data than prior studies. Specifically, based on a subsample of men who are in the labor force at some point during the observation period, biographical histories of labor force behavior and time-dependent explanatory covariates will be developed, and a hazards model approach will be used to formally model the dynamic processes of career mobility and retirement. Although prior studies have recognized the over-arching importance of considering the consequences of mobility patterns for the retirement process, this study is the first to explicitly attend to these issues. Such as approach promises to provide new insights into the role of the career dynamics for late-life labor force behavior, and it will serve to integrate the retirement process with the larger career cycle. Finally, the results of this study will be pertinent to critical policy concerns of inequities of access to retirement, pension policy, the retraining of older workers, and pre-retirement planning. Cohort: M.

1805 HAYWARD, MARK D.; CHEN, HSINMU; and FRIEDMAN, SAMANTHA.
"Race Differences in Retirement Life Cycle Experiences and Labor Force Participation Rates." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

A Markov-based, multistate life-table model is used to examine how race differences in older men's labor force panicipation rates (LFPRs) are influenced by differences in labor force status transition rates, mortality, and population composition. Key missing information in the scientific literature is how the retirement life cycle experiences of blacks and whites determine race differences in LFPRs. In light of these results, the utility of labor force participation rates to assess race differences in retirement behavior is evaluated. Transition rates are derived from multivariate hazards models based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. Race-specific multistate working life tables are estimated, showing the relationship between LFPRs and retirement life cycle experiences for a life table population. Simulations are used to examine changes in LFPRs and retirement life cycle experiences for a given race group produced by substituting transition rates from the other race group. Cohort: M.

1806 HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and CHIANG, MEI-CHUN LIU.
"Work After Retirement: The Experiences of Older Men in the U.S." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

A life-course perspective is used to guide an investigation of labor force reentry among male retirees, aged 56 years and older. Special attention is directed at the consequences for reentry on the history of the process, the circumstances which lead to retirement, and achieved characteristics. The authors also provide insights into the structure of opportunities for retirees by differentiating reentry according to two aspects of work that define employment flexibility -- self employment vs. paid employment and part-time vs. full-time employment. Hazard models are estimated using data from the NLS of Older Men. Estimates show that, in general, the history of the process is not a significant factor

in determining reentry. The circumstances under which older men exited the labor force, however, had substantial implications for reentry, although the specific nature of the effects varied according to the type of reentry. Duration of the retirement spell had the most consistent effect of any variable. The results reinforce the findings of prior studies, showing that retirement is not a permanent status for a large number of men. Furthermore, the analysis highlights the importance of bringing a life-course perspective to the problem of reentry. This imbues a developmental quality to the investigation. With respect to social policy, the results imply that differential manpower and training policies are needed for blue- and white- collar workers. Cohort: M.

1807 HECKMAN, JAMES J.; CAMERON, STEPHEN V.; and SCHOCHET, PETER Z.
"The Determinants and Consequences of Public Sector and Private Sector Training." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-15, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

This in-progress research will use data from the NLSY to estimate the determinants and consequences of participation in private and public training programs. Data from the NLSY contain unusually rich longitudinal information on training and labor market activities. For both national representative samples and subsamples of disadvantaged youth, this research will seek answers to the following questions: (1) What are the determinants of participation in private and public sector training programs? (2) What are the determinants of the amount of time spent in training? (3) What are the impacts of different types of training programs on earnings, wage rates, employment, unemployment, job turnover, and subsequent training? (4) To what extent are public and private training programs comparable in affecting wages, employment, job attachment, and unemployment? These issues will be addressed using explicit life cycle dynamic models to control for the bias that potentially plagues naive regression analysis. Selection bias may arise if persons are not randomly selected into training. Two strategies for addressing selection bias problems are proposed. The emphasis in this project will be on the estimation of robust empirical relationships. This project will provide new information on the labor market dynamics of youth and the role of training in generating those dynamics. The analysis will also shed light on the importance of training in accounting for life cycle wage growth and the empirical importance of training complementarity that is featured in the human capital literature. By estimating the importance of family background and resources as determinants of participation in training, and the substitutability of governmental and private training, it is hoped that more will be learned about the efficacy of alternative strategies for affecting labor market outcomes. Cohort: Y.

1808 HENRETTA, JOHN C.
"Joint Retirement in Two-Worker Couples." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Aging. University of Florida, 3357 Turlington Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The objective of this project is to specify the process of life course development in adulthood as it affects family patterns of retirement. Family models of retirement that take into account the intertwining of family and work over the life course are needed because earlier retirement among men and higher levels of work by women mean that retirement is increasingly a family transition, involving two retirements. The proposal specifies the patterns, linkages, and pathways that lead to family retirement. The family life course consists of a sequence of family and work states that together form a family "pathway," with each new state reflecting earlier family history and current historical conditions. Each new state constrains subsequent options, and the pathway created culminates in the regulation of late-life transitions such as retirement. The analysis will focus on four issues: specification of the impact of early life-course events on intermediate mid-life states, and ultimately retirement; examination of the factors that regulate critical preretirement events such as pension eligibility; specification of the sequence of events that leads to preretirement family states that affect retirement; and an examination of cohort differences in pathways to retirement. Data are from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Participation--Mature Women Sample. Both are long-term panels that allow specification of family and work states and change in those states over tune. These changes in state will be analyzed using discrete- and continuous-time survival models as well as logistic and multiple regression. Cohort: W.

1809 HILL, ELIZABETH T.

"Marital History, Later Training, and the Labor Market: Women's Experiences." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State University - Mont Alto, 1990.

Using data from the NLS Mature Women's cohort, this study compares the acquisition of education and training after the usual schooling age among women with differing marital histories and measures the effects of that training as well as marital history on labor force participation and wages. Results indicate that women whose marriages ended acquired further training more often than married women. Women without husbands worked full time more years, making human capital investment important for them. Certain types of training (professional, technical, and managerial) resulted in higher wages. Cohort: W.

1810 HILL, ELIZABETH T.
"Post-school-age Training among Women: A Comparison of Education, On-the-Job and Other Training and Their Effects on Wages." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State University - Mont Alto, 1992.

Education and training are human capital investments which have powerful effects on productivity and wages. Workers and potential workers often seek education and training while employers frequently provide them, recognizing their effect on productivity. Government training programs for disadvantaged workers attempt to increase the labor market value of those workers in order to raise their incomes. Training programs such as the Displaced Homemaker Program have been established to help women offset their labor market disadvantage. The goal of such programs is usually to help those with few labor market skills, often single mothers heading households which fall below the poverty level. Although an attempt was made in some programs to determine occupational demand and tailor training programs accordingly, little has been done to compare methods of training - education, on-the-job training, and other training. This study uses the NLS Mature Women's Cohort and seeks to determine which women receive training of various types and which method appears to result in the greatest increase in wages. Because training programs to aid disadvantaged workers usually aim at workers who are older than the usual schooling age, the acquisition of post-school-age education and training will be investigated. The NLS Mature Women's Cohort contains 5083 women. In order to select women for whom information was available in 1984, this study includes only women who responded to the survey that year, producing a sample of 3,422 cases. Information on age, race, 1967. Cohort: W.

1811 HILL, ELIZABETH T.
"Pre-retirement Labor Market Effects of Woman's Post-School-Age Training." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State University - Mont Alto, 1991.

Many women acquire education and training after the usual schooling age. This study uses the 1984 NLS Mature Women's cohort to determine whether obtaining post-school-age education or training has an impact on women's labor force participation and wages during the pre-retirement years. The 1984 survey has an advantage in that the oldest of the women in the study were not yet eligible for retirement benefits. The study compares the labor force participation of women who acquired training later and those who did not, examining whether the women worked in 1984 and whether they had plans to work in the future. Results indicate that post-school-age training is associated with greater labor force participation during the pre-retirement years. In addition, during the years immediately preceding the usual retirement age, the wages of women who obtained later training rose at a faster rate than the wages of those women who did not. Cohort: W.

1812 HILL, GARY D. and CRAWFORD, ELIZABETH M.
"Women, Race, and Crime." *Criminology* 28,4 (November 1990): 601-626.

An investigation of whether black and white female criminality results from the same antecedent variables, based on self-reports of criminal involvement from the 1979-1980 NLS (N = 992 black and 2,878 white females, ages 18-23). Factors analyzed were social control, urbanism, strain, gender liberation and socialization, self-concept, deprivation, and maturation. Holding the race variable constant, findings show that social-psychological factors have a significant effect on white female criminality, whereas for black females, more significant effects are derived from

structural/deprivation forces. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1813 HILL, JOHN J.
"An Estimation of the Effect of Union Status on Wage Growth." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1988.

The ability of a union to alter the structure of labor earnings has generated considerable interest among labor economists. Traditionally, research has focused on the effect of union status on wage levels, while substantially less interest has been devoted to the question of the effect of union status on wage growth. This study estimates the effect of union status on wage growth, controlling for certain empirical problems not completely addressed in earlier studies. Data were taken from the NLS of Young Men for three separate time periods. Wage growth equations were estimated for each time period first in a form which utilized a union status dummy variable and then separately for union and nonunion workers. These estimations were repeated with a control for sample selection bias. Additionally, models were estimated which allow one to estimate the magnitude of the tradeoff between starting wages and future wage growth for union and nonunion workers. Generally, the results indicate faster wage growth associated with union status. Also, the results indicate that, in general, greater wage growth is associated with lower initial wages for union workers but higher initial wages for nonunion workers. [UMI ADG89-13791] Cohort: B.

1814 HILL, M. ANNE.
"Intercohort Differences in Women's Labor Market Transitions." *American Economic Review* 80,2 (May 1990): 289-292.

The extent to which the labor force behavior of recent cohorts of women has actually changed was analyzed by comparing the early labor force experience of women who were between the ages of 16 and 21 in 1968 with that of women between the ages of 16 and 21 in 1979. The data consisted of 8-year samples from the NLS of Young Women and NLSY. The data include both completed work spells, the duration of which is known, and censored spells, for which the end of the labor force spell is not yet observed. The results showed that the length of censored work spells has risen nearly one year for both white and black women. The human capital variables, in particular, the level of labor market experience and schooling, increase the duration of work spells and hasten the exit from a nonwork spell. These effects appear stronger for the younger cohort of women, especially black women. The intercohort differences in responses to demographic variables were mixed. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: G Y.

1815 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEIL, JUNE.
"Intergenerational Transmission of Achievement, with Special Reference to the Underclass." Progress Report to NICHD (July 1991). New York: Center for the Study of Business and Government, Baruch College, CUNY.

This study explores the extent to which a child's own and maternal family backgrounds exert an effect on the child cognitive achievement and social development and further tries to identify the effects of underclass neighborhood characteristics and resources provided by the community. The research utilizes a large national sample of children merged with: (a) extensive data on their mothers and grandparents (the NLSY 1979-1988) and (b) information on the social and economic characteristics of their neighborhoods drawn from the 1980 Census ZIP Code files. The first m relates the child's scores on various assessments conducted in 1986 and 1988 to the child's own family structure a well as the mother's schooling and cognitive skills, the extent of her underclass behavior and residence in an underclass neighborhood. This model yields disturbing results. The second model is intergenerational and relates child's scores to a limited set of child characteristics and an extensive set of variables describing the mother's family (family structure, family income, family welfare receipt in 1979) and her 1979 residence (public housing, underclass neighborhood, region, and SMSA size). These empirical results are equally provocative. Other child out measures examined include assessments of motor development, behavior problems, and math skills. While our work rem preliminary, we find striking effects of mother's underclass behaviors and residence for other child outcomes as w Cohort: Y C.

1816 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Intercohort Change in Women's Labor Market Status." Final Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

This research utilizes data from the three continuing panels of the NLS--the Mature Women, the Young Women, and the NLSY--to measure accumulated years of work experience and to examine changes in life-cycle work patterns across successive cohorts of women born between 1923 and 1964. This study first investigated how these successive cohorts of women have changed with respect to their accumulation of work-related skills, in terms of level of schooling, career orientation, and attachment to the labor force. The authors considered how the nature of entry into and exit from the labor force changed across cohorts and how the response of women's labor force participation decisions to life-cycle events (e.g., marriage, the birth of a child, divorce) may have changed. Intercohort changes in women's returns to work experience, schooling, and other human capital investments were also considered. Labor force participation, whether measured at a point in time or over the lifetime has increased markedly for white women, with black women experiencing slight increases or declines. For working and nonworking women combined, the cumulative years during which an individual has worked at least six months has risen, although the average level of experience of employed women has grown more slowly or has actually declined. While some of this slower growth can be attributed to the lower levels of experience held by new entrants and the rapid increase in the number of new entrants (as signalled by the rise in survey week participation rates), rising levels of schooling have also diminished the number of post-schooling years within which women (at a fixed age) could have worked. Along with rising levels of investment in education, these cohorts of women have experienced dramatic demographic changes. A larger proportion of each cohort remains unmarried and more women continue to be childless. Moreover, the number of children ever born among these women has declined sharply. The determinants of work experience were examined using two models. For the NLSY and the Young Women, the authors were able to estimate the multiple spell hazard rate model of work status transitions. Also examined, for all cohorts, were ordinary least squares regressions of the proportion of possible years worked as of a given age. Both the duration model and the lifetime participation model yielded strikingly similar results. During the period 1967 to 1987, the length of work spells and the proportion of the lifetime worked have increased. These changes are strongly related to rising levels of schooling, delayed childbearing and reductions in fertility, and transformations in marriage patterns. Results from the duration models imply that labor supply responses are becoming increasingly sensitive to schooling and prior work experience especially among black women. For white women, much of the intercohort change in lifetime participation appears to result from dramatic fertility declines. Yet the estimates from pooled models for lifetime participation indicate that, holding constant the effects of the independent variables, there remains a strong, statistically significant effect of the passage of time. Even with identical characteristics, women from more recent cohorts are spending a higher proportion of their time at work in the market. Finally, the authors estimated wage models for these cohorts of women to investigate whether or not experience-wage profiles have grown steeper over time. Results provided evidence that work-related investments have increased from cohort to cohort among white women, although not necessarily for all cohorts of black women. While it cannot be determined from this analysis the extent to which women or their employers are responsible for the increased levels of investment, the former pattern of flat age-earnings profiles for women--the dead-end job syndrome--finally appears to have been overcome, which bodes well for future narrowing of the gender wage gap. Cohort: G W Y.

1817 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"The Transmission of Cognitive Achievement Across Three Generations." Working Paper (March, revised June). New York: Queens College and Center for Business and Government, Baruch College, CUNY.

The concern of this paper is with the determinants of cognitive skills. Of particular interest are the extent to w low levels of achievement are transferred from generation to generation and the role played by such factors as the absence of the father, parental welfare dependence, and residence in an underclass neighborhood. To examine the intergenerational persistence of various parental and environmental influences we first relate children's achievement (generation 3) to the characteristics of their grandparents (generation 1) and compare these results with a similar analysis of the effect of the same grandparent characteristics on their own daughter's achievement (generation 2, mothers of the young children). The mothers of the young children are women from the National Longitudinal Survey Youth (NLSY). Information on generation 1 (i.e. the grandparents) is also provided in the NLSY. We then proceed

to analyze in greater detail the cognitive outcomes of the young children (generation 3) relating them to the endowment and behaviors of their immediate parents. Cohort: Y C.

1818 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"The Labor Market Choices of Male Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis of the School to Work Transition." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men, this paper focuses on the sequence of labor market decisions made by young men during the first nine years after leaving school. It was found that, for the vast majority of male American youth, namely those who are white, unemployment in the years following school is not temporary in nature. No significant time trend was uncovered in the year to year experience that was examined. Instead, unemployment was a function of more permanent characteristics such as the amount of education that had been accumulated at the beginning of the school to work transition. Occupational choice, military service and age at first marriage also affected unemployment levels, but for the policy maker, quick-fix methods of dealing with youth unemployment through transitional services (job search assistance for example) would not likely have a significant impact for the majority of young men. Minority youth present quite a different picture, however. Confronted with a host of labor market disadvantages, a black man's formal education did not have as strong an impact on his long-run patterns of unemployment as it would have for a youth who was white. Furthermore a significant time trend was revealed in the year-to-year unemployment that blacks experienced. The authors conclude that to some degree minority unemployment is temporary in nature. These results suggest the need for more emphasis on a variety of work experiences, counseling, and other job search assistance targeted directly at minority youth who are still in school, thereby easing the post-school transition. Though formal education had less of an impact for black young men than for white, the reverse was true for military service. Whites, especially white high school dropouts, found that military service increased their long-run unemployment experience significantly, but blacks had less unemployment if they entered the military than if they did not. The only exception was for black college graduates whose experience was more similar to whites. Blacks apparently minimized their temporary post-school unemployment by entering the military whereas for whites military service was more disruptive and added its own transition problems to the record of unemployment. Cohort: B.

1819 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS A.
"Price, Quality, and Income in Child Care Choice." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,1 (Winter 1992): 70-111.

This paper explores the hypothesis that parents consider the price and quality of child care as well as their own resources and needs when they make their child care decisions. Parents are expected to minimize price and maximize quality, controlling for income. Price is measured in terms of predicted expenditures on child care; quality is measured by the ratio of children to staff members. Data come from the 1985 wave of the NLSY. Expenditures for each mode of child care are modeled, correcting for selection, and predicted expenditures are obtained for each of four child care modes (center, sitter, relative, and husband/partner). Using a multinomial logit model, the impacts of price, quality, family income, and family characteristics on choice of each of these forms of child care are examined. Cohort: Y.

1820 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS A.
"Quality, Price, and Income in Child Care Choice." Presented: Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Toronto, 1990. Cohort: Y.

1822 HOFFMAN, SAUL D.; FOSTER, E. MIHAAEL; and FURSTENBURG, FRANK F. JR.
"Reevaluating the Costs of Teenage Childbearing." *Demography* 30,1 (February 1993): 1-13.

Teenage childbearing in the United States has long been regarded as an important social problem with substantial costs to teen mothers and their children. Recently, however, several researchers have argued that the apparent negative effects of teenage childbearing primarily reflect unmeasured family background rather than the true consequences of a teen birth. To distinguish the effect of teen childbearing from that of family background, we use data from the Panel

Study of Income Dynamics and compare teen mothers with their sisters. We find that accounting for unobserved family background reduces, but does not eliminate, the estimated consequences of early childbearing. Statistically significant and quantitatively important effects of teen parenthood remain for high school graduation, family size, and economic well-being. Cohort: Y.

1823 HOLLEMAN, JULIE D.
"Nonpecuniary Job Characteristics: The Impact on Women's Wages." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas A & M University, 1989.

This dissertation examines whether the inclusion of nonpecuniary job characteristics can help explain why a male/female wage gap persists. Two samples of workers are drawn from the NLSY 1979-1985. The mean values of nonpecuniary job characteristics of the jobs typically held by the NLS women are compared with the mean values of these characteristics for the NLS men. Hazard model analysis is used to calculate the female workers' marginal willingness to pay for these specific nonwage job characteristics. This estimation of women's marginal willingness to pay is used to analyze if women prefer their jobs to a typical male job by calculating a nonwage compensation differential. Four of the six empirical tests result in a negative nonwage compensation differential, suggesting that women prefer the nonwage job characteristics associated with their jobs to those which are generally associated with the jobs the men hold; however, the remaining two estimations result in a positive nonwage compensation differential. Thus, while differences are found in the nonwage job characteristics that are associated with the jobs that the NLS males and females hold, the results from the 1979 and 1982 samples find no clear pattern of preference for those characteristics which are associated with the jobs which the females typically hold. [UMI ADG90-15515] Cohort: Y.

1824 HOLZER, HARRY J.; IHLANFELDT, KEITH R.; and SJOQUIST, DAVID L.
"Work, Search, and Travel Among White and Black Youth." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

In this paper we investigate the relationships between job search, commutes to work, and metropolitan decentralization of employment among young whites and blacks. This is accomplished by using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, along with data on job and population decentralization in metropolitan areas from the 1980 Census of Population. Our results show that blacks and central-city residents face higher time costs of travel than do others, at least partly because of their lower access to automobiles. We also find that central-city residents in metropolitan areas where jobs are more decentralized do not offset the loss of jobs in their areas with more geographically extensive job search or longer commutes to work, even after controlling for travel cost per mile. High travel costs and reduced travel distances appear to raise unemployment durations and lower wages for blacks. On the other hand, the estimated magnitudes of most of these relationships are not large, implying that high travel cost is but one of many causes of persistent spatial mismatch. Cohort: Y.

1825 HOMER, C. J.; BERESFORD, S. A.; JAMES, S. A.; and SIEGEL, E.
"Work-Related Physical Exertion and Risk of Preterm, Low Birthweight Delivery." *Paediatric Perinatal Epidemiology* 4,2 (April 1990): 161-174.

Although many women work during pregnancy, the effect of maternal job experience on pregnancy outcome is controversial. We investigated whether work-related physical exertion increases a woman's risk of delivering a preterm, low birthweight infant. We studied 773 employed, pregnant women included in the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience, Youth Cohort (NLSY), a nationally representative sample of young adults. Data concerning work status, job title during pregnancy, and other factors affecting the outcome of pregnancy were obtained from the NLSY. Assessment of physical exertion was based on job title, using an established catalogue of occupational characteristics. Women in jobs characterized by high physical exertion experienced a higher rate of preterm, low birthweight delivery, defined as maternal report of delivery more than 3 weeks early and birthweight under 2,500 g (adjusted RR = 5.1, 95% CI = 1.5, 17.7). These findings support a policy of limiting work-related

physical exertion during pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

1826 HOMER, CHARLES J.; JAMES, SHERMAN A.; and SIEGEL, EARL.
"Work-Related Psychosocial Stress and Risk of Preterm, Low Birthweight Delivery." *American Journal of Public Health* 80,2 (February 1990): 173-177.

Using data on working pregnant women from the NLSY, this paper examined whether work-related stress increased a woman's risk of delivering a pre-term, low birthweight infant. Results indicated that young women working during pregnancy in jobs characterized by high exertion and low job control were somewhat more likely than were women who worked in other jobs to deliver a low birthweight, pre-term infant if they did not want to continue working. Occupational stress was not associated, however, with pre-term, low birthweight delivery for the sample as a whole. Cohort: Y.

1827 HOMER, CHARLES J.; WISE, PAUL; EVANS, ALLISON; and GORTMAKER, STEVEN; et alia.
"Impact of Chronic Poverty on Black-White Disparities in Pregnancy Outcomes." (In-progress Research) Harvard Medical School and Harvard School of Public Health, Boston.

Profound disparities in Black-White infant mortality and low birth weight rates continue. Prior investigations revealed such disparities remain within crude categories of socioeconomic status (SES), such as poverty status, when considered only at one point in time. We investigated whether such disparities would be reduced using measures of SES over longer periods of time. We hypothesized poor Black mothers are more likely to have been poor in prior years and persistent poverty would be more strongly associated with low birth weight than transient poverty. We analyzed all births (n=5876) occurring between 1979 and 1986 in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) a representative US sample. Black mothers were far more likely to be poor than white mothers (44 vs. 19%, $p<.001$). Black mothers poor in the year of their child's birth were far more likely to have been poor the previous year than white mothers below poverty (77 vs. 49%, $p<.001$). Rates of low birth weight increased with increasing years of poverty (5,7,9,11,14% for 0-4 years, $p<.001$ chi-square for trend). Nonetheless, disparities in low birth weight rates persist in each category of poverty chronicity except the never poor; accounting for such chronicity explains at most 10% more of the disparity between Black and White rates than accounting for simple poverty alone. Black-white differences in SES are not well captured by simple measures; how such differences influence health status and utilization requires further study. Cohort: Y.

1828 HOSEK, J. R. and PETERSON, C. E.
"Serving Her Country: An Analysis of Women's Enlistment." Interim Report, The Rand Corporation, 1990.

Using data drawn from a 1979 Department of Defense survey of enlistees and the 1979 wave of the NLSY, this report examines one aspect of women's military service--the factors affecting the flow of new recruits. The analysis uses models of both individual willingness to enlist and the allocation of recruiter effort to enlist women and other groups. These models, estimated with a microdatabase containing many individual and local market variables, make it possible to circumvent the distorting effects of the overall demand constraint that has, in the past, jeopardized aggregate data analyses of women's enlistment. The authors compare the options and behavior of women with those of men. For example, they consider whether labor market forces influence young men and women differently; the ways in which marriage expectations affect the enlistment decision; whether the role of education expectations differs between the two sexes; and what impact local labor market conditions have on individual's enlistment outcome. The research suggests that there are strong similarities between men and women in the factors influencing their enlistment decisions. [NTIS AD-A221-840-2-XAB] Cohort: Y.

1829 HOSEK, JAMES R.; ANTEL, JOHN; and PETERSON, CHRISTINE.
"Who Stays, Who Leaves? Attrition Among First-Term Enlistees." *Armed Forces and Society* 15,3 (Spring 1989): 389-409.

Since the advent of US voluntary military service, some 30% of each enlisting cohort have left before completing their first term, & attrition rates remain near this level even though over 90% of recent cohorts are high school graduates. Here, individual-level data from 1979 national surveys of enlistees & working youths & Defense Dept manpower data through 1984 are used to analyze attrition among high school graduates who enlisted in spring 1979. To control for selectivity bias, enlistment is analyzed jointly with attrition. Three variables observable at the time of enlistment are found to have a strong negative effect on attrition: positive expectations of further education, months in the Delayed Entry Program, & employment stability. No evidence of selectivity bias is found for this cohort; hence, results are applicable not only to enlistees but also to prospects. Policy implications are discussed. 1 Table, 2 Figures. Modified HA (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

1830 HOYT, GAIL MITCHELL.
"The Worker, the Firm, and the Decision to Use Drugs." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky,.

Substance abuse in the United States has increased dramatically in the past few decades, bringing costs to both users and society. As substance use has come to the forefront of public attention, this new awareness has been manifested in recent legislation and in the increased efforts of various organizations to prevent and control substance use. In order to investigate the effects of the vast quantity of resources devoted to substance control, I simultaneously estimate substance demand, wage, and drug control policy equations. This framework allows me to examine how employee assistance programs and drug testing affect drug use and how drug use in turn affects productivity, while controlling for the potential of worker sorting with regard to drug control policy. I depart from previous work by focusing on how drug use affects the user's employment status and earnings while incorporating the firm's attempts to discourage drug use in the workplace through drug testing and monitoring within an expected utility framework. While past studies have considered labor market effects of substance use, none have considered how firm structure and monitoring may also influence substance use. Because the market price of illicit drugs is difficult to obtain, and perhaps not as crucial to the drug user's consumption decision as the effective price, I incorporate the effective price as a combination of the probability of being caught using drugs while at work and the adverse effects associated with dismissal. I test for not only the direct effects of drug control policy within the firm, but the indirect sorting effects. Empirical results show that wages and the use of various licit and illicit substances tend to be positively correlated until controls for unobserved heterogeneity are incorporated, in which case a negative correlation arises. Findings also indicate that drug testing, employee assistance programs, and formal workplace substance use policy have a significant negative impact on workplace marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol use. Also, users of all three substances tend to sort away from firms with control policies present. Cohort: Y.

1831 HSUEH, CHERNG-TAY.
"Sibling Resemblance in Educational Attainment: An Investigation of the Effects of Family Background." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1992.

This research examines the effects of family background on schooling for a sample of youth from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Three questions are addressed. First, how strong is the influence of family background on children's schooling between and within families in different living environments. Second, how do these effects of family background vary by different schooling outcomes? Finally, how does family disruption affect sibling differences in schooling? This research considers the importance of family structure, family differential effects of family background between siblings, and unobserved family factors in explaining schooling. This study replicates and partially confirms Hauser and Wong's (1989) study from the Nebraska and the Kalamazoo sibling samples. Compared with these samples, the NLSY sibling sample shows a smaller differential effects of family background between siblings. This difference may be attributed to the trend of educational convergence and the smaller age range of the NLSY sample. By examining sibling resemblance in different schooling outcomes, the research supports the argument that between- and within-family effects vary by schooling outcome and family structure. When completed grade is studied, between-family effects are similar for siblings of different family types, while within-family differential effects of family background on completed grade are found only for siblings living with both parents. These differential effects of family background do not change when siblings of high school graduates are selected for the analyses, but decrease slightly when ability is controlled. When schooling levels are studied, between-family

effects differ between family groups. Mother's education has a larger and increasing effect for siblings living with both parents. Whereas the effects of father's occupation and sibship size are important for both family groups, these effects decrease over schooling levels. The effect of race also decreases over schooling levels and diminishes at college completion level. Again, no within-family differential effects of family background are found for siblings living with only mothers. For siblings living with both parents, the effects of family background on schooling are stronger for older siblings than for younger siblings only at the level of high school completion. Cohort: Y.

1832 HUANG, JINLIN.
"Bivariate Survival Analysis with Association." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families & Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, & Survey Issues, January 1993.

Linear model approach is used on a bivariate survival model with censoring in either or both components. Various parametric, semi-parametric and non-parametric methods are applied to estimate an association parameter, as well as the covariates. When the postulated model has fewer covariates than the true model has, the estimation bias is smaller with bivariate model than with univariate model. A new bivariate model with time-dependent covariates and competing risks is established. Special goodness-to-fit technique for censored data and Monte Carlo simulation are used. The final section is an application to the ages at the first marriage for pairs of sisters where "failure" means the first marriage. The data is from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth from 1978 to 1988. Cohort: Y.

1833 IDSON, TODD L.
"Employer Size and Turnover." Working Paper, Department of Economics, University of Miami, 1990.

This paper investigates the causes of lower (higher) levels of turnover (tenure) among workers employed by large employers. Four distinct data sets, the Current Population Surveys, the Quality of Employment Survey Panel, the Employment Opportunities Pilot Project, and the NLS of Young Men, are employed to document the structure of the relationship between size of employer and labor mobility, and to evaluate seven different hypotheses that may account for these size differentials. Cohort: B.

1834 INGRAM, DONNA M.
"Learning About Yourself: Occupation Choice with Unknown Own-Preference." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1990.

In the years 1965 through 1970, thirty-nine percent of the adult males living in the United States changed their occupation at least once. Previous microeconomic research has attempted to explain these occupational changes by assuming that one or both of the following are true: workers enter occupations without knowing all of the characteristics of the occupations, or employers hire workers without knowing all the characteristics of the worker. This research is an analysis of an alternative source of the uncertainty: unknown own-preferences. In this case, even if a worker knows the characteristics of all occupations and the worker's productivity is known, the worker may change occupations as he learns about his preferences. Unobservable welfare effects are studied in a simple model with two occupations and a sole worker. Each occupation is described as a combination of leisure and income, where the worker's preferences are unknown and stochastic. It is found that a worker's expected lifetime utility increases as he becomes more certain of his preferences. It is also shown that the expected lifetime utility is convex in the worker's prior distribution of his preferences, continuous in it, and differentiable with respect to it (except at a countable number of points). In order to study the observable implications of unknown own-preferences, data are used from the NLSY and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). The NLSY provides job and occupation history data for individual workers. The DOT provides descriptions of occupations. Using cluster and factor analysis, the occupations are grouped into two clusters described by two attributes. Using these clusters, two observable implications of the theory are tested. The first is that even after controlling for age, education, tenure in the job, and various demographic variables, workers with more work experience are less likely to change occupations. This hypothesis appears to be true. The second test compares observed sequences of occupations to sequences generated by the model. Results from this test describe the way in which workers learn and suggest that workers are not pure

bayesians. [UMI ADG90-27129] Cohort: Y.

1835 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY.
"Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers. Special Report #56B." University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI: Special Report Series, August 1992.

Conference reports. This is the second volume of a two-volume IRP Special Report containing papers presented at a conference held in Washington, D.C., in February 1992, entitled "Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference." The conference was sponsored by the Institute for Research on Poverty and two divisions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Administration on Children and Families. A summary overview of the conference is in Volume I. For more on the conference, see the Summer 1992 issue of Focus the newsletter of the IRP. All opinions and conclusions expressed in the papers are those of the authors alone and not of the sponsoring institutions. Cohort: N.

1836 JACKSON, AURORA P.
"Preferences for Employment and Perceived Well-Being Among Black Single Employed Mothers of Preschool-Aged Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This study examined the relationship of employment preferences to role strain, emotional well-being , and mothers' perceptions of their children in a sample of 111 employed black single mothers, each with a 3- or 4-year-old child. The mothers, former recipients of AFDC, completed a self-administered questionnaire. Cohort: Y.

1837 JACOB, HERBERT.
"Another Look at No-Fault Divorce and the Post-Divorce Finances of Women." *Law and Society Review* 23,1 (February 1989) 95-115.

Findings from recent studies by Lenore J. Weitzman (eg, see IRPS No. 30/85c00570) and others suggest that no-fault divorce has harmed women. These findings are tested by examining the effects of no-fault divorce on the financial situation of women using 1968-1983 data on salary and wage income, home ownership, and child support from the young women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience conducted by the US Bureau of Census. Analysis does not support the hypothesis that no-fault divorce produces adverse financial effects; rather, it appears that no-fault has had little effect on women's finances. Alternative models that might explain how divorce law affects the financial condition of women are suggested. 6 Tables, 33 References. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

1838 JACOBS, JERRY A.; KAREN, DAVID; and MCCLELLAND, KATHERINE.
"The Dynamics of Young Men's Career Aspirations." *Sociological Forum* 6, 4 (December 1991): 609-639.

The dynamics of career aspirations are explored using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (N = 5,125 males ages 14-24 followed since 1966). Results demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of young men have high aspirations at some point, though they decline with age. Occupational aspirations, highly unstable among teenagers, become more stable with age. Racial and social origin differences in aspirations grow with age, reflecting widening race and social class differences in educational attainment. 7 Tables, 47 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: B.

1839 JACOBSEN, L. A.
"Effects of Human Capital, Rural-Urban Residence, and Labor Markets on Gender Differences in Earnings." (In-progress Research).

This research will investigate the relative importance of individual and structural factors in the determination of gender differences in earnings. The specific objectives are: (1) to analyze differences in the determinants of urban and rural men's and women's life cycle patterns of investment in human capital; (2) to compare the level, pattern and determinants of investment for urban and rural men and women to assess their support for human capital theory; and (3) to analyze the gender gap in earnings to determine the contribution of individual factors such as human capital investment relative to those of structural factors such as local (urban vs. rural), industrial, and occupational labor markets. The approach will be to estimate and compare structural models of men's and women's life cycle patterns of human capital investment, using a structural equation analysis technique (LISREL). These models will indicate whether the levels, life cycle patterns, or determinants of human capital investment differ among rural and urban, and black and white men and women. Second, estimations of separate earnings functions by race and gender using an ordinary least squares regression technique will be conducted. Third, regression standardization will be used to decompose the wage gap between males and females into that portion due to differences in individual characteristics and that portion due to structural constraints. Construction of life cycle histories of labor force withdrawal and of investment in education, occupational training, and work experience was completed for the subsample of ever-married women from the 1968-83 NLS of Young Women. Models of the determinants of women's life cycle patterns of human capital investment were estimated. Initial empirical results do not support the theoretical models hypothesized by traditional human capital theorists. This sample of young women exhibits substantial levels and multiple forms of human capital investment during the early family life stages of childbearing and rearing. Construction of parallel complete marital, birth, human capital investment and labor force withdrawal histories for the subsample of ever-married young men from the 1966-81 NLS of Young Men was begun. When this variable construction is complete, similar models of life cycle patterns of human capital investment will be estimated for men and compared to those for women. These are important comparisons because differences in young men's and women's levels and life cycle patterns of human capital investment have been hypothesized to be an important determinant of gender differences in earnings. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: B G.

1840 JARJOURA, G. ROGER.
"Does Dropping Out of School Enhance Delinquent Involvement? Results from a Large-Scale National Probability Sample." *Criminology* 31,2 (May 1993): 149-172.

This study seeks to improve on previous research on the relationship between dropping out of school and later involvement in delinquency. Using data from the first two waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the analysis addresses two problems with prior studies in this area: (I) By controlling for many variables that may account for observed dropout-delinquency associations, it is possible to explore the possibility that the relationship may be spurious (2) By examining the effects of different reasons for dropping out, the study avoids the assumption that dropouts are a homogeneous group. Results indicate that the effect of dropping out of school on later offending is more complicated than previous research leads one to believe. In addition, dropping out does not always enhance the likelihood of a person's later delinquent involvement. Cohort: Y.

1841 JARJOURA, G. ROGER.
"School Status, Employment Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1990.

Using a major longitudinal survey, the analysis examines the association between dropping out of high school and later involvement in crime while controlling for preceding factors as well as postschool experiences. The primary contribution of the study is the degree of specificity with which it examines the dropout- delinquency relationship. There are several ways in which this study achieves greater specificity over previous research. First, the population of dropouts is divided into subgroups based on self-reported reasons for leaving school. This should provide information about the characteristics of dropping out which may lead to delinquent involvement. Little is known about these characteristics from previous research in this area. Second, rather than a general measure of delinquent participation, the dependent variable in this study will consist of three measures which indicate participation in specific categories of offending: violence, theft, and selling drugs. Finally, the analysis controls for potential alternative explanations of the dropout-delinquency relationship. This includes experiences prior to as well as after dropping out.

Special attention is paid to the role of postschool labor market experiences. The data used in the study comprise the first two waves of the NLSY. Cases were left out of the analysis if the youth was in the military or still in high school. Overall, the results support the position that dropping out of high school does not increase the likelihood of criminality, although for a few groups of dropouts, this conclusion may be premature. Most importantly, the study provides evidence to support the position that the observed dropout-delinquency relationship is largely due to other factors which have been neglected as control variables in previous studies. Primarily, these other factors include measures of prior misconduct and demographic characteristics. Cohort: Y.

1842 JIANAKOPLOS, NANCY A.
"Inflation and the Accumulation of Wealth by Older Households, 1966-1976." In: *The Level and Composition of Household Savings*, Patrick Hendershott, ed., Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1985.

The principal finding of this paper is that both anticipated and unanticipated inflation-related real capital gains have a significant impact on individual household wealth accumulation, but the two effects operate in different directions. Anticipated real capital gains are found to reduce wealth accumulation in a manner analogous to the traditional wealth effect. Because unanticipated capital gains do not enter into the consumption-planning process, these gains are initially added to accumulated assets. Since capital gains vary across households because of differences in portfolios, these results suggest that the composition, in addition to the magnitude, of wealth influence saving decisions. Cohort: M.

1843 JIANAKOPLOS, NANCY A.; MENCHIK, PAUL L.; and IRVINE, F. OWEN.
"Using Panel Data to Assess the Bias in Cross-sectional Inferences of Life-Cycle Changes in the Level and Consumption of Household Wealth." In: *The Measurement of Saving, Investment, and Wealth*, Robert E. Lipsey and Helen S. Tice, eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989.

This paper compares age-wealth profiles based on four cross-sectional surveys of a panel with time-series age-wealth profiles for each of the fifteen age cohorts from the same panel observed over fifteen years. These comparisons confirm Shorrocks' hypothesis that productivity growth and differential mortality cause substantial distortions in age-wealth profiles based on cross-sectional data. Furthermore, the authors' evaluation of procedures used in previous research to adjust cross- sectional data for the productivity effect indicate that these fixups are unreliable and, in addition, do not correct for the differential mortality effect. Cohort-specific productivity effects and differential mortality are also shown to cause misleading inferences about portfolio reallocations over time based on cross-sectional data. The authors point to the need to adjust panel data for differential attrition before making inferences about individual behavior. Cohort: M.

1844 JOHNSON, RICHARD and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Wage Declines Among Older Men." Preliminary Paper, Population Studies Center, the University of Pennsylvania, 1992.

This paper re-examines the evidence an whether real wages decline with age among older men. While the human capital model of wage growth predicts that wages will fall as workers near the end of their career, we demonstrate that two alternative theories -- based on the shirking model and the forced-saving hypothesis -generally do not predict wage declines for older workers. Our analysis indicates that factors other than the depreciation of human capital can explain most of the drop in wages. In particular, longitudinal estimation of age-wage profiles reveals that much of the observed decline in cross-sectional data results from the tendency of lower-wage workers to remain at work while collecting Social Security. Cohort: M.

1845 JONES, ELISE F. and FORREST, JACQUELINE D.
"Underreporting of Abortion in Surveys of U.S. Women: 1976 to 1988." *Demography* 29,1 (February 1992): 113-126.

Although research on reproductive behavior depends heavily on information from surveys, abortions are

characteristically underreported in such data. Estimates of the level of reporting are made for each of the recent major surveys of U.S. women: the 1976, 1982, and 1988 cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth, the 1976 and 1979 National Surveys of Young Women, and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth. The estimates are based on comparisons with external counts of abortions taking place. We examine variation by characteristics of women, trends over time, and the possible effects of length of rack and of the way in which questions about abortion are asked. Abortion reporting is round to be highly deficient in all the surveys, although the level varies widely. Whites are more likely to report their abortions than nonwhites. Special. confidential questioning procedures hold promise for improving the results. Cohort: Y.

1846 KAESTNER, ROBERT.
"The Effect of Illicit Drug Use on the Wages of Young Adults." *Journal of Labor Economics* 9,4 (1991): 381-412.

This paper examines the effects of cocaine and marijuana use on the wages of a sample of young adults drawn from the NLSY. The results suggest that, for this sample, increased use of marijuana and cocaine is associated with higher wages. The positive relationship between drug use and wages does not diminish with age, but remains substantially positive. The author also investigates whether systematic differences in the return to measures of investments in human capital can explain the observed positive relationship between drug use and wages. The results do not support that hypothesis. Cohort: Y.

1847 KAESTNER, ROBERT.
"The Effect of Illicit Drug Use on the Wages of Young Adults." Working Paper No. 3535, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

Effects of cocaine and marijuana use on the wages of a sample drawn from the 1984 U.S. National Longitudinal Survey of the Work Experience of Youth. Cohort: Y.

1848 KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A.
"The Demand for Labor Market Information." *Southern Economic Journal* 56,4 (April 1990): 1044-1058.

A model of the job seeker's demand for the labor market information provided by intermediaries is developed and tested. The value of using such indirect search methods is that one can increase knowledge about particular firms' potential offers. The model predicts that several factors raise the likelihood of using indirect search methods: (1) a lower stock of firm-specific information; (2) a lower discount rate; (3) greater unemployment insurance (UI) coverage; and (4) higher variance of one's wage offer distribution. These predictions are tested on the 1981 wave of the NLSY cohort aged 14-21 in 1979. Empirical support is found for the impact of information stock, UI coverage, and wage offer variance. The results for UI illustrate that UI affects job search behavior, in addition to its macroeconomic role. The effects of offer variance and information stock suggest some mechanisms that limit the amount of wage inequality unexplained by productivity differences. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1849 KALMUSS, DEBRA S. and NAMEROW, PEARILA BRICKNER.
"The Mediators of Educational Attainment Among Early Childbearers." Presented: NICHD Conference, "The Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," Bethesda, Maryland, May 18-19, 1992.

The purpose of the present study is to more fully examine the mediators of educational attainment among teenage mothers. We extend previous work by developing multivanate models of educational outcomes for these women. In addition, this analysis is based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, a national survey which contains a larger, and more representative sample of teenage mothers whose fertility experiences were more recent than the samples used in earlier studies of this topic. The theoretical model guiding our analysis assumes that teenage mothers' ultimate educational attainment is mediated by: early background characteristics, pre-birth educational characteristics, characteristics at first birth and post-birth experiences. In developing this model as well as choosing the variables in

each mediating set, we were influenced by the status attainment literature, research on the effects of age at f~st birth on educational outcomes, Furstenberg's study, and of course, the data available from the NLSY. Below, we discuss our conceptualization of the outcome measure as well as each of the mediating variable sets presented in Figure 1. Educational Attainment Cohort: Y C.

1850 KAMARA, DUEWA A.
"Housing Decisions of Female-Headed Households." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the standard model of housing consumption (including tenure choice) used to determine the behavior of married couples is appropriate for female-headed households (FHHs). Modeled is a simultaneous system of three equations to determine housing demand. The system of equations include housing demand, the probability of owning and the probability of marriage. This study develops a theoretical model of female head's behavior. It describes the housing choices of these women compared to married couples, and conducts an empirical test of the theoretical model using data from the NLS Young Women's cohort and Mature Women's cohort. Particular attention is focused on marital anticipation by single women, the derivation of permanent income, and the lack of wealth to purchase a home. It is shown that the pooling of married couples and female householders' data for the purpose of modeling female behavior could be misleading. A better technique to predict the behavior of FHHs with respect to their housing decisions is to separate FHHs from married couples and estimate their housing decision equations separately. A nonlinear estimation of the mortgage market constraint (wealth gap) variable is shown to improve the fit of the tenure equation. The wealth gap variable is important to both household types. The results imply that increases in the wealth among low wealth households influences the probability of buying a home more than increasing wealth among high wealth households. Another major finding is that the probability of owning a home increased over time only for married couples, ceteris paribus. There were no major unexplained intertemporal changes in the probability of owning for single women. There are many possible interpretations of this lack of change in homeownership rates of single women. One possible explanation is the continuous existence of discrimination against unmarried females. Although the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 outlawed sex discrimination, the possibility of continued discrimination against FHHs has not been ruled out. Cohort: G W.

1851 KANDEL, DENISE B. and DAVIES, MARK.
"Cocaine Use in a National Sample of U.S. Youth (NLSY): Epidemiology, Predictors, and Ethnic Patterns." In: *The Epidemiology of Cocaine Use and Abuse*, S. Shober & C. Schade, eds., NIDA Research Monograph 110. Rockville, MD, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991.

Epidemiological surveys have established that following a sharp increase in the late 1970s and a seeming stabilization in the 1980s, cocaine use in the general population is starting to decline (Adams 1988; Rouse 1988; Johnston et al.1989). However, data are consistently presented for the American population as a whole. Potential ethnic differences and/or similarities in patterns of cocaine use are rarely discussed. An exception is the recently released report on the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (National Institute on Drug Abuse 1987). In this chapter, we take advantage of a large data set of young American adults, the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of the labor force experience of young Americans (NLSY), to investigate in some detail patterns of cocaine use and selected risk factors for such use not only in the total youth population but also among three major ethnic groups, namely, whites, blacks and Hispanics. Specifically, we address the following three issues: (1) What is the prevalence of the use of cocaine and other drugs among young Americans reported by the three ethnic groups? (2) What is the order of initiation into the use of cocaine and other illicit drugs? Can one identify developmental patterns of involvement with cocaine? Are these patterns similar among the three ethnic groups? (3) What are the predictors of cocaine use among young adults? Are they different for whites, blacks and Hispanics? Cohort: Y.

1852 KANDEL, DENISE B. and DAVIES, MARK.
"Labor Force Experiences of a National Sample of Young Adult Men: The Role of Drug Involvement." *Youth and Society* 21,4 (June 1990): 411-445.

The impact of the use of legal and illegal drugs on the labor force experiences of young adult men was investigated in the male sample (N not given) of the NLSY (ages 19-27 in 1984). Examined over an annual interval (1984/85) were hourly wage rate, number of employers, number of employment gaps, and number of weeks unemployed. Controlling for human capital resources, health, lifestyle characteristics, and local unemployment rate, illicit drug use was found to impact three aspects of work performance, but not wage rate. Use of cocaine increased job mobility, the number of gaps between employment spells, and duration of unemployment. The deterioration in labor force performance that results from drug use appears to reflect the impact of drug use itself over and beyond the impact of self-selection factors that determine initial drug involvement. Results also indicate that job mobility early in work careers lowers the earnings of young workers. The job search paradigm, in which a change of employers is assumed to maximize the fit between workers and jobs, does not apply to all young men. Job changes may result from different causes among different subgroups of the population, and do not necessarily lead to optimization of job rewards. (Sociological Abstracts, Inc.). Cohort: Y.

1854 KAZAROSIAN, MARK V.
"Precautionary Savings - A Panel Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Boston College, 1991.

This dissertation is an empirical exploration of precautionary savings. Knowing the extent of the precautionary motive is important for gauging the responsiveness of saving to government programs that reduce income uncertainty. Unemployment compensation, welfare, and advances notices of plant closings may reduce personal savings by curbing income risk. It is also important to determine the strength of the precautionary motive relative to other motives, such as bequests or saving for retirement. Wealth for bequests may be confused with what is in reality the accumulation of saving for that rainy day that never comes. Finally, empirical evidence about precautionary savings sheds light on the nature of consumer preferences and attitudes toward risk. Although the theoretical literature supports the precautionary motive, empirical work is incomplete. Existing studies use aggregate time-series or micro cross-sectional data which hinders the measurement of uncertainty. Also, it is not possible to measure precisely permanent income or risk aversion with these types of data. The main innovation of this study is that it estimates asset accumulation using measures of the individual's income uncertainty and permanent income from panel data. Using longitudinal data in a pooled cross-sectional--time series framework makes these measures possible because actual income movements over time are observed for each individual. The data are from the Older Men cohort of the NLS. The author models permanent income as the individual's position, at a standardized age, on his age-income profile. These profiles are estimated using fixed-effects and random-effects techniques. These methods make it possible to isolate the transitory portion of observed income. The author proxies uncertainty using the standard deviation of the error of each individual's estimated log- income/age profile. This measure controls for the individual's income growth rate so that the proxy reflects income uncertainty only, rather than both predictable changes in human capital and income uncertainty. Findings are as follows: (1) Uncertainty has a substantial effect on asset accumulation. A doubling of uncertainty is associated with a 53% increase in asset accumulation as a proportion of permanent income. (2) The strength of the precautionary motive depends on occupation, most likely due to differences in risk preferences. (3) The intent to leave a bequest has no significant effect on asset accumulation as a proportion of permanent income. (4) The estimates support the life-cycle prediction of the hump-shaped profile of asset accumulation, and predict a wealth to permanent income ratio peak at age 57. Cohort: M.

1855 KEANE, MICHAEL P.
"Four Essays in Empirical Macro and Labor Economics." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brown University, 1990.

This thesis is composed of four essays examining the effects of real and nominal shocks on the economy, in particular the oil price shocks of the 1970s. Microdata from the NLS Young Men were used to analyze the impact of these shocks and of the business cycle on real offer wages, sectoral location probabilities, employment probabilities, and the interindustry wage differentials. The first essay develops a practical extension of McFadden's Method of Simulated Moments estimator to the panel data case and to selectivity models. A selectivity model is estimated to determine the true effect of the business cycle on real offer wages. After correcting for selection bias and a complex pattern of serial correlation, real wages are found to be weakly procyclical. The second essay uncovers substantial effects of real oil price shocks on aggregate and sectoral real offer wages. The results are inconsistent with the predictions of

equilibrium sectoral models, because the price shocks reduced respondents' location probability in sectors where relative wages increased. Nominal contract based theories of unemployment predicting inflation surprises should be negatively correlated with real offer wages. The third essay finds a positive correlation which is robust to controls for real shocks. Analysis shows substantial bias stemming from the shock's effect on labor force composition; low-wage workers tend to become employed following positive inflation shocks, masking the positive correlation between real offer wages and inflation. Using a fixed effects estimator on a long panel, the final essay obtains more efficient estimates of interindustry wage differentials than those contained in the existing literature. Individual fixed effects account for eighty-four percent of the variance of log wages across industries. Since unobserved job characteristics may account for the remaining sixteen percent, these results are consistent with competitive theories of wage determination. The interindustry wage structure is found to be highly responsive to real shocks, suggesting that relative wage movements may be important for our understanding of business cycle phenomena. [UMI ADG91-01788] Cohort: B.

1856 KEANE, MICHAEL P.
"Individual Heterogeneity and Interindustry Wage Differentials." *The Journal of Human Resources* 28,1 (Winter 1991): 134-161.

Estimates of interindustry wage differentials are obtained using a fixed-effects estimator on a long panel, the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (NLS). After controlling for observable worker characteristics, 84 percent of the residual variance of log wages across industries is explained by individual fixed effects. Only 16 percent of the residual variance is "explained" by industry dummies. Since no controls for specific job characteristics are used, job characteristics that vary across industries could potentially explain this rather small residual across-industry log wage variance that is not attributable to individual effects. Clearly, then, these data do not force us to resort to noncompetitive explanations of interindustry wage differentials, such as efficiency wage theory. Furthermore, efficiency wage theories predict that wages in efficiency wage paying (or primary) industries should be relatively rigid. Therefore, industry wage differentials should widen in recessions. However, no such tendency is found in the data Cohort: B.

1857 KEITH, KRISTIN K.
"The Reputational of Job Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

Many studies have hypothesized that workers' "reputation" ensures their performance in an implicit employment contract. Poor performance results in loss of reputation which in turn may result in future wealth reduction. This dissertation examines the firm's interest in workers' mobility propensities. Specifically, it addresses the following question: Is there a reputational effect (in the form of wage penalties) of voluntary mobility? Voluntary mobility is measured using the number of an individual's previous quits. Previous quits are disaggregated into two reasons for quitting: economic and personal. The principal analysis is based on OLS regressions of the log of the hourly wage rate of young men employed in 1986. OLS estimates from a restricted sample of workers permanently laid-off recently are compared to those from a sample of workers remaining employed. The "permanent layoff" restriction is used to isolate the reputational effect of mobility from returns to previous job shopping and losses from forfeiting firm-specific training. For the restricted sample, negative coefficients on economic quits can be interpreted as a measure of the reputational effect of prior job mobility. For the unrestricted sample, it is likely that (1) the job-shopping effect will dominate the specific-training effect for economic quits, resulting in a positive coefficient; and (2) the specific-training effect will dominate the job-shopping effect for personal quits, resulting in a negative coefficient. Personal quit estimates are insignificant in both samples. Economic quit estimates are positive and significant in the unrestricted sample and insignificant in the restricted sample. These results reveal no evidence of a reputation effect of voluntary mobility. Thus, reputation may not play its assumed role in ensuring performance in implicit employment contracts. Cohort: Y.

1859 KESSLER, DANIEL.
"Birth Order, Family Size, and Achievement: Family Structure and Wage Determination." *Journal of Labor Economics*

9,4 (October 1991): 413-426.

Do birth order and the size of one's childhood family influence environment, thereby potentially affecting future achievement? This article investigates the hypothesis that they do, presenting two major empirical findings. First, neither birth order nor childhood family size significantly influences the level or growth rate of wages, a result that is consistent with previous research. Second, family size is both a statistically and economically significant determinant of women's employment status: women from small families work less than women from large families when they are young and more than women from large families when they are more mature. Cohort: Y.

1860 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.
"Non-parental Care in the First Three Years of Life and its Association with Academic and Behavior Problems in Later Childhood." Presented: Lausanne, Switzerland, International Symposium on Childcare in the Early Years: Research and Future Prospects, 1990. Cohort: Y C.

1861 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; ELSTER, ARTHUR; and LAMB, MICHAEL E.
"Problem Behaviors of Adolescents Who are Virgins, Parents, or Nonprimiparous but Sexually Active." (In-progress Research). Cohort: Y.

1862 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; HENDERSON, SANDRA H.; and LAMB, MICHAEL E.
"The Effect of Type of Child Care and Maternal Employment and Self-Esteem on Children's Behavioral Adjustment: Findings from the U.S. NLSY." In: *L'Accueil dans l'Enfance* [Child Care in Infancy], B. Pierrehumbert, ed., Paris: Les Editions Sociales, Forthcoming. Cohort: Y C.

1863 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; LAMB, MICHAEL E.; and NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Developmental and Ecological Sources of Stress among Adolescent Parents (part of a symposium on: Adolescent pregnancy and parenting)." *Family Relations* 40 (October 1991): 435-41. Cohort: Y.

1864 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D. and NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Adolescent Sexual and Nonsexual Deviance: Stability Over Time and Generations." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

The purpose of this study is to explore different patterns of transmission, stability, and co-occurrence of sexual and nonsexual problem behaviors among adolescents and their children. Data were obtained from the NLSY, a longitudinal survey of a national probability sample of American youth and their children. Exploratory data analysis using Partial Least-Squares techniques suggested that maternal deviance assessed in 1980 is a relatively strong predictor of 1986 child problem behaviors. Maternal self-concept, IQ, sociodemographics, and father's involvement were also associated with child outcomes suggesting that there may be different patterns of intergenerational transmission of problem behaviors among sub-groups of mother-child dyads. The determinants of continuity/discontinuity in problem behaviors across generations and stability in adolescents' problem behaviors are assessed. Cohort: Y C.

1865 KIM, KIWEON.
"The Effect of Poverty on Children's Academic Performance." Ph.D. Dissertation. The University of Texas at Dallas, 1992.

Today's high poverty rate for children makes us think about its negative effects on our society. One such effect is on the children's academic performance. This study investigates how poverty spells affect children's academic achievement. There have been many previous studies. For physical conditions, most studies found an adverse effect of low birth weight on children's academic achievement. For home environment, studies generally find a positive

association between the quality of the home environment and children's academic outcomes. Transactional theory argues that home environment interacts with physical insults as they affect academic performance. For this study, 1988 NLSY Merged Child-Mother Data are used. The data contain 12,686 young men and women between 14 and 21 years of age in 1979 and 7,346 children of NLSY mothers. By using key linkage variables: a child's ID number and a mother's ID number, along with the advantage of CD ROM, two data sets are merged and the inter-generational effects are studied. Ultimate outcome variables are PIAT reading and mathematics test scores in 1988. Dependent (endogenous) variables in a recursive model include poverty spells, prenatal maternal health and habits, physical insults, home environment,program participation, and children's academic achievement. Independent variables include: a child's age, sex of the child, residence, spouse presence, mother's AFQT score, mother's highest grade completed, and spouse's highest grade completed. A causal recursive model is specified. By using path diagram and regression techniques, the model is estimated via OLS regression. I find that the amount of time spent in poverty has a significant and negative effect on the child's academic achievement. I also find that a effect can be attributed to the large proportion of this effects of the following variables: the mother's cognitive skill, the child's physical condition as measured by birth weight, and the home environment as measured by indication of cognitive stimulation and emotional support. Taken together, these variables completely account for the negative association between poverty and child cognitive outcomes. Cohort: Y C.

1866 KIM, SOOKON; RODERICK, ROGER D.; and SHEA, JOHN R.
"Dual Careers, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women." Washington, D.C.: *Manpower Research Monograph* No. 21, 1973. Also Columbus, OH: CHRR, The Ohio State University, 1973.

The main purpose of this document is to describe the magnitude and patterns of change in labor market behavior that occurred during the two-year period between the 1967 and 1969 interviews. As pointed out in the initial report, ". . . it is during this age span [30 to 44 years of age] that many married women return to the labor force after their children are in school." Therefore, one would expect not only an increase in labor force participation rates over the two-year period but also improvements in occupational assignment, accumulation of seniority rights, and an increase in earnings, all of which are positively associated with length of employment experience. While varying types of homemaking activities, especially when there are young children in the home, play a significant role in the decisions of most women to participate in the labor market, changes in marital status, attitudes, health condition, employment opportunities, and many other factors are also expected to influence a woman's labor force and employment behavior. Cohort: W.

1867 KING, RANDALL H.; MYERS, STEVEN C.; and BYRNE, DENNIS M.
"The Demand for Abortion by Unmarried Teenagers: Economic Factors, Age, Ethnicity and Religiosity Matter." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 51,2 (April 1992): 223-235.

A demand model was developed and applied to a nationally representative sample of unmarried, pregnant teenagers drawn from the National Longitudinal Surveys in order to identify the economic determinants of abortion. Measures of the opportunity costs of pregnancy were found to play a major role in the individual's decision to give birth or to abort. Economic variables in the analysis included predicted wages, local area unemployment rates, other family income, poverty status, and school enrollment status. Other factors found to be significant were age, ethnicity, and religiosity. In general, young women in favorable economic circumstances were substantially more likely than others to abort a pregnancy. Charts, equations, references. Cohort: Y.

1868 KING, VALARIE.
"Nonresidential Father Involvement and Child Well-Being: Can Dads Make a Difference?" Presented: Cincinnati, Population association of America Meetings, 1993.

Using data from the child supplement to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), I test, through a series of multivariate regression models, whether father visitation or the payment of child support is significantly associated with several measures of child well-being. The results indicate that there is only limited evidence to support the

hypothesis that nonresidential father involvement has positive benefits for children. The strongest evidence is for the effect of child support in the domain of academics. Cohort: Y.

1869 KLASSEN, PETER T.
"Placing the Community College Effect in Context: An Institution Serving Uncertainty and Marginality." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990.

Studies of the educational attainment process cite an apparent negative effect on educational attainment of students beginning their college experience at the community college. This deficit has been labeled the "community college effect." Placing the community college effect in context requires examination of three problems. First, identify and describe high school students making the transition to two-year and four-year colleges, and identify how the students at two-year colleges differ from those at four-year colleges. Second, distinguish the effect of institutional type on college persistence of two-year and four-year students from the effect of individual input characteristics. Third, distinguish the effect of institutional type on educational progress of two-year and four-year students from the effect of individual input characteristics. Using data from the NLSY, the author analyzes (1) the high school to college transition for students graduating from high school in 1983 and (2) patterns of college persistence and educational progress between 1984 and 1985 for students at both community and four-year colleges. Descriptive statistics indicate that students attending two- year colleges are significantly different on nine characteristics from both individuals not attending college and students attending four-year colleges. Results from a log-linear analysis indicate educational goals and high school educational achievement are more important than income and family background in determining high school to college placement. Results from discriminant analysis indicate that the primary difference between two-year and four-year entering students is their educational achievement followed by a moderate placement on educational goals, family background, and income. Results from a log-linear analysis indicate employment, residence, and aptitude are more important than college type in determining college persistence. In contrast to these findings, results of a log-linear analysis indicate college type, educational values, and aptitude are important in determining transfer versus continuation at the same school enrollment patterns. Finally, lower educational values and full-time employment are most important in increasing the probability of being a dropout (leaving school without returning) versus being a stopout (leaving school for a period and then returning). Results from a LISREL analysis indicate college type is significant as a determinant of college progress for non-minority males and Afro-American females, but not for their complements nor for Hispanics. These results provide a foundation for challenging interpretation of the community college effect as an institutional effect "cooling out" its students. The author argues that a part of the community college effect results from community college students' involvement in conflicting social role sets which result in marginal commitments to the student role rather than from an institutional process. Cohort: Y.

1870 KLAWITTER, MARIEKA MARJORIE.
"The Interrelations of Young Women's Marriage and Employment Outcomes." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1992.

This thesis explores linkages between marriage and employment for young women. Marriage could substitute for a woman's market work by adding financial resources to her household. A marriage-employment "trade-off" may result, with women who are more likely to marry (or to marry earlier) being less likely to be employed. Differences in values or opportunities could also link marriage with employment outcomes even prior to marriage. The major part of the thesis is an empirical study of marriage and employment for young women. The data come from the National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort, a panel survey of women 14 to 21 years old in 1979. Bivariate Probit models jointly estimate marriage and employment outcomes. Using the 1985 survey year as a cross section, there is evidence of a marriage-employment trade-off for Nonblack-Nonhispanic (NBNH) women through the impact of observed and unobserved characteristics. For Black and Hispanic women, however, there is no clear pattern of marriage-employment linkage. In the second part of the empirical analysis, women who marry during the panel are compared with those still unmarried in 1985, over the years before and after marriage. Prior to marriage, women who will marry are more likely to be employed than are women who will not marry--even after controlling for a set of observed characteristics. After marriage, NBNH and Hispanic married women are less likely to be employed than single women, but Black married women are employed more often than single women. Lower post-marriage employment rates for NBNH and

Hispanic women are closely associated with child-bearing. The results suggest that women who marry are not the kind unlikely to be employed outside of marriage because of unobservable factors. Lower levels of employment for married NBNH and Hispanic women are tied to child-bearing and are not apparent prior to marriage. For Black women, the higher employment rates for married women may be the result of stable individual differences in opportunities or values outweighing a trade-off through child-bearing. Cohort: Y.

1871 KLERMAN, JACOB A. and LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN.
"Child Care and Women's Return to Work After Childbirth." *American Economic Review* 80,2 (May 1990): 284-288.

This paper focuses on the labor supply of women immediately following their first birth and explores the extent to which child care subsidies have promoted the recent growth in labor supply of women with young children. Using data from the NLSY, the authors estimate multinomial logit models of the determinants of returning to work by three and 24 months and the mode of child care utilized. Calculations of regional differences in child care costs are made using data on hourly earnings of child care workers and information on the maximum child care tax credit and the marginal rate of child care credit is utilized. Results of the study indicate that: (1) the women studied returned to work rapidly after their first birth with one-third returning to work in the first three months following birth and three-quarters by the time their child was 2 years old; (2) non-relative care accounted for one-third of the child care arrangements regardless of when the mother returned to work while child care centers and other non-home arrangements accounted for another 8-11% of the child care; (3) although the presence of a grandmother in the home increased the probability of a woman returning to work during the first three months, the presence of relatives did not appear to affect returns to work after three months; (4) the maximum value of the child care credit was found to be positively related to returns to work within three months of delivery while the marginal tax care credit had a negative effect on returning to work with market care but did not affect working with relative care; (5) neither child care tax variable significantly affected returns to work after the first three months; and (6) women with higher wages and more education return to work soon regardless of type of child care while women with higher family incomes are slower to return to the labor market. Cohort: Y.

1872 KLEVMARKEN, N. andERS.
"Panel Studies: What Can We Learn from Them." *European Economic Review* (Netherlands) 33, 2/3 (March 1989): 523-529.

Two well-known longitudinal studies are the National Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Both were begun in the 1960s and served as models for some of the European longitudinal studies. Panel data have various benefits and limitations. There are important problems that demand longitudinal data or that could be investigated only under very restrictive assumptions using other types of data. Experience with trend dominated and multicollinear time-series data show how hard it is to discriminate between different hypotheses. If longitudinal data can be collected for long periods, the richer variability hopefully will provide more informative data. With panel surveys, an extensive toolkit of statistical and econometric methods has been developed. However, problems arise due to distortions from measurement errors that plague the analysis of change. Selectivity is another problem. Despite these problems, panel data have contributed to an improved knowledge of economic behavior. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: N.

1873 KORENMAN, SANDERS and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Marriage, Motherhood, and Wages." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,2 (Spring 1992): 233-255.

Cross-sectional studies find little association between a woman's marital status and her wage rate, but often a negative relationship between children and wages. Several problems in drawing causal inferences from cross-sectional relationships between marriage, motherhood, and wages are analyzed using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Women. It is found that heterogeneity leads to biased estimates of the "direct" effects of marriage and motherhood on wages (i.e., effects net of experience and tenure); first-difference estimates reveal no direct effect of marriage or motherhood on women's wages. Statistical evidence is also found that experience and tenure may be

endogenous variables in wage equations; instrumental variables estimates suggest that both ordinary least squares cross-sectional and first-difference estimates understate the direct (negative) effect of children on wages. Cohort: G.

1874 KORENMAN, SANDERS D.
"Empirical Explorations in the Economics of the Family." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1988.

This thesis explores the association between marriage and the wages of men and women, and the association between gender and consumption. Marriage is associated with higher wages for men. Three broad classes of hypotheses that are consistent with the marriage wage differential are explored: productivity, selectivity, and discrimination. Marriage wage premiums persist when detailed controls for worker and job characteristics are entered in wage equations. Wages rise with years married and fall with years divorced or separated. The differentials are also found within families (across brothers). Cross-section wage equations estimated using March CPS data reveal no pattern in the differential between married and single men from 1965 to 1985; the differential between married and divorced men has fallen somewhat. Selection of men into marriage on the basis of unmeasured attributes associated with high wages accounts for less that one-third of the estimated differential in a sample drawn from the NLS of Young Men. Neither wages nor wage growth rates are significant predictors of future marriages or remarriages in this sample. Data from a company personnel file suggest that marriage premiums persist within firms and result from the higher performance ratings and the consequent increased promotion probabilities of newly hired married men compared to their single counterparts. The differentials do not result from higher pay on the same job. It is argued that the evidence presented lends most support to the productivity hypothesis. The wages of single women do not exceed those of married women. Women with children earn less that those without children, but controlling for measures of labor force attachment and human capital lowers these differentials substantially. Although they are a select group, women who bear children and return quickly to employment suffer no loss of wages compared to childless women. Therefore, wage differentials between men and women having identical measured human capital should not be attributed to differences in labor market productivity that result from the greater household responsibilities of employed married women or women with children. Gender differences in consumer spending are explored using the 1980-81 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Sizable expenditure differences exist between lone-male and lone-female households, controlling for many demographic and economic characteristics. The evidence suggests that the determination of the composition of expenditures of multi-person households involves bargaining along gender dimensions. [UMI ADG89-14685] Cohort: B.

1875 KORENMAN, SANDERS D. and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Marriage, Motherhood, and Wages." Working Paper No. 3473, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

This paper explores several problems in drawing causal inferences from cross-sectional relationships between marriage, motherhood, and wages. The authors find that heterogeneity leads to biased estimates of the "direct" effects of marriage and motherhood on wages (i.e. effects net of experience and tenure); first-difference estimates reveal no direct effect of marriage or motherhood on women's wages. Statistical evidence was also found that experience and tenure may be endogenous variables in wage equations; IV estimates suggest that both OLS cross-sectional and first-difference estimates understate the direct (negative) effect of children on wages. Cohort: G.

1876 KRAFT, JOAN M.
"Work and Fertility: An Exploration of the Relationship Between Labor Force Participation and Premarital Fertility." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1989.

This dissertation attempts to add to our knowledge of the causes of premarital fertility behavior--sexual activity, use of birth control, pregnancy, abortion, and marital status at time of birth. Current research pays attention to the roles played by aspirations, social-psychological variables, and community norms in fertility behavior. The approach of this paper differs in its emphasis upon labor force participation and the quality of worklife. The argument is implicit in the literature's concern with why young women "risk the future" by engaging in premarital intercourse that may result in conception. Premarital motherhood can disrupt a woman's life, making it difficult to maintain a current standard of living or attain future goals. Experiences in the labor force and the quality of worklife affect the imagined future,

its appeal, and how much a woman has to lose by "risking" that future. If desirable future states seem unattainable, leaving the imagined future rather bleak, then premarital pregnancy and motherhood may appear to pose little or no risk. The appeal of an imagined future and the value of the status quo combine to determine what the author calls the opportunity costs associated with premarital fertility behaviors. The central hypothesis of the dissertation is that young women who work, especially those working in full-time jobs with high wages and high occupational status, will be less likely than other women to engage in potentially risky premarital fertility behaviors. Monthly data on fertility behavior and labor force participation are drawn from the NLSY and cover a span of seven years (1978 through 1984). Event history and logistic regression models suggest that workers are more likely than non-workers to be sexually active, to use birth control, to get abortions, and to marry prior to birth. Workers are less likely than non-workers to become prematurally pregnant. A comparison of workers and non-workers thus supports the opportunity cost argument. Models that include occupational status, wages, and hours worked indicate that the opportunity cost argument has some merit in the prediction of pregnancy and the use of birth control. Cohort: Y.

1877 KRAFT, JOAN M. and COVERDILL, JAMES E.
"Employment, Job Characteristics, and the Use of Birth Control by Sexually Active, Never-Married Black, Hispanic, and White Women." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

An investigation of ways that employment and job characteristics influence the use of birth control by sexually active, unmarried, Hispanic, black, and white women ages 17-28. Data from the 1982-1985 waves of the NLSY support the hypothesis that women who work, especially those in high-wage, high-status, and full-time jobs, will find premarital conceptions to be costlier than women who do not work and those in lesser jobs, and as a result, will be more likely to try to avoid a premarital conception through the use of birth control. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc] Cohort: Y.

1878 KRISHNAN, JAYANTHI.
"Labor Quality Upgrading and Restrictive Hiring Practices in Union Workplaces." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This dissertation is concerned with the issue of rationing of scarce union jobs. A number of alternative rationing devices are possible: a simple lottery, job queues and positive selection. The conjecture that unionized employers upgrade the quality of labor they hire (positive selection) appears frequently in the literature. This dissertation addresses two questions: (1) What is the impact of the locus of hiring control (employer or union) on quality upgrading in unionized jobs. (2) What determines the locus of union control. The literature has assumed implicitly that unions have no incentive to upgrade labor quality. A model of hiring by unions is used to show that incumbent workers in a unionized firm would upgrade quality of new hires as long as they attach more value to their own rents than to the rents of newcomers. The hypothesis suggested by this analysis, that upgrading in union-controlled-hiring situations if less than or equal to that in employer- controlled-hiring situations, is tested using data from the NLSY. The results indicate that upgrading of labor quality does not differ across union-controlled and employer-controlled sectors. If quality upgrading does not differ by sector, what explains the union's desire to control hiring. It is hypothesized that concerns about job security, particularly in high turnover situations, leads a union to push for control over hiring. Whether or not the union succeeds in obtaining control depends on the employer's disutility from such control, as well as on the bargaining power of the two parties. A Nash bargaining model suggests that the probability that a union controls hiring is related positively to its utility and negatively to the employer's disutility from such control. The effect of union power is ambiguous. These hypotheses are tested with interindustry data on the prevalence of the closed shop in 1946, the year before it was made illegal (Taft-Hartley Act) in 1979. The results strongly support the hypothesis that unions tend to control hiring in situations of high job turnover. [UMI ADG91-05148] Cohort: Y.

1879 KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE; MCLEOD, JANE; and DORNFELD, MAUDE.
"Does Parenting Explain the Effects of Structural Conditions on Children?" Working Paper, Life Course Center, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1991.

This study examines the interrelationships among social locations, parenting and antisocial behavior for both black and white children. Based on previous theoretical formulations, the authors hypothesized that the effects of social locations on children's antisocial behavior would be mediated by parenting processes and would vary by racial group. Despite minor race differences in the processes linking social locations to antisocial behavior, the general structure of these processes are quite similar for blacks and whites. Specifically, among children of both races, parenting behaviors offer a nearly complete explanation for the higher levels of antisocial behavior observed among poor children. Similar results do not appear for the other social locations that were examined. Parenting behaviors explained relatively little of the relationship between marital disruptions and antisocial behavior and maternal deviance and antisocial behavior, regardless of race. Cohort: G Y C.

1880 KURAHASHI, MICHIKO.
"Internal Labor Markets and Occupational Sex Segregation: An Event History Analysis of Gender Differences in Job and Upward Wage Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1990.

The objective of this study is to investigate the effects of internal labor markets and occupational sex segregation on gender differences in the rates of job and upward wage mobility. Past research has identified two types of mobility barriers--one between internal and external labor markets and the other between male-typed and female-typed occupations--as key elements contributing to the persistence of gender gaps in job rewards. However, much discussion has focused on the independent effects of these mobility barriers on job outcomes and failed to examine the ways in which they overlap and form boundaries that disadvantage women in the workplace. Specifically, the author conceptualizes labor market boundaries based on the assumption that there is additional occupational segregation by gender within internal and external labor markets. Informed by the concepts of internal labor markets and occupational sex segregation, the author examines several hypotheses concerning gender and labor market differences in the rates of job and upward wage mobility. Using job history data and event history analytic techniques, the author specifies and estimates a series of models of: (1) job-to-job transitions within internal and external labor markets; and (2) job-to-job transitions associated with an increase in hourly wages. The data are drawn from the NLSY 1979-85, a large survey of young men and women 14 to 28 years old. The results indicate that: (1) labor market arrangements and occupational sex segregation function as barriers that restrict mobility among different sets of positions in the labor market; and (2) gender differences in the labor market positions young women and men occupy explain some differences in job and upward wage mobility. However, the findings show that individuals who move between female-typed occupations within the internal labor market have higher rates of upward shifts in wages than those who change jobs between male-dominated occupations, which suggests that job progressions in internal labor markets and male-typed jobs often entail horizontal transfers at the beginning of the employment process. This effect of labor market boundaries on upward wage mobility points to the complexity of the relationship between labor market structure and gender differences in job and upward wage mobility. [UMI ADG90-18155] Cohort: Y.

1881 LAMB, M. E.
"Effects of Home and Out-of-Home Care in Child Development." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. NIH.

This project involves a longitudinal study conducted in Sweden examining the effects of center day care, family day care, and home care on the development of 145 children recruited at an average of 16 months of age. Multivariate analyses consistently indicated that type of care had no reliable impact on the children one and two years post-enrollment. The quality of home care and the quality of alternative care had equivalent effects on personality maturity, compliance, and emergent social skills with peers and adults. Quality of home care, but not participation in daycare, was found to predict aggression and noncompliance at 28, 40, and 80 months of age. Levels of aggression were moderately stable over time. A second study revealed weak associations between infant daycare and the security of infant-mother attachment. Longitudinal analyses of data from the NLSY revealed that children who experienced at least two years of daycare prior to age three did not differ from children who did not experience daycare. When SES was controlled, maternal role satisfaction was a significant predictor of behavior problems and academic achievement among 5- to 13-year-olds. Cohort: Y.

1882 LANIGAN, JOHN JOSEPH, JR.
"An Evaluation of the Opportunity Cost and Inservice Training and Earnings of the Modern Military on Young Male Enlistees." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1988.

Youth often perceive enlistment in the armed forces as an opportunity to learn something useful while in the service and improve their lives when they leave the service. The attraction of these economic opportunities is the central theme of armed forces recruiting efforts. Has the modern military--the All Volunteer Force (AVF)--made good on this promise? Throughout the 1970's and 1980's the armed forces claim that military service is a good economic investment has come under attack. The media usually highlights the hard luck story of a young unemployed veteran who feels short-changed. The aim of this study has been to ascertain the opportunity cost of choosing military experience and to describe training, employment and earnings during the in-service period. The study examines the question of investment in human capital using data from the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) 1979 youth sample. Methodology includes a quasi-experimental evaluation design and a multivariate matching procedure controlling for age, socio-economic status, gender, residence, geographic location, race, and ability. Statistical techniques include crosstabular analysis as well as ordinary least squares (OLS) and logit regression analysis. Regression models explored the determinants of (1) branch of service, (2) the allocation of longer training, (3) the allocation of soft occupational skills training, and (4) monthly and annual earnings. Results show minorities disproportionately choose to enter the Army where shorter training in soft occupational areas predominate. Analysis of annual earnings explains 64% of the variation between youth in the military and their civilian counterparts. Youth in the military experience a positive current earnings difference compared to their civilian counterparts. Unlike the civilian earnings distribution, youth in the military showed no significant difference in earnings by race/ethnicity. Contrary to prior studies that viewed military service as an economic handicap, the results of this study provide evidence that military service appears to be a good economic investment in human capital. The findings seem to justify recruiting efforts that focus on the military as a "Great Place To Start". This study concludes by examining policy implications related to investments in human capital, military recruitment, cost containment and future research. Cohort: Y.

1883 LAUGHLIN, TERESA L. C.
"Curious Workmanship: An Analysis of the Role of Nonpecuniary Rewards to Work, and the Female-Male Wage Differential." M.A. Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1992.

This study investigates the role that nonpecuniary rewards play in the determination of wages for women and men. Using the idea of compensating differentials, the question of whether the measure of discrimination against women in the workplace falls when working conditions are included in the analysis, is investigated. This study analyzes a data set from the 1984 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Regression estimates of the earnings functions of men and women are run, using the logarithm of the wage rate, and the logarithm of a total compensation index which includes a weighted measure of nonpecuniary benefits. The results suggest that, although the wage differential between women and men is reduced, the measure of discrimination against women is increased. Cohort: Y.

1884 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN.
"Women's Work Near Childbirth." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138.

Women are working in the labor market later into pregnancy and returning to work sooner after childbirth than ever before. The proposed research will investigate the magnitude, causes and effects of recent mothers, labor supply during the perinatal period. The research will use data from the Current Population Survey and from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to: *Construct new aggregate time-series that more accurately track women's actual time at work in the months immediately preceding and following the birth of a child. These new time-series will distinguish between having a job and being at work; between paid and unpaid leave; and between full-time and part-time work. These new time-series will more accurately reveal the extent of actual change in the labor supply of mothers over the last two decades. *Estimate the determinants of mothers' labor supply near birth and examine the factors that explain the large secular change in women's labor supply following childbirth. *Evaluate how public policies such as state Disability Compensation regulations, Maternity Leave legislation, and AFDC regulations affect women's labor supply

during pregnancy and after birth. *Examine the mechanisms through which women alter their labor supply after the birth of a child (e.g., part time work, change in occupations). *Study the consequences of women's labor supply decisions near childbirth on later wages. Cohort: Y.

1885 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; KLERMAN, JACOB A.; and WAITE, LINDA.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Birth." Report #NLS 92-11, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

During the last three decades, the "working mother" has become the norm rather than a rarity. In 1960, fewer than one in five mothers with children under age six (18.6 percent) were in the labor force. By 1987, this percentage had tripled, reaching 57 percent. Current participation levels for mothers of younger children are even more striking. Fifty-three percent of married mothers with children 1 year old or under are in the labor force Previous research has consistently found that women with young children are less likely to participate in the labor force than those with only older children. Today labor force activity reaches high levels soon after the birth of a child, and many women interrupt work for only short periods of time. Although half the new mothers have returned to work within a year after giving birth, the factors that affect the timing within that year are not well understood. Similarly, the factors that influence how long women work during their pregnancies have not been fully explored. The analysis of women's increased work effort during pregnancy and rapid return to work after childbirth call for a research strategy using data that can distinguish among work patterns by month of return to work rather than by year. This paper uses panel data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLS-Y) to examine whether perinatal labor supply is positively related to women's real wages. We also expect to find a negative relation between mothers' work efforts and other household income. Cohort: Y.

1886 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; KLERMAN, JACOB A.; and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Employment of New Mothers and Child Care Choice: Differences by Children's Age." *The Journal of Human Resources* 27,1 (Winter 1992): 112-133.

This paper examines the impact of the cost and availability of child care on the employment of women during the first two years following the birth of their first child. Using data from the NLSY, the authors examine the initial choice of child care after childbirth and test the hypothesis that the impact of cost and availability of child care depends on the child's age. Results indicate that: (1) regardless of the point in time at which mothers returned to work, about half of the women studied used relatives to care for their children; (2) the likelihood of working during the two year period decreased as family income increased; (3) living close to one's mother increased somewhat the probability of returning to work in the early post-partum period; and (4) the size of the child care tax credit was strongly and positively related to the likelihood of returning to work. Cohort: Y.

1888 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; KLERMAN, JACOB A.; and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Childbirth." Report N-3392-DOL/NICHD, The RAND Corporation, 1992.

Labor supply by pregnant women and recent mothers has expanded rapidly in the last quarter century, and particularly in the last 10 years. The greatest increase in the workforce has been among mothers of the youngest children. This paper uses NLSY data and hazard models to examine how long women worked during their first pregnancy, when they returned to work, the determinants of each of these durations, and their correlation. The authors find strong own wage effects, weak income effects, and some evidence of a time trend. Cohort: Y.

1889 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Birth." (In-progress Research).

This in-progress research will examine the changes in labor force behavior that are made by women before and after

the birth of a child. We will use data from the NLSY to examine the duration of employment during pregnancy and the amount of time elapsed before a woman returns to work after a birth. This data set is ideally suited to the examination of these topics because of the extensive information on labor supply, factors occurring at the time of a child's birth and attitudinal data. In addition, the enhanced sample sizes for black, Hispanic and teenage mothers allow the testing of hypotheses regarding the behavior of these important minority groups. The timeliness of the data is crucial, since labor supply of pregnant women and recent mothers has increased dramatically in the last decade. Our empirical modelling will rely heavily on hazard models, which exploit the temporal relationships in the data to a greater extent than previous studies of labor supply near the time of a birth. This method also allows us to include data on women who do not return to work after a birth during the data collection period. Our methods will explicitly allow for heterogeneity among women in unobservable factors that persist for the woman over several births. The results from the proposed research will aid employment policy makers designing policies that take into account childbearing of employed women, and will help health policy makers concerned with the well-being of mothers and children take into account the employment of women when pregnant and after a birth. Cohort: Y.

1890 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"What Kinds of Training 'Work' for Noncollege Bound Youth?" Report for the General Accounting Office, 1989.

This report investigates the role that private sector postsecondary training institutions (other than the federal government and military) can play in closing the "skills gap" between employment opportunities and a changing workforce that is predicted to occur as the U.S. moves into the 21st century. The first section of the report reviews previous research on post school training conducted on the five NLS cohorts. Section two utilizes data from the NLSY to examine differential access to job training opportunities and the impact of particular types of formal training on wages and annual earnings. Results of the various analyses indicate that: (1) women are less likely than men to gain access to apprenticeship programs, more likely to participate in proprietary school training programs, and no less likely than men to be engaged in company-sponsored training; (2) high school completion significantly increased the likelihood of participation in postschool training; and (3) company-sponsored training had a strong positive impact on wages and annual earnings both for the sample as a whole and for workers disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Cohort: Y.

1891 LEIGH, J.-PAUL and GILL, ANDREW M.
"Do Women Receive Compensating Wages for Risks of Dying on the Job?" *Social Science Quarterly* 72, 4 (December 1991): 727-737.

Data from a previous study (Davis, Harold, Honcher, Patricia A., and Suarez, L., "Fatal Occupational Injuries of Women, Texas 1975-84," American Journal of Public Health, 1987, 77, 1521-1527) of 348 females ages 16+ are combined with data on individual wages, industry, and demographic characteristics from the 1978 Young Women Sample of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) to examine compensating wage differentials among union and nonunion women workers. Although data should be interpreted cautiously because Texas data were largely aggregated and from only 14 industries in 1 state, and the NLS data applied to young women only, analysis reveals that women in union jobs are compensated for job risks while nonunion women are not. Results suggest that unions play an important role in information dissemination and that women in the nonunion sector may not be informed about the probability of risks on the job. 2 Tables, 36 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

1892 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Do the Earnings Deficiencies of Unwed Fathers Account for Their Low Child Support Payments?" *In: Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference*; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers. Special Report #56B, University of Wis.

Institute for Research on Poverty Conference report. Fatherhood brings new financial responsibilities. Given the added cost of supporting a child, parents must increase their earnings or reduce their own material living standards. This

paper asks about the linkages between earnings and child support payments. We begin by examining the job market success of unwed fathers. Do young unwed fathers earn significantly less than other young men? If so, what accounts for their disadvantages? Are the differences between unwed fathers and married fathers caused by differences in worker capabilities, such as low education and limited work experience, or differences in worker effort? Do young unwed fathers eventually experience rapid earnings growth or do their earnings stagnate? The next section examines the child support payment record of unwed fathers and the relationship between increased earnings and added support payments. A common assumption guiding public policy is that increased earnings among unwed fathers will generate increased support payments. But do high levels of earnings always translate into increased support payments? Perhaps the causation runs in the opposite direction; that is, maybe the willingness to pay child support influences earnings. A third possibility is that unmeasured attitudes, such as responsibility, influence both earnings and child support. These findings bear on questions concerning the appropriate government role in dealing with earnings deficiencies of unwed fathers. Should public programs provide targeted employment and training assistance to these young men? How should programs link the fulfillment of child support obligations with job-related services? Do adjustments in government benefit programs make sense? The paper concludes by reporting on demonstration projects. Cohort: Y.

1893 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Employment Opportunities of Young Men and Family Formation." Proceedings of the American Economic Association (May 1989): 62-66.

This paper examines the issue of male joblessness and its relationship to family formation, particularly the recent growth of black female-headed families. Using data from the NLSY, the author tested the effects of local labor market unemployment rates and young men's previous job experience on the likelihood that they would remain childless, become absent fathers, or become fathers living with their children. It was found that neither the measure of local labor market conditions nor prior joblessness of the young men studied affected fatherhood outcomes. Cohort: Y.

1894 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"A National Profile of Young Unwed Fathers: Who Are They and How Are They Parenting?" *Young Unwed Fathers: Research Review, Policy Dilemmas, and Options.* Volume II: Commissioned Papers, Catholic University, 1987.

Lerman's research on young unwed fathers provides some evidence that white mothers may exit the never-married (i.e., marry out of the population) at a faster rate than black mothers. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth, he found that unlike blacks, the majority of white and Hispanic young unwed fathers in 1979 had married the mother of their children and were living with all of their children by 1984. Cohort: Y.

1895 LEVINE, PHILLIP B.
"Spillover Effects Between the Insured and Uninsured Unemployed." Working Paper No. 283, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1991.

This paper considers the effect of changing the level of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits on workers who do not receive UI. It is hypothesized that a spillover effect between insured and uninsured workers exists so that an increase in the UI benefits, which leads to longer durations of unemployment for insured workers, will lead to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for the uninsured. This prediction is tested using data from several March Current Population Surveys and the NLSY. In both samples, it was found that an increase in UI benefits leads to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for uninsured workers. Furthermore, using several years of state level data, the estimated effect on unemployment for the entire labor force was roughly zero when the author allowed for the spillover effect. Cohort: Y.

1896 LEVINE, PHILLIP B.
"Three Essays on Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1990.

This dissertation contains three separate essays. The first essay assesses the ability of a simple search- theoretic model to explain the results of two controlled social experiments. The availability of two independent experiments with substantially different treatments allows for a rigorous test of the model. Parameters of the model are estimated by minimizing the distance between the observed and predicted aggregate response in each experiment, then cross-validated using the observed and predicted treatment response from the other experiment. The model is unable to predict an effect as large as that observed in one of the experiments. In addition, the model cannot explain the degree of individual-specific wage variability found in the data. The relative success of models with and without search intensity is also considered, but the statistical procedures cannot distinguish between them. The second essay documents and attempts to explain the observed disparities between unemployment rates computed from contemporaneous and retrospective data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The maintained hypothesis is that the discrepancies are consistent with different definitions of unemployment between the two measures. The longitudinal nature of the CPS is exploited to show that more workers with weak labor force attachment are considered unemployed in the contemporaneous rate relative to the retrospective measure. An example is provided indicating that conclusions of earlier studies are unwarranted when retrospective rates are used rather than contemporaneous. Given the different definitions, researchers may find that in certain circumstances the retrospective rate is a more appropriate measure of unemployment. In the third essay, I consider the effect of changing the level of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits on workers who do not receive UI. The author presents a model indicating that if UI benefits increase, the offer arrival rate for the uninsured increases and, under the appropriate conditions, uninsured workers find jobs sooner. These predictions are tested using data from several March Current Population Surveys and the NLSY. In both samples, I find that an increase in UI benefits leads to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for uninsured workers. [UMI ADG91-10383] Cohort: Y.

1897 LEVITAN, SAR A.; MANGUM, GARTH L.; and MANGUM, STEPHEN L.
"The Economics of Rectitude: Necessary But Not Sufficient." Occasional Paper 1992-3, Center for Social Policy Studies, The George Washington University, 1992.

Social Responsibility and Personal Rectitude. Personal rectitude is necessary but not sufficient for social and labor market success. Individuals and society must act to instill self-confidence in one's ability to succeed in the society and the economy. Society's obligation is to: 1. Strengthen families through case-managed integrated services, including involvement of the unwed fathers where relevant. 2. Provide education and training opportunities which will build self-confidence in the probabilities of social and economic success through acceptable conduct. 3. Assure access to earnings opportunities adequate to self-sufficiency, including appropriate subsidization for those of reduced capacity. All that is easier said than done. Although the costs will be high, the proposed initiatives are doable within the limits of current knowledge and available resources. The May 1992 Los Angeles riots add urgency, if emphasis is necessary, to expand opportunities in inner cities and remove obstacles that prevent achievement of self-sufficiency. This end cannot be achieved without vigorous and prompt government and private action. When the necessary help becomes available, an individual's rectitude should be the only attainable route to assistance. Cohort: Y.

1898 LEWIS, H. GREGG.
"Union/Nonunion Wage Gaps in the Public Sector." *Journal of Labor Economics* 8,1 (January 1990): S260-S328.

Earlier surveys of public sector wage-gap studies generally have concluded that the public sector mean wage gap, though positive and perhaps even substantial, was smaller than that in the private sector. However, these studies have failed to take into account between-sector differences in: (1) omitted fringe benefit costs; (2) parity effects; (3) workforce mix; and (4) trends in the estimated gaps. In wage-gap estimates drawn from the 75 studies, an attempt is made to adjust the estimates to take into account these shortcomings. The estimates are not adjusted for parity effects. Although the public sector gaps typically are somewhat below their private sector counterparts, there are important exceptions to this difference, especially among employees of local governments. These include teachers, clerical workers, refuse collectors, local transit bus drivers, licensed practical nurses, hospital technicians, and nonprofessional hospital workers. [ABI/INFORM] programs may well have positive impacts on the health and development of children once they are born. Cohort: M.

1899 LICHTER, DANEL T.; KEPHART, GEORGE; MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.; and LANDRY, DAVID J.
"Race and the Retreat from Marriage: A Shortage of Marriageable Men?" *American Sociological Review* 57 (December 1992): 781-799.

We evaluate a marital search model that links the quantity and quality of available men to first marriage transitions among black women and white women in the United States. Our analysis provides a more complex assessment of the hypothesis that racial differences in transitions to first marriage reflect shortages of marriageable men in local marriage markets. We attach several indicators of local marriage market conditions (primarily sex ratios from the 1980 Census) to women's marital histories available in the 1979 through 1986 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Our discrete-time logit models support the following conclusions: (I) A shortage in the quantity and quality of available males in local areas depresses women's transitions to first marriage; (2) economic independence among women (as measured by employment and earnings) is positively associated with entry into marriage; (3) racial differences in mate availability account for a relatively small share of existing racial differences in marriage; (4) indicators of local mate availability nevertheless account for a larger proportion of, observed racial differences in transitions to first marriage than factors such as family background, welfare status and living arrangements (e.g., multigenerational family); (5) the effects of marriage market characteristics are contingent on whether women are "searching" in the marriage market; and (6) the effect of a shortage of "economically attractive" men is not simply an artifact of local demographic deficits of men to marry. Cohort: Y.

1900 LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"The Demography of Local Marriage Markets." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Pennsylvania State University, 22 Burrowes Bldg, University Park, PA 16802.

The Demography of Local Marriage Markets" is a completely revised version of a proposal first submitted to the study section in January 1989. The main objective is to examine the effects of spatially-based marriage-market conditions on male and female patterns of first marriage transitions and assortative mating in the United States. A guiding hypothesis is that local marriage-market opportunities and constraints affect (1) the extent and timing of marriage; and (2) the choice of marital partners. The choice of a geographic scale most appropriate to the analysis of local marriage markets is empirical. Consequently, the first objective is to evaluate several alternative definitions of marriage-market areas. We define these areas using labor markets identified in the 1980 PUMS-D file, and counties and multicounty units available in the 1988 Area Resource File. Indicators of marriage-market conditions such as local economic opportunities and spouse availability are then included in ecological models of local-area proportions ever-married. This analysis addresses a basic limitation of previous research, which is the implicit assumption that marriage markets are national rather than local in scope. The second objective is to fit semi-parametric hazards models of male and female transitions to first marriage. Specifically, local marriage-market indicators are merged for the first time with individual marital history data from the 1979-1988 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). These newly merged data provide a unique opportunity to build true "contextual" models of marital status transitions. To our knowledge, no other study has included local marriage-market indicators in behavioral models of the transition to first marriage. Finally, a third objective is to examine the effects of local marriage-market conditions on patterns of assortative mating. Marriage-market indicators are linked to married-couple records from the PUMS-D in order to evaluate their effects on patterns of in- and out-group marriage. We discuss various log-linear models that are especially appropriate to identifying patterns of association in cross-classifications of husbands' and wives' social characteristics. We also describe it "competing-risk" hazards models of marital homogamy or heterogamy, using the linked NLSY/PUMS-D database. Cohort: Y.

1901 LICHTER, DANIEL T. and MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.
"Marriage Markets and Marital Behavior among Low-Income Women." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families & Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, & Survey Issues, January 1993.

This paper evaluates the relationship between several indicators of the local supply of economically-attractive men and marriage rates among poor and nonpoor women in the United States. Data are from the-1980 PUMS-D and the

1979-86 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Our main goals are (1) to provide a statistical portrait of the pool of marriageable men available for poor women to marry; and (2) to estimate contextual models of first marriage transitions among young poor women. Our results bear on recent state welfare reforms (e.g., wedfare) aimed at reducing disincentives to marry among poor welfare recipients. Cohort: Y.

1902 LICHTER, DANIEL T.; MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.; KEPHART, GEORGE; and LANDRY, DAVID J.
"Race, Local Mate Availability, and Transitions to First Marriage Among Young Women." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between spouse availability at the local geographic level and the timing of marital transitions among young women in the United States. Specifically, discrete-time survival methods are used to evaluate contextual models of first marriage transitions among black and white women, linking various marriage market indicators to the individual records from the 1979-85 waves of the NLSY. Indicators of the supply (e.g., sex-ratio imbalances) and "quality" of potential mates (e.g., Wilson's Male Marriability Pool Index) are available from the 1980 Census PUMS-D file. The analytic framework draws heavily on rational choice models of mate selection and on job-search theory. Cohort: Y.

1903 LIGHT, AUDREY L. and URETA, MANUELITA.
"Gender Differences in the Quit Behavior of Young Workers." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-7, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1990.

This report estimates discrete time proportional hazard models for various samples of young men and women in order to learn how they differ in their job turnover behavior. Four issues are examined: (1) Which gender undergoes the most turnover during the early career and what observable factors influence this turnover. (2) Do unobservable factors account for a significant amount of turnover. (3) Is the turnover behavior of men and women changing over time and do continuously employed workers exhibit a different pattern of turnover than workers who interrupt their careers. (4) Are voluntary job transitions caused by a different set of factors than other types of job separations. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, the authors found that: (1) When all workers whose careers had not started or whose first jobs began or were in progress during the year of the first interview (the "full sample"), women have a higher hazard rate than men. Furthermore, 58 percent of the women and only 46 percent of the men are movers for unobserved reasons. (2) Men and women respond very differently to family characteristics. Among the full sample of men, being married, becoming married, and the birth of a child all lower the hazard of job separation. The hazard rate of women falls when they get married, but it is otherwise unaffected by their marital status. The hazard rate increases if they have a newborn child, but not if they have older children. (3) Both men and women appear to engage in job shopping. Among the full sample, the hazards of both genders fall with increased prior experience, increases in the proportion of time that is spent working, increased tenure, and increased wages. (4) For women, there are large differences between an early birth cohort and a late birth cohort. The differences among men are considerably less pronounced. Unobserved heterogeneity becomes an insignificant factor among the late cohort of women, and the only important determinant of women's turnover that may not be known at the time of hire are the presence of a newborn child and the act of becoming married. Overall, it was found that women appear to be converging toward the turnover behavior of men over time. (5) There are also important differences among successive labor market entry cohorts. For men, marital status, becoming married, and becoming divorced appear to be growing increasingly important. For women, the effect of a newborn child is becoming increasingly important, as are the effects of prior experience and wages. (6) Among continuously employed workers, family characteristics are less important in explaining turnover. Furthermore, only 16 percent of the men and 28 percent of the women are movers for unobserved reasons. (7) Many variables that are important determinants of job separations do not explain voluntary and job-to-job transitions. In general, these transitions are less influenced by personal and family characteristics such as educational attainment, becoming married, and prior experience. Cohort: B G.

1904 LIGHT, AUDREY L. and URETA, MANUELITA.
"Panel Estimates of Male and Female Turnover Behavior: Can Female Non-Quitters Be Identified?" *Journal of Labor*

Economics 10,2 (April 1992): 156-182. Working Paper No. 328, SUNY-Stony Brook, 1989.

Using NLS data on Young Men and Young Women born between 1944 and 1952, the authors estimate proportional hazard models in order to learn whether it is more difficult for employers to identify female non-quitters than male non-quitters. It was found that women may be a higher risk than men in the overall sample because they are relatively more likely to be "movers" for unobserved reasons and because they tend to quit for reasons that cannot be observed ex ante (such as the birth of a child). When focus was on a relatively recent birth cohort, however, the authors found that women have lower quit rates than men and that the men are more likely to be the "movers." Cohort: B G.

1905 LILLARD, LEE A.
"Work Experience, Job Tenure, Job Separation and Wage Growth." Working Paper, The RAND Corporation, 1991.

This paper explores empirically a number of leading theories of job change and wage growth, especially the relationships between general work experience, job tenure, job change and wages. Wages and job change are modeled jointly to incorporate the potential endogeneity of job tenure. The econometric model exploits the precise dating of job changes and the panel data on wages within jobs in the NLSY to explore their implications for distinguishing among these hypotheses. The estimates indicate a significant effect of job tenure on wages and the hazard of job separation, as well as evidence of returns to job search, job turnover due to match quality, and job specific human capital investments. Cohort: Y.

1906 LIPPMAN, LAURA; BURNS, SHELLEY; MCARTHUR, EDITH; and SMITH, TOM.
"Education Outcomes and School Poverty and Urbanicity." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families & Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, & Survey Issues, January 1993.

This paper investigates the relationship between school urbanicity and the degree of poverty within schools, and outcomes of students attending those schools. Educational achievement and attainment, employment, and earnings are analyzed using data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), the National Educational Longitudinal Survey (NELS), High School and Beyond (HS&B), and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Individual level data on these outcomes are comparably grouped across data sets according to the urbanicity of the school and the percent of disadvantaged students in the school. Student outcomes are then compared across categories of urban, suburban, and rural schools with various levels of disadvantagement. We find that the level of concentration of poverty within a school is a stronger predictor of outcomes than urbanicity. Measurement issues within NCES surveys are raised. Cohort: Y.

1907 LOH, ENG SENG.
"The Effects of Parental Separation on Schooling Outcomes." Working Paper (December 1992). Department of Economics, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

This paper examines the importance of parental separation, relative to other factors, in explaining the distribution of educational outcomes. Using a sample of men and women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youths, I find that parental separation retains its significant negative effects in the presence of an expanded set of regressors but it ranks well behind other factors in the proportion of the variation in schooling outcomes explained. Cohort: Y.

1908 LOPREST, PAMELA J.
"Gender Differences in Wage Growth and Job Mobility." *AEA Papers and Proceedings* 82,2 (May 1992): 526-532.

The male-female wage differential increases with workers' time in the labor force. Lower wage growth of older female workers may be explained by lower levels of labor market experience due to time out of the labor force. However, the female-to-male ratio of earnings falls over time even for young full-time workers just entering the labor

market. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show that real wage growth over the first four years after labor-market entry for full-time workers is 35.6 percent for men and only 29.1 percent for women. This paper focuses on the job mobility of young male and female workers to try to explain this differential. In this paper. I use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to try to explain this increasing differential. I focus on the differences between men's and women's patterns of job mobility and wage growth in their first four years of working full-time in the labor market. There is much evidence that job-changing plays an important role in the wage growth of young men. Robert Topel and Michael Ward (1988) find that young men are very mobile with a large percentage of wage growth, 40 percent over the first ten years in the labor market, coming with job changes. This paper explores to what extent differences in job mobility, returns to job mobility, and the characteristics of the jobs men and women hold can account for the differences between men's and women's wage growth. Cohort: Y.

1909 LOPREST, PAMELA J.
"Gender Differences in the Labor Market Experiences of Young Workers." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1992.

Young women entering the labor market earn lower wages on average than young men. It is important to understand the sources of this initial wage gap because of the potential consequences for young women's futures. Wages are an important determinant of human capital investment, job choice, and labor force participation, all of which influence future labor market outcomes. This dissertation attempts to account for the gender wage gap by studying different aspects of young workers' labor market experiences. It focuses on the extent to which differences in young workers' rates of job mobility, high school work and vocational education, and early spells of nonwork can explain male/female wage differentials. All three chapters use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Cohort: Y.

1910 LOW, STUART A. and ORMISTON, MICHAEL B.
"Stochastic Earnings Functions, Risk, and the Rate of Return to Schooling." *Southern Economic Journal* 57,4 (April 1991): 1124-1132.

A simple Mincer-type model is used to investigate the relation between human capital investment and the riskiness of the wage distribution and to determine the rate of return to education when risk considerations are taken into account. Data are taken from the National Longitudinal Surveys Young Male and Female cohorts for 1981. The analysis shows that general human capital is risk increasing while specific human capital is risk reducing. It also shows that both risk and risk aversion are significant factors working to reduce the rate of return to schooling. For males, the generalized stochastic earnings function yields estimates of the rate of return to schooling that are 6.5% (risk neutral) to 89% (strongly risk averse) lower than those obtained using the standard, Mincer-type earnings function. For females, the results are equally dramatic, with the generalized estimates yielding estimates that are 4.5% to 90% lower than the standard earnings function. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1911 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Adolescent Premarital Childbearing: Do Opportunity Costs Matter?" Discussion Paper No. 926-90 (September 1990). Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

This study develops an empirical model of adolescent premarital childbearing which emphasizes the influence of opportunity costs. The model estimates determinants of premarital pregnancy, the choice to abort or carry to teem, and whether a marriage occurs before the birth. The sample is from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The long-run opportunity costs are the predicted effects of premarital childbearing on own future wages and welfare benefits. State variables on abortion and family planning policy and availability, which are proxies for the costs of abortion and avoiding pregnancy, represent short-run costs. For white adolescents, the long-run wage measure has statistically significant effects on abortion and pregnancy outcomes that are consistent with theoretical expectations. Their behavior also is associated with welfare, abortion, and family planning policy variables in directions consistent with an opportunity-cost model of behavior. Black adolescents' behavior shows no association with the opportunity-cost or policy variables. This may be a function of sample size. It may also be that there are important

unmeasured racial differences in the factors that influence fertility and marital behavior. Cohort: Y.

1912 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Effects of State Welfare, Abortion, and Family Planning Policies on Premarital Childbearing Among White Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,6 (1990): 246-251.

This paper investigates the impact of public policies and programs on the probability and resolution of premarital pregnancies. Data from the 1979-1986 NLSY fertility and marital histories of a sample of young white women who were ages 14-16 in 1979 are examined. Various measures of a state's abortion funding policies, the restrictiveness of its abortion laws, the availability of family planning services, the extent of welfare benefits, and proportions of women at risk of unintended pregnancies are developed. It was found that: (1) laws restricting contraceptive availability were associated with a higher risk of pregnancy; (2) policies restricting public funding of abortion reduced the likelihood that young women would obtain an abortion; and (3) higher welfare benefits reduced the probability that pregnant teenagers would marry before the birth of their child. Cohort: Y.

1913 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Teenage Childbearing and Adult Wages." Discussion Series #90-24 (August 1990). Seattle: Institute for Economic Research, University of Washington.

The paper estimates the effect of early childbearing on a young woman s future wages using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. By following both married and unmarried teenage mothers we isolate the effect of premarital childbearing from that of early childbearing. Our methodology differs from that of earlier work, in that we estimate the long term impact on wages or early and premarital births. instead of a one year snapshot of this impact. and correct for selection biases due to labor market participation decisions, and to fertility and marriage choices. We find that a premarital birth leads to a long term reduction in wages for white women. but has no negative effects on black women's wages. A marital birth reduces wages substantially for whites and blacks. The results are consistent with the suggestion that rates of black premarital childbearing are high because the labor market opportunities facing adolescent blacks are so poor that they sacrifice no ling run earnings by becoming unwed mothers. Cohort: Y.

1914 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Testing the Opportunity Cost Hypothesis of Adolescent Premarital Childbearing." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990. Working Paper, University of Washington, 1990.

This study develops an empirical model of adolescent premarital childbearing which emphasizes the influence of opportunity costs. The model estimates determinants of premarital pregnancy, the choice to abort or carry to term, and whether a marriage occurs before the birth. The sample is from the NLSY. The long run opportunity costs are the effects of premarital childbearing on own future wages and welfare benefits. State variables on abortion and family planning policy and availability, which are proxies for the costs of abortion and avoiding pregnancy, represent short run costs. Young white women appear to systematically respond to differences in long run opportunity costs associated with different teenage fertility and marital outcomes. The long run wage measure has statistically significant effects on abortion and pregnancy outcomes that are consistent with theoretical expectations. Their behavior also is associated with welfare, abortion and family planning policy variables in directions consistent with an opportunity cost model of behavior. Black behavior shows no association with the opportunity cost or policy variables. This may be a function of sample size. It may also be that there are important unmeasured racial differences in the factors that influence fertility and marital behavior. Cohort: Y.

1915 LUSTER, THOMAS; BOGER, ROBERT; and HANNAN, KRISTI.
"Infant Affect and Home Environment." Presented: Montreal, Seventh International Conference on Infant Studies, 1990.

The present study is concerned with the relation between infant affect and quality of the home environment. Past research examining the relation between infant irritability and parenting behavior has produced inconsistent findings. The hypothesis that infant irritability is most likely to be negatively correlated with the quality of the home environment in families which would be considered to be "at-risk" based on characteristics of the mother (e.g., low self-esteem or low maternal intelligence) or contextual characteristics (e.g., living in poverty or having several other children to care for) was tested in this study. A second hypothesis tested in this study is that positive affect on the part of the infant is more strongly related to the quality of care the infant receives in high-risk environments than in low risk environments. In other words, a cheerful disposition may be a protective factor in high-risk environments. These hypotheses were tested with data from the Children of the NLSY. Little support was found for the first hypothesis. Infant irritability was negatively correlated with the quality of the home environment in both high-risk and low-risk families. Support was found for the second hypothesis among infants who were greater than 12 months of age. Cohort: Y C.

1918 LUSTER, THOMAS and DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Predictors of the Quality of the Home Environment Adolescent Mothers Provide for Their School-Age Children." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 19,5 (1990): 475-494.

The primary question addressed in this study is: what factors distinguish between adolescent mothers with school-age children who are providing relatively supportive home environments for their children, and their peers who are providing less supportive care? Data from the Children of the NLSY data set were used to address this question. Variables from four major categories were useful in identifying mothers who were at greatest risk for providing less supportive environments: (1) characteristics of the mother, (2) characteristics of the family of origin, (3) current SES level, and (4) the composition of the mother's household. Cohort: Y C.

1919 LUSTER, THOMAS and MCADOO, HARRIET P.
"Factors Related to the Achievement and Adjustment of Young Black Children." Working Paper, Michigan State University, Family & Child Ecology, 1991.

Recent studies have shown that children are most likely to experience academic or behavioral problems when they are exposed to several risk factors (i.e., poverty, large family size) simultaneously. This study utilizes data from the NLSY to examine factors related to the achievement and adjustment of black children in the early elementary grades. Consistent with past research, there was a direct relation between the number of risk factors to which children were exposed and the probability that they were experiencing academic or behavioral problems. Positive outcomes (scoring in the top quartile for this sample) were associated with high scores on an "advantage index". Cohort: Y C.

1920 LYNCH, LISA M.
"The Impact of Private Sector Training on Race and Gender Wage Differentials and the Career Patterns of Young Workers." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-8, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

Although there has been increasing attention paid by policy makers and researchers to the topic of U.S. firms' skill formation or training strategies, relatively little is known about the nature of private sector training in the U.S. This in- progress research focuses on two issues that should help develop our understanding of firms' training policies in the U.S. and how such policies affect wages and career patterns of young workers. Specifically, this project will examine: (1) race and gender differences in the acquisition of and returns to private sector training; and (2) the impact of private sector training on the job mobility and career paths of young workers. Using data from the NLSY, the analysis will utilize the detailed survey questions on "training from other sources" to examine the training/wage/career patterns of these young workers with special emphasis on race and gender differences. By distinguishing between on-the-job training, training acquired off-the-job, and apprenticeship, this research seeks to identify what proportion of the wage differential for males and females and whites and blacks is explained by differences in the probability of receiving different types of training and what proportion is due to different rates of return to training for these groups. In addition, the project will examine how these different types of training affect job and occupational mobility. If an

individual receives a large amount of on-the-job training, it is more likely that this will increase his/her attachment to the firm and the wages of such workers should grow more rapidly in the firm. If, on the other hand, training is acquired outside the firm and is more general, this would result in increased job changing and wage growth associated with moving jobs rather than within job wage growth. The nature of the NLSY data make it possible to compare the role that training plays in the career development of individuals within and across employers and how these mobility patterns vary by gender and race. Cohort: Y.

1921 LYNCH, LISA M.
"The Role of Off-the-Job vs On-the-Job Training for the Mobility of Women Workers." The American Economic Review 81,1 (May 1991): 151-156.

This paper examines the impact of various types of training (company training, apprenticeships, and for-profit training by proprietary institutions) on job turnover or the probability that young workers will leave their first jobs. Data for civilian NLSY respondents who had left school during 1979-1983 and who had obtain job during the first year out of school are analyzed. Factors found to influence the probability of leaving an employer were race, educational attainment, marital status, union status, being disabled, and local labor market unemployment rate. Those workers who had participated in company training were less likely to leave an employer while those who had invested in proprietary training were more likely to leave although the differences by sex were marked. Cohort: Y.

1922 MACK, KARIN A.
"Retirement Process of Women." M.A. Thesis, University of Maryland, 1991.

Over the past several decades there has been a gradual groundswell of concern for quality of life at the older ages. These concerns grow as a function of the number of baby boomers entering middle life and as a larger proportion of the population becomes older. This research will focus on one aspect of older life-- retirement. It will further narrow its focus by concentrating on only the lives of women, a neglected area of retirement research. This research views retirement as a process with identifiable predictors of the age of retirement. Further it suggests that the predictors of retirement age for women may differ greatly from those factors relevant to men. The explanatory variables tested in this research include: socioeconomic status, education, health, occupation, race, and family variables. The significance of this research lies fundamentally with the neglect of women in previous retirement research. The goal of this research is to explore the retirement process for women and identify the predictors of age of retirement for women. Results indicate that retirement is significantly affected by marital status for white women at all ages. For black women, a variety of factors affect retirement between the ages of 55 and 59, the effects of which disappear after age 60. This project uses data from the NLS of Mature Women, a cohort of American women who were just beginning to retire in the late 1980s. Thus this research attempts an exploratory look at these data to set up a framework for future analysis. Cohort: W.

1923 MACURDY, THOMAS E. and GRITZ, R. MARK.
"An Examination of Monthly Patterns of Welfare Dependency and Multiple Program Participation." (In-progress Research).

The aim of this in-progress research is to use monthly data from the NLSY to create a comprehensive description of welfare dependency among young women in the 1980s. This research will advance our knowledge of this subject in three primary areas. First, it will investigate whether our current pictures of long-term dependency are misleading because they are based on annual rather than monthly measurements. Second, this project will examine the part that multiple program participation plays in characterizations of welfare experience. Third, this analysis will explore the role of work in helping young women escape dependency. Two primary tasks will be completed. The first will be to formulate an empirical model that fully describes the welfare experience of women during their teens and 20s. The model developed will predict the likelihood that a welfare spell occurs, the duration of a spell, the likelihood of returning to welfare (the recidivism rate), and the accumulative amount of time spent on welfare. The second task to be completed involves the construction of a detailed work history from data provided by the NLSY for all welfare

recipients. These histories will be integrated with information on welfare dependency to see if the labor market experiences are significantly different for women with varying degrees of dependency. The NLSY constitutes an unparalleled data source for carrying out this analysis in that it provides monthly information on welfare dependency, is not contaminated by many data problems that afflict other sources, and offers comprehensive information on an individual's employment history. Cohort: Y.

1924 MADIGAN, THOMAS J. and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Kin Access and Residential Mobility Among Young Mothers." Social Science Quarterly 72,3 (September 1991): 615-622.

This research investigates whether young women who become single mothers improve their access to kin assistance by residential mobility that maximizes geographic proximity of kin. Such a strategy might include remaining in the home longer than would otherwise have been the case, or moving closer to kinfolk in response to becoming a single parent. Based on multivariate logit and loglinear analyses of NLSY data for 1983-84 and 1983-85, it was found that women who become single mothers (1) do not have reduced rates of departure from the parental home and (2) do not have patterns of residential mobility that systematically improve kin proximity. Cohort: Y.

1925 MALONE, SARAH Q.
"Aging Industries and Individuals: Retirement Decisions in the Context of Structural Economic Change." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1991.

Using a sample of private wage and salary workers between 1975 and 1983 who were between 55 and 64 years old, this study found that declining total employment within the three digit industries in the respondents' local labor market increased the hazard of leaving the labor force (retiring) before age 65. No effect upon the hazard of retiring early was found from decline in total payroll or number of establishments. The retirement decisions of men 65 and over were unaffected by decline in any of these indicators. The effect of declining employment upon early retirement decisions was mediated by occupation and union membership: Unionized non-blue collar workers were the most likely to retire early from local industries declining in employment, followed by nonunionized non-blue collar workers and unionized blue collar workers, while nonunionized blue collar workers were more likely to retire from industries growing in employment. Cohort: M.

1926 MALONE, SARAH Q.
"Aging Industries and Individuals: Retirement Decisions in the Context of Structural Economic Change." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

Two levels of nationwide longitudinal data, the NLS of Older Men and County Business Patterns, were linked in event history analyses of retirement decisions of male private wage and salary workers 64 and under, 1975-1983. The analyses revealed that declining employment within these older men's 3-digit industries in their local labor market areas increased the hazard of leaving the labor force before the age of 65. Comparison with retirement decisions of a smaller group of NLS men 65 and over showed no effect of declining employment upon the decisions of this group during the same period. Declining employment's effect upon early retirement decisions was mediated by occupation type and union membership: Professional, technical, managerial and service workers with wages set by collective bargaining were most likely to have retirement decisions spurred by declining employment in the industries that employed them. Results support the idea that downsizing corporations have added early retirement inducements onto the relatively good pension plans of unionized and white collar workers. Cohort: M.

1927 MANSER, MARILYN; PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.; and PETERSON, WANDA B.
"National Longitudinal Surveys: Development and Uses." *Monthly Labor Review* 113,7 (July 1990): 32-37.

This paper summarizes NLS data used by economists, sociologists, and other researchers to examine such policy issues

as employment and earnings; educational experience, achievement, and the transition from school to work; training programs; geographic mobility; relationships between the workplace and the well-being of the family; attitudes toward the military; and the retirement behavior of older workers. [ERIC EJ-412643] Cohort: N.

1928 MANSKI, CHARLES F.; SANDEFUR, GARY D.; MCLANAHAN, SARA; and POWERS, DANIEL.
"Alternative Estimates of the Effects of Family Structure During Childhood on High School Graduation." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 87, 417, Applications and Case Studies (March 1992): 25-37.

A good deal of research in the past few years has found significant relationships between family structure during childhood and various outcomes during the teen and early adult years. There may, however, be unmeasured variables which affect both family structure and teen or early adult outcomes. The apparent effects of family structure may be due to these unmeasured variables, which affect both the likelihood of maintaining an intact marriage and parenting effectiveness. The authors estimate a model that attempts to take this unmeasured heterogeneity into account. Another weakness of past studies is that they make very strong assumptions about the relationship between family structure and early outcomes. Relaxing these assumptions, estimate nonparametric bounds on the magnitude of the relationship between family structure and early outcomes are estimated. Cohort: Y.

1929 MARE, ROBERT D. and WINSHIP, CHRISTOPHER.
"Demographic Influences on Family and Social Transitions." (In-progress Research). University of Wisconsin, 4412 Social Science Building, Madison, WI 53706.

This research concerns the transition to adulthood in the U.S. during the past three decades, with specific attention to differences between blacks and whites. It focuses on three topics central to understanding changes for youths generally and blacks in particular. These include the effects of changing labor market conditions on: (1) steeply declining proportions of young persons who are married; (2) the fertility for young, unmarried women; and (3) changes in educational attainment and school enrollment. With regard to marriage trends, this research describes assortative mating between spouses with varying socioeconomic and labor force statuses, and develops new models of marriage markets to assess key hypotheses about marriage trends. The central hypotheses are that trends in marriage for young blacks result from declines in numbers of young black men with stable employment prospects on the one hand, or from the improved socioeconomic standing of black women relative to men on the other. With regard to fertility, this research examines the relationship between women's employment opportunities and their fertility, a link well-studied for married women, but neglected for unmarried women. With regard to schooling and labor market opportunities, the research attempts to specify the effects of changing economic rewards to different levels of schooling and trends in enrollment and attainment. This investigation is concerned with explaining both long-term convergence of educational attainments of blacks and whites and recent divergence between the races in rates of college enrollment, to the detriment of young blacks. The research will consist of multivariate analyses based on the NLSY (1979-88), the NLS of Young Men (1966-81) and Young Women (1968-88), the March Current Population Survey (1964-88), and the October Current Population Survey (1968-87). [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: B G Y.

1930 MARINI, MARGARET M.
"Family and Labor Market Behavior." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The purpose of the proposed project is to achieve a better understanding of the relationship between family and labor market behavior in advanced industrial societies. Since adult roles are highly differentiated by gender, the project will examine the effect of gender-role differentiation on the labor market behavior and rewards of the two sexes. In a society in which, on average, men make relatively greater investments in the labor market and women make relatively greater investments in the family, and in which the tasks performed by women and men in each of these two spheres differ, it is hypothesized that individuals of each sex come to occupy different labor market positions as a result of (1) gender-role socialization leading to the development of (a) gender differences in occupational and career orientation and (b) gender differences in labor market skills and credentials, (2) gender differences in the effects of family

experiences on preparation for and involvement in the labor market, and (3) gender differences in treatment by employers, or discrimination in the labor market. Because labor market rewards derive from occupancy of labor market positions, the objective of the proposed project is to understand these mechanisms by which individuals of the two sexes are sorted into positions in the labor market offering different levels of reward. The project will involve a series of model formulations and empirical analyses focusing on three stages of the career cycle: (1) the development of occupational and career aspirations prior to labor market entry, (2) the process of wage attainment at entry into the labor market, and (3) the process of wage change after labor market entry. The analyses will be carried out using two national longitudinal surveys of individuals, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, as well as measures of occupational and industrial characteristics drawn from other sources. A Grade of Membership (GOM) model will be used to identify and derive measures of substantively meaningful dimensions on which occupational aspirations and occupational and industrial placement can be characterized. Recursive partitioning regression will be used to examine influences on occupational aspirations and to assess the relative importance of various mechanisms by which gender differences in wages are hypothesized to arise. Cohort: M W.

1931 MARTIN, S. L. and BURCHINAL, M. R.
"Young Women's Antisocial Behavior and the Later Emotional and Behavioral Health of their Children." *American Journal of Public Health* 82,7 (July 1992): 1007-10.

Questions arise concerning whether youthful female deviant behavior eventually will have negative behavioral and emotional consequences for the later children of these women. Associations between the severity of early female antisocial behavior (including both drug-related and non-drug related offenses) and the later behavioral and emotional health of the children of these women were examined among 1425 mother-child pairs of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Multiple linear regression procedures indicated a significant positive relationship between the severity of the mothers' early non-drug-related offenses and the later severity of the children's scores on the Antisocial, Hyperactive, Anxious/Depressed, Headstrong, Peer Conflict/Social Withdrawal, Immature Dependency, and Total Problem subscales of the Behavior Problem Index. This study demonstrated an association between the antisocial behavior of female youth and the later behavioral and emotional problems of the children of these women. Future research needs to determine the mechanisms underlying the intergenerational transmission of these types of problems so that effective preventive and therapeutic public health practices may be designed and implemented. Cohort: Y C.

1932 MARTIN, SANDRA L. and BURCHINAL, MARGARET R.
"Antisocial Behavior of Female Youth and the Later Emotional and Behavioral Health of their Children: Findings from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Working Paper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1991.

Associations between the severity of early female antisocial behavior (including both drug and non-drug related offenses) and the later behavioral and emotional health of the children of these women were examined among 1,428 mother-child pairs of the NLSY. Multiple linear regression procedures found a significant positive relationship between the severity of the mothers' early non-drug related offenses and the later severity of the children's antisocial, anxious/depressed, hyperactive, immature dependency, headstrong, peer conflict/social withdrawal, and total problem scores. Cohort: Y C.

1933 MAULDIN, T. A.
"Causes and Consequences of Divorce: Differences by Gender and Age." (In-Progress Research). U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. University of Georgia, Home Economics of Extension Service, Athens,.

Compare the causes of divorce by gender and age cohort and test for selectivity bias in analyses related to consequences of divorce. Compare economic consequences of divorce between men and women and between age cohorts. Identify factors which reduce and increase the economic impact of divorce on families by sex and age cohort. Four data sets (National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience-Mature Men, Mature Women, Young Men, and

Young Women) will be utilized to address the three objectives. Samples will be analyzed in year of divorce and 2 years prior to and 4 years following divorce. A variety of statistical techniques will be used. Implications for public policy will be made. Cohort: B G M W.

1934 MAULDIN, TERESA A.
"Economic Consequences of Divorce or Separation among Women in Poverty." *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage* 14,3-4 (1991): 163-177.

Data from a subsample (N = 101) of the NLS Young Women cohort are used to investigate the characteristics of low-income women following divorce or separation, highlighting factors that help explain a woman's ability to move out of poverty in the year following marital disruption/dissolution. Discriminant analysis results indicate that the most important discriminators of this ability are current employment status, job training, education, race, and presence of a child under age 6. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G.

1935 MAULDIN, TERESA A.
"Women Who Remain Above the Poverty Level in Divorce: Implications for Family Policy." *Family Relations* 39,2 (April 1990): 141-146.

This paper explores differences in resources and characteristics of maritally disrupted women who remain above the poverty level following divorce or separation and the effects of such resources and characteristics on per capita income. Comparisons are made between women experiencing an increase vs. a decrease in economic well-being. It was found that per capita income was significantly affected by education, job training, health, and race. Differences in the marginal effects of job training and health among the two groups of women were found. Policy implications are discussed. Cohort: G.

1936 MAULDIN, TERESA A.; RUDD, NANCY M.; and STAFFORD, KATHRYN.
"The Effect of Human Capital on the Economic Status of Women Following Marital Disruption." *Home Economics Research Journal* 18,3 (March 1990): 202-210.

Women who fail to invest in human capital such as education and work experience risk future poverty in the event of marital disruption. This study used data from the NLS of Young Women cohort to determine the effect of human capital on the per capita household income of women immediately divorce or separation. Results indicated that higher levels of educational attainment and work experience increase post-disruption per capita income by significant amounts. However, fairly large increments of human capital are needed to offset the income-reducing effect of children under age six in the household. Cohort: G.

1937 MAULDON, JANE.
"How Well Do Retrospective Recalls Match Panel Reports?" Working Paper, University of California - Berkeley, 1990.

This paper examines the accuracy and completeness of retrospective data by comparing retrospective reports with data gathered in repeated panel surveys from the same individuals. While the surveys considered here describe educational events, the discrepancies identified between panel and retrospective data are likely to occur in other types of surveys. The study reveals substantial differences in the reported frequency and timing of transitions in and out of school, depending on whether retrospective or the panel data are used. The author attributes most of these differences to forgetfulness: the results indicate that after five years, about one- half of the stopouts that occurred seem to be forgotten. A smaller proportion of the discrepancies arose from differences in wording or interpretation of the panel and retrospective survey questions. The findings sound a clear note of caution to researchers who routinely rely on retrospective reports. They also highlight some potential limitations of panel data. Cohort: Y.

1938 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Basic Skills, Occupational Training, and Wage Differentials Between Young Black and White Males." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of America Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper empirically examines the interrelationships between prelabor market skills, on-the-job training as it occurs within occupations, wages, and race. Using data from the NLSY, the lower level of basic skills of blacks is linked to subsequent wage reductions and racial wage differentials. While fewer prelabor market skills do not directly reduce on-the-job training, blacks' employment in less skilled occupations does impede their acquisition of on-the-job training. Thus, blacks' lower level of both prelabor market and labor market skill accumulation is a primary determination of racial wage differentials for youth. In fact, by increasing blacks' basic skills and occupational training to white levels, racial wage differences all but disappear. Cohort: Y.

1939 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Education and Black-White Wage Differences: Quantity, Quality, and Selectivity." Forthcoming: *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*.

This paper examines black-white wage differences among young men that are associated with differences in educational attainment and quality and in unmeasured individual ability. Because these factors are unambiguously interrelated, traditional OLS estimation models produce biased estimates of the returns to education and, therefore, necessitate statistical corrections before black-white wage differentials in the face of education quantity and quality differences can be assessed. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we statistically test for and correct for both selectivity and ability biases inherent in estimating the education-wage relationship and show that the main source of the black-white wage differential is the racial difference in the quality of schooling. Because blacks have much lower levels of basic skills when leaving school, their wages lag behind white wages. In fact, closing the gap in basic skills may reduce the wage differential by two-thirds. Cohort: Y.

1940 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Impact of Preretirement Labor Market Experience on Postretirement Well-being." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

A study was conducted to determine labor market factors influencing one's psychological well being and economic security after retirement. Research was found that supported the hypotheses that a worker's employment, earnings, and industry in the labor force greatly affect a retiree's financial position; the reason for labor force withdrawal influences economic position and outlook toward life; a positive relationship exists between income and life satisfaction; and health problems and job satisfaction influence life satisfaction after retirement. Data were drawn from the older men's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience. A logarithmic function of the income received from pension and Social Security was used to measure income. Life satisfaction was measured by response to a question regarding how happy the respondent was with his life. It was found that workers with successful labor market experiences were likely to have a better financial situation in retirement that was transmitted into greater life satisfaction. Whites appeared psychologically affected by job loss, while blacks' ties to the labor market were purely financial. Life satisfaction was not related to the comparison of retirement to preretirement income but was related to the absolute level of income after retirement. Cohort: M.

1941 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Occupational Segregation and Wages: Is There Long Run Convergence Among Young Male and Female Workers?" Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Using data from the NLSY, this study empirically examines occupational and wage mobility of high school and college educated males and females in the first five years after school leaving. College-educated males exhibit the greatest occupational mobility with their movement into management positions. While females, irrespective of educational level, are overwhelmingly employed as clericals throughout the five year period, the movement of high school-educated

females into the clerical field suggests that these females will spend nearly half their work lives as clericals. Reflecting this occupational movement, wage growth during the five year period is greatest for college-educated males. College-educated females experienced half as large a growth as their male counterpart and nearly equivalent wage growth as high school-educated males. Cohort: Y.

1943 MCCALL, BRIAN P.
"An Empirical Analysis of Youth Joblessness Durations." In: *Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Industrial Relation Research Association.* Atlanta, Industrial Relation Research Association (1989): 603-610.

This paper examines the determinants of the length of joblessness durations for youth leaving their first job. Estimates are derived from a log-normal duration model. Utilizing the NLSY 1979-1985 Work history data, it was found that longer joblessness durations were experienced by black youth and less educated youth. Some evidence was found that increased job experience reduced the duration of joblessness for women. Cohort: Y.

1944 MCCALL, BRIAN P.
"Occupational Matching: A Test of Sorts." *Journal of Political Economy* 98,1 (1990): 45-69.

A theory of job matching is developed in which matching information has job- specific and occupation-specific components. If occupational matching is significant, the theory predicts that, for those who have switched jobs but stayed in the same occupation, increased tenure in the previous job lowers the likelihood of separation from the current job. These predictions were tested using data from the NLSY; this panel data set follows 12,686 youths, aged 14 to 22 years in 1979, over the period 1979-1985. Using a proportional hazards approach, it was found that, in general, tenure in the previous job had a significantly negative impact on the separation rate from the current job. However, for those who had switched occupations between jobs, the magnitude of this effect was significantly less. Similar results were obtained when job quits were analyzed separately using a competing risks approach. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1945 MCCARTNEY, KATHLEEN and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Family Mediators of the Effects of Maternal Employment in the First Year of Life." Presented: Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

The purpose of this study was to examine family mediators of the effects of early maternal employment on preschoolers using data on 1,248 children ages four to six from the Children of the NLSY. The HOME and a factor-based scale for the home environment each mediated the relation between maternal employment and PPVT and between maternal employment and a measure of behavior problems. These data suggest that maternal employment must be considered as one part of a complex social ecology for the young child. Cohort: Y C.

1946 MCCARTNEY, KATHLEEN and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Maternal Employment Should be Studied Within Social Ecologies." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 1103-1107.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. The infant day care controversy began with a provocative paper by Belsky (1986), in which he expressed concerns about the developmental risks associated with extensive nonmaternal care. Critics responded to Belsky's claims (e.g., ClarkeStewart, 1988, 1989; Phillips, McCartney, Scarr, and Howes, 1987; Richters and Zahn-Waxler, 1988) and expressed two methodological criticisms. First, the studies upon which Belsky's claims rested were mostly nonexperimental; potential third variables related to extensive nonmaternal care seemed likely. Second, in virtually none of the studies did researchers consider the role of quality of child care (for an exception, see McCartney, Scarr, Phillips, Grajek, and Schwarz, 1982). Cohort: Y.

1947 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Expectations of Adult Wages and Teenage Childbearing." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

Most previous research on teenage mothers has emphasized that early births reduce later earnings. This paper explores whether causality might run in the opposite direction: Whether the expectation of low adult wages might increase the probability of teenage childbearing. Using data from the NLSY and treating teenage motherhood, wages, employment and education as jointly determined, this investigation supports the proposition that low adult wages contribute to teenage childbearing. Cohort: Y.

1948 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Expectations of Adult Wages and Teenage Childbearing." Presented: NICHD Conference, "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," Bethesda, Maryland, May 18-19, 1992.

Teenage mothers typically experience lower adult earnings than other women. Conventional wisdom has emphasized a one-way causal relationship, with teenage childbearing accounting in large measure for low incomes later in life. According to this logic, adolescent mothers make irrational choices, or perhaps exceptionally poorly informed ones: in either case, their decisions ultimately undermine their future economic well-being. Many empirical studies have investigated in detail the hypothesis that teenage childbearing reduces adult earnings and employment opportunity, generally concluding, emphatically, that it does. In this paper I investigate the second opportunity cost hypothesis: whether the expectation of low adult wages increases the probability of adolescent childbearing. I develop a model in which education, wages, and adolescent motherhood are jointly determined, and test it using data from the 1986 cross-section of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Cohort: Y.

1949 MCKUSICK, DAVID R.
"Economic Determinants of Child Spacing in Small U.S. Families." Ph.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1989.

This paper analyzes economic determinants of the length of the interval from marriage to first birth and from first to second birth among women in the United States between 1968 and 1980. The study is intended to test two economic models of birth spacing, one by Assaf Razin and a second by James Heckman and Robert Willis. Both are based on the new home economics approach to explaining fertility behavior. The positioning of births within the woman's childbearing years is seen as a function of current and expected family income, costs of childrearing and the couple's preference for children compared to other sources of gratification. The data set for this study is the Survey of Young Women, NLS. This survey follows a cohort of women aged 14-24 in 1968 from 1968 to 1980. The analyses use survival table techniques to allow for open birth intervals at the time of loss to followup or censoring by the end of the survey. The results support some of the predictions of the two models and fail to corroborate others. The results suggest that the effect of income on the timing of the first birth may be different from its effect on the second birth. Higher income by either the husband or the wife appears to delay the first birth but accelerate the second. [UMI ADG89-23723] Cohort: G.

1950 MCLANAHAN, SARA S. and GARFINKEL, IRWIN.
"Single Mothers, the Underclass, and Social Policy." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 501 (January 1989): 92-104.

This paper focuses on the question of whether mother-only families are part of an emerging urban underclass, defined as a population exhibiting weak labor force attachment and residential isolation in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and unemployment. Analysis of national longitudinal survey data (NLSY, PSID) indicates that only a small minority of single mothers fit the description of an underclass--less than 5 percent--but a small and growing minority of black, never-married mothers meet all three criteria. It is argued that welfare programs are necessary, but that too heavy a reliance on welfare can facilitate the growth of an underclass. In contrast, universal

programs such as child support assurance, child care, health care, children's allowances, and full employment would discourage such a trend and promote economic independence among single mothers. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1951 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; and LANSDALE, NANCY S.; et alia.
"The Effects of the Sequencing of Marriage and First Birth During Adolescence." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,1 (January/February 1986): 12-18.

Whether or not they marry, black adolescent mothers are more likely than whites to attend school following the birth of their first child. Marrying to legitimate a birth reduces the likelihood that a teenager will return to school after childbearing; this impact of marriage is much stronger among black than among white teenagers. The timing of marriage appears to affect school enrollment among white teenagers through its impact on living arrangements. However, the negative impact of marriage on educational achievement does not seem to be a consequence of earlier differences in educational expectations among the teenagers. Teenage mothers appear less likely to separate from their husbands in later years if they marry before the birth than if they marry afterward. Delaying marriage until after the birth has a long-term effect on the probability of separation among white teen- age mothers, but has only a short-term impact among blacks. Among teenagers who marry before giving birth, there is little difference in the likelihood of separation between those who marry before becoming pregnant and those who do so afterward. In addition, the effect of the sequence of marriage and first birth among white teenage mothers may have declined in recent years. Adolescent mothers who do not many before their first birth experience a longer interval between that birth and their second than do those who marry either before or during the pregnancy. These differences are primarily the result of short-term variations in the amount of time they spend married; that is, women who are unmarried when they give birth are less likely to have a second birth soon afterward, largely because of their delay in marrying in the first place. When differences in marital duration are taken into account, though, there is no substantial variation among whites in the likelihood of a short second-birth interval, although black women who have had a premarital birth are slightly more likely to report a short birth interval than are black women who marry before the birth. Finally, white teenagers who marry before their first birth (either before becoming pregnant or during the pregnancy) are less likely to have a low-birth-weight baby than are their unmarried counterparts. Such differences are not seen among the children of black teenage mothers. Cohort: Y.

1952 MCLEOD, JANE D.; KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE; and DORNFELD, MAUDE.
"Does Parenting Explain the Effects of Structural Conditions on Children's Antisocial Behavior? A Comparison of Blacks and Whites." Working Paper, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Despite the fact that black children are disproportionately likely to live in poverty and with single mothers, evidence about the effects of those experiences on antisocial behavior is based largely on samples of white children. We draw on conceptual models which link structural conditions to children's well-being through the mediating influences of parental distress and unsupportive parenting, to evaluate race differences in the processes which link poverty and single parenthood to antisocial behavior. Based on data from the 1988 Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data set, the effects of poverty and single-parenthood on parenting, and of parenting on antisocial behavior, do not differ significantly by race. Furthermore, variations in parenting account for some, but not all, of the effects of structural condition on antisocial behavior in both groups. Cohort: C.

1953 MCLEOD, JANE D. and SHANAHAN, MICHAEL J.
"Poverty, Parenting, and Children's Mental Health." Forthcoming: *American Sociological Review* 58 (1993).

Poor children experience greater psychological distress than do nonpoor children. However, evidence for the relationship between poverty and children's distress is limited by the use of measures of poverty at a single point in time, by a failure to examine race or ethnic differences, and by a lack of concern with explanations for poverty's effects. Using data from the 1986 Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data set, we

explored the relationships among current poverty, length of time spent in poverty, maternal parenting behaviors, and children's mental health. Persistent poverty significantly predicts children's internalizing symptoms above and beyond the effect of current poverty, whereas only current poverty predicts externalizing symptoms. Mother's weak emotional responsiveness and frequent use of physical punishment explain the effect of current poverty on mental health, but not the effect of persistent poverty. The relationships among poverty, parenting behaviors, and children's mental health do not vary by race/ethnicity. These findings support theoretical developments calling for greater emphasis on family processes in studies of children's poverty. They also argue for greater attention to trajectories of socioeconomic status in analyses of the effects of status on mental health. Cohort: C.

1954 MEIER, RONALD L.
"Participation in Secondary Vocational Education and its Relationship to College Enrollment and Major." *Journal of Industrial Teacher Education* 28,2 (Winter 1991): 47-60.

Analysis of a sample of 4,905 high school graduates (from the NLSY) found that 62 percent took some secondary vocational education (SVE); 65 percent of those in college had some SVE, but 55 percent averaged less than 1 credit; students with a concentration in SVE were slightly less likely to enroll in college; and SVE service area was related to college major. [ERIC EJ432129] Cohort: Y.

1955 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Daily Grind: Work Stressors, Family Patterns, and Intergenerational Outcomes." Forthcoming in: *Stress and Mental Health: Contemporary Issues and Future Prospects*, edited by William Avison and Ian Gotlib. NY: Plenum. 1994.

Perhaps the most dramatic change in stress research in the last decade has been the enlarged understanding of what constitutes stressful circumstances. Much early stress research focused on discrete stressful events that had a clear onset. These events were sometimes clearly beyond the control of the individual (for example, plant closings, floods, tornados, or earthquakes, national or local economic recession) and sometimes partially attributable to individual characteristics or actions (being fired from one's job, divorcing one's spouse, or being arrested). All of these events could be located in time; a researcher could compare well-being before and after their occurrence, and chart the duration of their effects. Some of the most stressful conditions that humans face are not captured in this conceptualization. These are what have come to be referred to as chronic stressors, the demands and constraints that are an ineluctable part of social and economic arrangements. Primary are the relatively stable conditions associated with normatively expected adult occupational and family roles that individuals face in the boardroom, behind the word processor, or on the assembly line, and must consider their repercussions on everyday family interaction. Conversely, the search must include the recurring emotional and instrumental tasks that adults face as spouses and as parents, and must consider their effects on the individual well-being of all members of the family. Tracing the intergenerational repercussions of structured occupational arrangements is an important developing area of study, in part because the steady increase in two-earner married couple families has drawn greater attention to work-family linkages and to the new opportunities and stressors that working husbands and wives may encounter as they negotiate novel patterns of interaction and collaboration. Struggling with the simultaneous competing demands of occupation and family now constitutes the typical situation for most American adults; this struggle is a significant chronic stressor in American lives, and each spouse's work problems may readily erode their family lives. Cohort: Y C.

1956 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Effects of Parental Occupations and Child Care on Child Outcome." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Ohio State University, 190 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

In what ways do parental working conditions affect child development? How do the child care arrangements that substitute for parental care affect child social and cognitive outcomes? How stable are these effects? This project will use the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort (1979 through 1988) and interviews with the mothers' children in 1986 and 1988 to investigate these interrelated issues. Our first specific aim is to develop more adequate measures

of paternal working conditions using both longitudinal survey and archival data, and study the relationships between these and comparable measures for mothers within the context of child outcomes. Our second aim is to use the 1988 re-survey of the NLSY children to evaluate the stability of intergenerational transmission of parental working conditions' effects over time. Our third specific aim is to use the size of the data set (N-1, 362) to more fully evaluate hypotheses suggesting statistical interaction that have not been adequately evaluated with small samples. The significance of the project lies in its focus on the extent of transmission of intergenerational inequality to young children, its consideration of both maternal and paternal working conditions' effects on child outcomes, and its inclusion of child care arrangements as a critical intervening construct. Our key dependent variables include social and cognitive measures derived from the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist and the Peabody Individual Achievement Test, with the Campos Temperament and HOME Scales acting as key intervening variables. Measurement of both paternal and maternal working conditions and child care arrangements will reflect both quality and stability. We will study 3-6 year olds in 1986 and 5-8 year olds in 1988, where samples include all for whom we can verify that there was some paternal working activity during the child's life, where child care data pertains to that child, and where we exclude children with disabilities or medical conditions that might constrain child care options. Our initial analyses will estimate a recursive causal model incorporating the key variables plus numerous controls for maternal perceptions and actions and maternal and paternal background. Our subsequent analyses will include longitudinal measures of child car arrangements and parental working conditions within a non-recursive framework estimated using LISREL VI. Cohort: Y.

1957 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Explaining Work and Family Linkages in Dual-Earner Families: Effects of Parents' Occupational Conditions on Children's Outcomes." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, 1991.

Theoretical arguments and empirical findings regarding the impact of variations in occupational conditions on children's intellectual and emotional development are examined based on data from the NLSY 1979-1988 and from interviews conducted in 1986 and 1988 with the children (ages 3-6 in 1986) of 521 employed mothers with employed spouses. Among the findings are: (1) the more complex the mother's employment, the more nurturant and stimulating the child's home environment, even controlling for father's characteristics, though higher educational level of fathers also has significant effects; (2) mother's higher pay and more moderate working hours are associated with higher child verbal facility, though this can be negatively affected by father's longer working hours; and (3) greater maternal occupational involvement and occupational conditions demanding little physical activity predict higher child behavior problems, with the same true for fathers' low occupational physical activity. These findings support the argument that even with an employed mother present, fathers' occupational and educational experiences have significant direct effects on home environments and child outcomes. Conversely, maternal occupational experience has independent impacts, even with paternal occupational effects controlled. Ongoing analyses are investigating interactive effects of both parents' occupational experiences on family relations and child outcomes. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

1958 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Impact of Occupational and Economic Pressures on Young Mothers' Self-Esteem: Evidence from the NLSY." Presented: Washington D.C., Annual Meetings of the Society for the Sociological Study of Social Problems, 1990.

In analyses of the effects of maternal occupational experiences on their young children's lives, Menaghan and Parcel found that current work and family circumstances positively affect the home environments mothers provide for their children. In addition, initial cognitive and psychological resources, particularly self-esteem, had significant direct effects even when the effects of current circumstances were statistically controlled. This paper investigates the role that early esteem plays in shaping current circumstances, and the extent to which social circumstances alter self-esteem over time, using data from the NLSY 1979-1987 and the 1986 Child-Mother Supplement and focusing on employed mothers with children under age 6. Controlling for characteristics of the mothers' families of origin and their own early cognitive skills, six years later mothers with initially low levels of self-esteem had completed fewer years of education, although they had not begun childbearing at a significantly earlier age nor had more children to care for. Early self-esteem also shaped later marital and occupational circumstances: by 1986, women with lower self-esteem

were employed in less complex and more poorly paid jobs; if married, their husbands had lower earnings. As a result, these mothers were experiencing greater economic insecurity and less satisfying occupational conditions. These conditions in turn shaped later self-esteem: more poorly paid and less substantively complex work, low spousal earnings, and larger family size all contributed to deterioration in self-esteem relative to initial levels. Stated positively, initial levels of esteem increased the likelihood that women would attain more advantaged social positions, and those positions in turn further bolstered mothers' self-confidence. While the personal resources that mothers bring to young adulthood help to propel them onto a trajectory that produces widening differences in young adulthood, such selection effects are relatively weak. The later occupational and family conditions young women experience play a significant role in bolstering or undermining prior levels of self-esteem. Cohort: Y C.

1959 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Work Experiences and Family Interaction Processes: The Long Reach of the Job?" *Annual Review of Sociology* 17 (1991): 419-444.

Until recently little theoretical or empirical attention has focused on the ways in which socially structured experiences in the workplace affect the interactions that occur within families. This review considers the many levels at which family interaction is currently being studied, presents arguments regarding expected relationships between aspects of workplace experiences and spousal and parent-child interaction, and summarizes the relatively small body of empirical research that links occupation and family interaction. It emphasizes the extent to which emotional consequences of work mediate the effect of workplace conditions on family interaction. The chapter reviews evidence suggesting that a variety of workplace conditions--restriction of opportunity to exercise self-direction, work overload, poor quality of interpersonal relations on the job, low opportunity for cooperative problem solving, job insecurities, job loss, and low earnings--have emotional repercussions that have negative implications for family interaction. It argues that future research can illuminate social influences on family interaction by more fully incorporating observational methods to investigate both workplace and family processes and by more systematically and explicitly bringing the larger occupational and economic context into the emerging analyses of the microstructure of family interaction. Cohort: Y.

1960 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Determining Children's Home Environments: The Impact of Maternal Characteristics and Current Occupational and Family Conditions." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,2 (May 1991): 417-431.

This paper examines determinants of the home environments that employed mothers provide for their young children and investigates the impact of current employment experiences, current family conditions, and maternal and child characteristics in shaping children's home environments. Using data from the NLSY 1986 Mother-Child Supplement, the authors study 795 employed mothers with a child aged three through six years old. As work socialization theories suggest, it was found that the occupational complexity of mother's work positively affects the home environments mothers provide for their children. In addition, larger family size produces less optimal child environments. The personal resources that mothers bring to their child-rearing--self esteem, locus of control, educational attainment, and age--also have significant effects on children's home environments. Given the importance of home environment for child cognitive and socioemotional outcomes, these findings suggest pathways by which maternal resources and current occupational and family environments have intergenerational repercussions. Cohort: Y C.

1962 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Social Sources of Stability and Change in Children's Home Environments: Effects of Parental Occupational Experiences and Family Conditions." Presented: Economic and Demographic Aspects of Intergenerational Relations, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, 1992.

This paper extends research on determinants of children's home environments by evaluating effects of the occupational conditions that mothers and fathers experience on the home environments they provide and examining stability and change in home environments as a function of stability and change in occupational and family conditions. It utilizes

the 1986 and 1988 mother-child supplements to the NLSY, selects the 781 married mothers with children aged three-to-six in 1986, and estimates multivariate regression of 1986 and 1988 child home environments, and change over time, as a function of earlier occupational and family conditions, parents' background and education, initial maternal resources, and intervening occupational and family changes. The findings document strong effects of parental cognitive and psychological resources on children's home environments. They also underscore the importance of both parents' occupational experiences, and of occupational and family changes on parents' abilities to provide adequate home environments. Cohort: Y C.

1963 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Stability and Change in Children's Home Environments: The Effects of Parental Occupational Experiences and Family Conditions." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (April 18-20) 1991.

This study examined the effects of mothers' and fathers' occupational conditions on children's home environments, and of change in occupational and family conditions on change in home environments. The study used the 1986 and 1988 supplements to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth. Subjects were 781 married mothers with children aged 3 through 6 years in 1986. For mothers in dual-earner families, home environment was affected by mothers': (1) self-esteem and sense of mastery; (2) age (for older mothers); (3) work at a complex occupation; (4) marriage to a highly educated spouse; (5) having fewer children. Improvements over time in children's home environment were affected by spouse's occupational characteristics and age (for spouses who were younger). Declines in home environments occurred when additional children were born or the marriage ended. For mothers in male-earner families who were not employed in 1986, predictors of home environments were similar to those for mothers in families with two earners, with the exception that mothers' cognitive resources and spouses' wage level also had positive effects. Improvements in home environment in this group were also responsive to spouse's working conditions and changes in family circumstances. A list of references is included. ED337292 Cohort: Y C.

1964 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Transitions in Work and Family Arrangements: Mother's Employment Conditions, Children's Experiences, and Child Outcomes." In: *Parent-Child Relations Across the Lifespan*, K. Pillemer and K. McCartney, eds., Hillsdale, NJ, Erlbaum, 1991.

This paper integrates the widely scattered literatures on maternal employment, mother-child interaction, and adult-child interaction in non-maternal child care to derive a more comprehensive account of the varying impacts of maternal employment on children's development. Moving beyond studies of employment status, it focuses on employed mothers and emphasizes the wide variations in occupational and economic experiences that employed mothers encounter, and discusses how those maternal experiences can be expected to affect children's everyday lives. It suggest that economic organization as well as individual characteristics shape women's employment experiences. Second, it discusses how maternal occupational characteristics (such as autonomy, substantive complexity, time pressure, wage levels, work schedules, and career ladders) affect the socioeconomic resources in children's home environments, mothers' values, and their psychological well-being; these in turn affect the quality of both the care mothers provide directly and the supplemental care that mothers arrange. Finally, the paper discusses how features of both home environments and non-maternal care settings affect child cognitive and emotional development, emphasizing the parallels between "good" non-maternal care arrangements and "good" home environments. Thus, adult experiences in the labor force shape children's experiences at home and elsewhere, in ways that tend to perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities. Cohort: Y C.

1965 MENCHIK, PAUL L.
"Economic Status as a Determinant of Mortality Among Nonwhite and White Older Males: Does Poverty Kill?" Discussion Paper No. 936-91, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1991.

The evidence presented in this paper shows that differential mortality rates by economic status are strongly present

in the United States today, and that this relationship is monotonic, with the wealthiest decile having lower death rates than the next wealthiest decile. Differential mortality rates by economic status can be said to be confused with the well-known racial difference in mortality. An implication of this paper, then, is that racial differences in mortality are, in large part, a consequence of poverty or low permanent income, as opposed to racial genotype. Consequently, it may be just as valid, or even more so, to publish mortality tables by income as by race. Another implication of this paper is that the redistributive effects of longevity-based transfer systems, such as Social Security, may be less "progressive" than assumed, since would-be-poorer recipients are either less likely to live long enough to collect any benefits in the first place or will not live to collect them for as long a period of time as will more affluent recipients. In addition, a direct effect of schooling on survival-probability was not found. Consequently, the beneficial effect of schooling on longevity must work through its effect upon income, with only the latter directly influencing mortality risk. Cohort: M.

1967 MENSCH, BARBARA and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Drug Use as a Risk Factor for Premarital Teen Pregnancy and Abortion in a National Sample of Young White Women." *Demography* 29, 3 (August 1992): 409-429.

The relationship between adolescent drug use and premarital teen pregnancy and abortion as a pregnancy outcome among sexually active women is investigated in a sample of white women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Event history analysis is used to explore whether prior drug use has a unique effect on premarital teen pregnancy, with controls for personality, lifestyle, and biological factors. Logistic regression is used to estimate whether drug use affects the decision to terminate a premarital teen pregnancy. The results show that the risk of premarital teen pregnancy is nearly four times as high for those who have used illicit drugs other than marijuana as for those with no history of any prior substance involvement. Furthermore, illicit drug use increases the likelihood of an abortion by a factor of 5. Policy implications of the findings are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1969 MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"Children, families and cultures--A US/UK comparison." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Chicago, 1155 E 60th St. Chicago, IL 60637.

This proposal seeks funds to help create a major data resource - a two nation, unified data set with longitudinal surveys of young adults and survey and test data on their children. Specifically, this project's first task will support the data collection from several thousand children in the United Kingdom, the children of the respondents in the highly respected and influential "National Child Development Study" (NCDS) which has been underway since the birth of this cohort in March, 1958. The design of this survey of children will mirror in many respects the design of the important "Children of the NLS/Y" data set in the U.S. In addition to the collection of the child data in the U.K., the projects's second task will be to create public use data files from the "Children of the NCDS" that parallel, as closely as feasible, the data files of the widely used "Children of the NLS/Y", thus promoting the use of the two files for comparative study of the determinants of the healthy development of children in the two cultures. The third task in the project is the writing of a research monograph addressing the differences faced by children in the U.S. and in the U.K. - - differences in health care, in child care, in educational systems, and in family structure. The research will focus on the role of the family and the society in the development of these children born in the past fifteen years and the policy implications of those varying roles. Cohort: C.

1970 MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"National Evidence on the Influence of Mothers' Employment on Children's Development." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Using data on 1,222 three-to-five-year-old children from the NLSY, this study examines the home environment (Caldwell & Bradley, 1984) as a mechanism for differential effects of mothers' employment. Multiple regression analyses revealed that mothers' employment had a negative impact on boys' PPVT score (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test) in middle income but not in low income families. However, when the HOME score was added to the model,

maternal employment effects were negative for boys in both income groups. Within low income, but not middle income families, maternal employment was related to higher HOME scores. Thus, absence of mother per se seems to be detrimental to all boys, but in low income families, this adverse effect is offset by added cognitive stimulation (HOME score) that mothers' earnings make possible. Cohort: Y C.

1971 MICHALOPOULOS, CHARLES.
"Interdependent Preferences, Habit Formation, and the Growth in Women's Employment." Working Paper, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991.

This paper investigates whether changing preferences explain part of the growth in women's employment since 1968. In a theoretical model, preferences change either through habit formation or interdependent preferences. In the estimation of this model, measures of attitudes toward women working are used to capture differences in preferences across individuals or time. Under favorable circumstances, the use of attitudinal measures alleviates identification problems found in previous estimates of models of habit formation and interdependent preferences. These attitudinal measures are found to be significant predictors of work decisions. In addition, the results support both interdependentt preferences and habit formation is found. Approximately forty percent of the change in measured attitudes is attributed to habit formation or interdependent preferences. Changes in the attitude measures, in turn, account for about 15 percent of the growth in hours worked. Cohort: G Y.

1972 MILLER, JANE E. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"Long-Term Poverty, Children's Nutritional Status and Growth in the U.S." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we estimate relations among poverty nutritional status and growth of children under age five in the U.S. Long-term (10-year) poverty measures are shown to be more strongly related than short-term measures to the prevalence of "stunting" (low height-for-age) and "wasting" (low weight-for-height). Children from chronically poor families are about 40 percent more likely to be stunted and about 45 percent more likely to be wasted than children from middle income families. Both small size at birth and slower growth after birth appear to contribute to the poor nutritional status of low income children. In our sample, over 10 percent of infants born to chronically poor women are low birthweight compared to only 4.5 percent of infants born to middle-income women. Low-income children also exhibit slower rates of growth in both height and weight. We also estimate multivariate models in order to shed light on the mechanisms whereby long term poverty leads to poor nutritional status among young children. Cohort: Y.

1973 MILLER-TUTZAUER, CAROL; LEONARD, KENNETH E.; and WINDLE, MICHAEL.
"Marriage and Alcohol Use: A Longitudinal Study of "Maturing Out"." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 52,5 (September 1991): 434-440.

This paper investigated whether a change in marital status (specifically, from being single to being married) leads to an alteration of alcohol consumption patterns, using data derived from the NLSY. Four marital transition groups from a total of 10,594 subjects (aged 18-28 years) were constructed based on marital status across a 3-yr period: stably single, married year 3, married year 2, and stably married. In each of the 3 years, information was collected concerning the subjects' alcohol consumption in the 30 days prior to being interviewed. Repeated measures analyses of alcohol-use patterns across time as a function of marital-transition group indicated that the subjects began moderating their alcohol consumption prior to their actual transition to married status, with the trend continuing into the 1st year of marriage. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

1974 MINCER, JACOB.
"Education and Unemployment of Women." Technical Paper No. 10, National Center on Education and Employment, 1991.

The positive correlation between higher educational attainment and lower unemployment is as strong for females as for males. However, analysis of statistical data on female workers drawn from the NLS of Mature and Young Women, and comparison with the findings of an earlier study on the relationship between educational attainment and unemployment for males, point to the following sex differences: (1) educational differences in on-the-job training are related to low turnover among men; (2) educational differences in labor force attachment are related to low turnover among women; (3) educational differences in the duration of unemployment are negligible among females; and (4) educational differences in the duration of unemployment among males are small but observable. Recent growth in women's work attachment has reduced their inter-labor force turnover and their unemployment rate to the point of eliminating the sex differential. On-the-job training of women appears to have increased but it still remains skimpy. [ERIC ED324376] Cohort: G W.

1976 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH A.
"Is Going to a Community College Better than Not Going to College at All?" Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

An examination of occupational differences on the Duncan index between high school graduates and community college entrants for a cross-section of young men drawn from the NLS. For the sample as a whole and for whites, community college entrants who completed 2+ years significantly enhanced their occupational status over comparable high school graduates; for blacks, community college entrants had to acquire 4+ years to significantly enhance their occupational status over black male high school graduates. Community college education appears to be problematic for blacks: while acquisition of a higher education is generally considered a positive good, the kind of educational opportunity offered by community colleges tends to reinforce rather than alleviate racial differences in socioeconomic status. Community college entrants who acquire 1 year of college or who drop out are not significantly better off occupationally than high school graduates; thus, controlling for other variables, the Associate of Arts degree is not a significant predictor of occupational achievement. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B.

1977 MOORE, DAVID E. and HAYWARD, MARK D.
"Occupational Careers and Mortality of Elderly Men." *Demography* 27,1 (February 1990): 31-53.

A study examined occupational differentials in mortality among a cohort of men aged 55 and older in the US for the period 1966-1983. Using data from the NLS of Older Men, event histories were constructed for 3,080 respondents who reached the exact age of 55. The dynamics that characterize the socioeconomic differentials in mortality were examined by evaluating the differential effects of occupation over the career cycle. The maximum likelihood estimates of hazard-model parameters showed that the mortality of current or last occupation differed substantially from that of longest occupation, controlling for education, income, health status, and other sociodemographic factors. The rate of mortality was reduced by the substantive complexity of the longest occupation, while social skills and physical and environmental demands of the latest occupation lowered mortality. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: M.

1978 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and BURT, MARTHA R.
"The Consequences of Early Childbearing." In: *Private Crisis, Public Cost: Policy Perspectives on Teenage Childbearing*, K.A. Moore and M.R. Burt, eds., Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 1982.

This chapter reviews findings to date on the impact of early childbearing on: (1) subsequent educational attainment of the parent; (2) medical risks for the mother and child; (3) marriage and divorce rates; (4) subsequent fertility; (5) labor force participation and earnings; and (6) dependency on governmental support programs. The authors estimate a path model of the impact of age at first birth on the probability of being in poverty at age 27 using data from the NLS of Young Women and the PSID. It was found that the impact of an early birth differed among various population subgroups with lower educational attainment of the teenage mother and her larger family size impacting labor force participation rates and earnings and thus chances of being in poverty. Postponement of a first birth netted the NLS women studied $193 (in 1975 dollars) or $293 (in 1980 dollars) for each year the birth was delayed. The probability of being in poverty fell by an average of two percentage points per year of delayed childbirth. Cohort:

G.

1979 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and SNYDER, NANCY O.
"Cognitive Attainment Among Firstborn Children of Adolescent Mothers." *American Sociological Review* 56,5 (October 1991): 612-624.

The consequences of early childbearing for the intellectual achievement of young children are examined. Earlier studies have suggested that mothers who were early childbearers and those who are high school dropouts have children who fare worse than the children of older mothers and those who were progressing normally in school. Data on the children born to women in the NLSY, together with week-by-week school enrollment data for each mother, allowed the examination of this hypothesis. Separate analysis of black, Hispanic, and non-minority children were made. Children's cognitive abilities were most strongly predicted by the mother's cognitive test score. Mother's age at first birth and school enrollment status at conception proved to be less important predictors of the child's cognitive score compared to the powerful prediction made by her Armed Forces Qualifying Test score. While environmental factors were relatively weak predictors, measures of the stimulating nature of the child's home increased the predictive power in regression sets. It must be concluded that there is strong selectivity into school failure and teenage parenthood and that the low parental ability as measured here is clearly evident in the next generation. Cohort: Y C.

1981 MOORE, KRISTIN ANDERSON; MEYERS, DAVID E.; MORRISON, DONNA RUANE; and NORD, CHRISTINE WINQUIS; et alia.
"Teenage Childbearing and Poverty." Presented: NICHD Conference on "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, May 18-19, 1992.

An association between teenage parenthood and subsequent poverty has been noted for several decades. However, because early childbearing is more common among women from disadvantaged backgrounds, whether teenage childbearing increases the probability of poverty over and above the risk due to background factors has not been clear. In this paper, the effect of the timing of the first birth on the ratio of family income to the poverty threshold for the family is examined using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. All women are age 27 when studied. Direct effects are not hypothesized; rather the effect of age at first birth is expected to be mediated by intervening variables including educational attainment, age at first marriage, family size, women's work experience and earnings, and the earnings of other members of the household. Structural equation models are estimated, taking into account background variables that affect both selection into early childbearing and the outcome variables in the model, and employing a variant of Amemiya's principle to deal with problems of censoring and selectivity. Results indicate that age at first birth has a substantial effect on the ratio of family income to the poverty threshold at age 27 among blacks, Hispanics, and whites, though the effect is particularly large among blacks and Hispanics. Age at first birth is found to have a significant direct effect on highest grade completed and number of children among all three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, age at first birth has a significant direct effect on age at first marriage among whites. These variables in turn affect family income and thus poverty. Cohort: Y.

1982 MOREAU, E. E.
"Forecasting High-Tech ASVAB Scores." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

Development of model for estimation of a high-tech market population is essential for determining an efficient allocation of recruiting resources. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), regression equations are used to estimate the probability that a 17 to 21 year old, high school graduate will score high enough on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to be classified into a high-tech rating. This probability is modeled as a function of sociodemographic variables including gender, race/ethnicity, parent's education, poverty status, income, residence in an urban area, and receipt of welfare payments. Best fit equations are developed in order to facilitate calculations of nationwide, county-level, high-tech market distributions. Cohort: Y.

1983 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
After Marriage Ends: Economic Consequences for Midlife Women. Belmont, CA: Sage Publications, 1991.

This book examines the economic transitions of mid-life women as they experience the end of marriage from separation, divorce, or widowhood. Research has typically focused on either younger women as they experienced separation/divorce or older women as they were widowed, leaving aside the issue of whether there are similarities in these outcomes. Using data drawn from the NLS of Mature Women, this study follows hundreds of women through marital transitions and examines the loss of income, changes in employment patterns, and subsequent remarriage following widowhood, separation, or divorce. There are two unique contributions of the analysis. First, it permits direct comparison of the different marital status groups, without the difficulties imposed by serious age differences or different study designs, samples or questions. The comparison is thus more accurate and detailed than has typically been the case in prior research. The second unique contribution is the length of time studied. Much of the prior research has looked only at one time period following the ending of marriage (one year, five years, seven years, etc.). This analysis uses repeated measurements after marriages end compared with baseline years during the marriage to establish true changes in the circumstances of mid-life women and their families. Results suggest that there are indeed parallels in the experiences of widowed and divorced women in terms of the outcomes they face after their marriages end. Incomes and their adequacy to needs both decrease substantially, with corresponding rises in poverty. The women studied do not respond to departure from marriage by seeking work in large numbers, nor do jobs offer a remedy to financial distress for most women. Remarriage, which is more prevalent among younger women, is a way in which many formerly-married women improve their economic circumstances. Given the fragility of marriages, however, it cannot be relied upon to resolve the economic distress of this group. Policy issues and underlying causes in the gender/family role system point to possible avenues for preventing economic distress after marriage ends. Cohort: W.

1984 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Locus of Control and Marital Termination: Comparing Divorced and Widowed Women." *Journal of Divorce* 11,3-4 (Spring-Summer 1988): 35-47.

Survey data collected during 1967-1982 for a nationally representative, longitudinal study of mid-life women (N = 232) are used to examine whether termination of marriage was associated with change in locus of control orientation. Orientations both before and after termination are compared for divorced and widowed women and those who remained married. Both descriptive statistics and covariance analysis reveal that locus of control was stable following transitions out of marriage and their associated changes in lifestyle, family relations, and economic status. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: W.

1985 MORRISON, DONNA R. and CHERLIN, ANDREW J.
"The Divorce Process and Children's Well-Being: A Prospective Analysis." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This analysis examines the consequences of marital disruption on the well-being of young children using the NLSY Merged Mother-Child file, a large-scale, longitudinal study that includes both detailed assessments of children and family characteristics. The authors take a prospective approach and account for the family situation before physical separation as well as practical, emotional, and economic changes that accompany divorce for children. Outcomes examined include the Behavior Problems Index (BPI) and three Peabody Individual Achievement sub-tests: mathematics, reading recognition and reading comprehension. The analysis begins with assessments of children whose parents' marriages are intact in 1986. By 1988 children fall into either disrupted or intact groups and their behavior and achievement are reassessed. It was found that negative effects of family disruption on the mathematics and BPI scores of boys are not reduced when prior family characteristics are controlled. In addition, the effect of disruption on mathematics test performance can be partially attributed to changes in the quality of the child's home environment, while downward mobility mediates the effect of divorce on boys' behavior. Cohort: Y C.

1986 MORRISON, DONNA R.; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; and MEYERS, DAVID E.
"Maternal Age at First Birth and Children's Behavior and Cognitive Development." Presented: NICHD conference on "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, May 18-19, 1992.

The aim of this paper is to further illuminate the processes through which an early birth affects child well-being. Since it is not possible to capture the developmental status and well-being of a child with a single indicator, such as an IQ score, most child experts prefer a developmental profile that covers a breadth of dimensions or domains (Zill and Coiro, 1992). For this reason, we examine the effect of the mother's age at first birth on three measures related to the child's cognitive development and academic achievement -- the reading and mathematics sub-scales of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test cognitive, and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) -- and one measure of social behavior -- the child's score on the mother-rated Behavior Problems Index (BPI). We use a national-level sample of children ranging in age from ~ to 8 and limit our analysis to first borns to eliminate the possible confounding influence of birth order. The explicit assumption of the present study is that the consequences of being born to a teenage mother do not derive from the mother's age per se, but are largely the product of the correlates of early child-bearing such as low maternal education and father absence, some of which reflect selectivity into early motherhood and some of which are consequences of the timing of her first birth. Because we hypothesize that the effects of an early birth flow through multiple pathways of influence, a structural equation model provides an appropriate analytic framework. The factors that influence child well-being are numerous and complex, but most disciplinary approaches from the status attainment tradition within sociology to the field of developmental psychology recognize the critical contribution of parents to children's socio-emotional, cognitive, physical and behavioral development. Cohort: Y C.

1987 MORRISON, DONNA R.; MYERS, DAVID E.; and WINGLEE, MARIANNE.
"The Effects of Maternal Work and Child Care During the First Three Years of Life on Children's Cognitive Abilities." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990. Working Paper (July). Decision Resources Corporation.

This analysis focuses on the effects of mothers' work, the type of child care arrangements, and the relationship of the care-giver to the child during the first three years of life on children's cognitive development. Children's experiences during each of these years, as well as their cumulative experiences in all three years, are analyzed. Data on children from the Child Supplement of the 1986 NLSY who range in age from zero to seven years old are used. This analysis lends support to earlier studies that have shown that maternal work itself generally has no effect on children's cognitive test performance, and when an effect is observed among children of low-income mothers, it is positive. It was found that significant effects of maternal work and child care observed in the first year are largely positive, although these positive effects are not observed in the second or the third years. In the year-2 and year-3 analyses, the authors found minimal effects of mothers' work intensity, inconsistent effects of child care, and no significant difference in the cognitive test performance of children with working and non-working mothers. Cohort: Y C.

1988 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Developmental Effects of Infant Care: The Mediating Role of Gender and Health." *Journal of Social Issues* 47,2 (Summer 1991): 139-158.

This research used the 1986 Merged Child-Mother Data File from the NLSY to explore how various forms of infant care in a child's first year were linked with scores at ages one-to-four on the Memory for Location, Motor and Social Development, and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test measures. The extent to which these linkings were mediated by an infant's health and gender was examined and important distinctions were noted. In particular, healthy infant girls received some cognitive advantage by being cared for extensively by caretakers other than their mother during infancy, whereas infant boys with health problems gained socioemotionally by spending more time with their mothers. More generally, it was concluded that usually, the average young child's ability to cope intellectually and socioemotionally (as measured on the above scales) is not affected in major ways either positively or negatively by the generic nature of his or her child care arrangement. Cohort: Y C.

1989 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Do Fathers Make a Difference? The Determinants and Consequences of Fathers' Absence from the Home of Younger Children." Book Prospectus, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, October 1991.

The traditional American family, encompassing two parents and two children represents only a modest proportion of all family units. This is a well known fact and certainly not surprising to any reasonably aware witness to the American scene. This phenomenon is a reflection of many social, economic and demographic forces, not the least of which are the extraordinary recent increases in marital dissolution and the tendency of substantial proportions of women to have and raise children not only outside of formal marriage arrangements, but without having the father of the child (or children) present. While there is no doubt that raising children in a socially and psychologically less privileged environment has negative consequences for mother and children, the extent to which this is indeed true for the contemporary generation of fatherless American children is at least partially open to question. Much of the available academic literature which examines the determinants and consequences--for mother and child--of marital "disruption" is based on intellectual and empirical premises more attuned to the family and social structure of prior generations. Thus, the implied consequences of fatherless homes are often based on somewhat dated notions of normative "correctness". Clearly, all of the recent overwhelming transitions associated with womens' roles at home and in the labor force have dramatically altered how society views women and mothers as well as how women view themselves. To some extent, the tendency for many researchers to remain wedded to traditional concepts and methods is linked with data constraints. Most data sources are quite limiting in terms of defining relationship processes over time. This is because most research has focused on the association between the legal form of the parental relationship and its effect on the children rather than concentrating on the parent-child relationship. This research uses a unique data set, the NLSY, to explore several issues: First, the family experiences of children from their perspective and second, the independent effect of various father absence family forms on a child's intellectual and emotional development. Cohort: Y.

1990 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Father Absence from the Home: Consequences for Early Childhood Cognitive Development." Presented: Santa Monica, RAND Conference on Economic and Demographic Aspects of Intergenerational Relations, 1992.

This study uses data from the 1979 through 1986 waves of the NLSY and linked child assessment data to explore associations between a father's absence from the home and the cognitive development of children between the ages of three and seven. The research describes in detail linkages between various paternal- absence family forms (e.g., visitation in comparison with a "new man" present in comparison with no man present; father never present in comparison with father previously present) and a child's scores on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test and the PIAT reading recognition, comprehension and mathematics assessments controlling for a wide range of maternal and post-paternal absence family factors, testing a number of hypotheses suggested by the literature as potentially important predictors of child cognitive development. This includes (but is not limited to) examining the relevance of father presence or absence per se, the extent to which a visiting father or a new man in the home can moderate (or exacerbate) the effect of a biological father's non-residence and whether a father's recent absenting in comparison with never having been present makes a difference. Gender and racial variations are explored. Among the results: (1) a father's absence from the home shows only limited association with younger children's cognitive development even without any controls for background factors which can be anticipated to be associated both with father's absence and child cognition; (2) controlling for child behavior problems does not affect the association between father's absence and cognition in any way; (3) father's absence does not appear to adversely impact on young boys mathematical competence (it does adversely effect black girls); and (4) there is systematic evidence that continuing contact with an absent biological father is a preferable situation for white girls in comparison with living in an environment which includes a new man in the home. Cohort: Y C.

1991 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Father's Absence from the Home on Subsequent Maternally Reported Behavior Problems of Younger Children." Presented: Seattle, Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

This research uses child assessment data in the 1986 NLSY to explore mechanisms through which a father's absence from the home can impact on behavior problems for a national sample of children between the ages of four and six. The scales utilized were created by Drs. Nicholas Zill and James Petersen of Child Trends Inc. to measure frequency, range, and type of childhood behavior problems. The items were derived from the Achenbach Behavior Problems Checklist and other child behavior scales. Early results suggest pronounced behavioral effects in evidence primarily for younger white girls, but few effects of a father's absence are evidenced for white boys or black younger children. The strongest effects are (among white girls) for the headstrong, hyperactive, and dependency dimensions--particularly where a father had been present post-birth, permanently left the home, and has not visited the child. Cohort: Y C.

1992 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Father's Absence from the Home on Subsequent Cognitive Development of Younger Children: Linkages Between Socio-Emotional and Cognitive Well-Being." Presented: Pittsburg, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, August 1992.

This paper uses data from the 1979 through 1988 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and accompanying child supplements to explore linkages between a father's absenting himself from the home during a child's early years of life and subsequent socio-emotional and cognitive development (as measured by scores on a Behavior Problems index and PIAT mathematics and reading assessments. The children in the sample were all born between the 1979 and 1983 survey rounds to a national sample of women who were 14 to 21 on January 1, 1979; the children were between five and eight years of age outcomes of the 1988 o year. Systematic patterns of socio-emotional and cognitive disadvantage associated with a fathers absence per se were most pronounced for white boys. Additionally, for all except black girls, father-absent children who did not have access to a significant father figure scored lower than their counterparts on a Behavior Problems index. From a statistical perspective, significant associations between overall detrimental behavior problem scores and lesser cognitive development were found; however, in a substantive sense, these linkages were modest. To the extent that emotional-cognitive linkages are mediated by father's absence, commonalities are most likely to reflect common socio-economic origins- linked with maternal education, intelligence and economic well-being. Cohort: Y C.

1993 MOTT, FRANK L.
"When is a Father Really Gone? Paternal-Child Contact in Father-Absent Homes." *Demography* 27,4 (November 1990): 499-517. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

Utilizing data from the 1979-1986 NLSY, this paper examines the dynamics of father's presence-absence during a child's first few years of life and considers the extent to which overt father presence/absence statistics mask a continuing contact with potential father/father figures. This includes tendencies of children to have frequent contact with "absent" fathers or to have a "new" father figure in the home--be he a spouse or partner of the child's mother or some other designated adult "father figure." The paper documents the extent to which (1) substantial proportions of children born to younger mothers never have had a biological father residing in the home, (2) "net" levels of fathers' absence at various post birth points mask significant "gross" flows of fathers in and out, and (3) large proportions of children in homes where the biological father is not present have potentially significant contact with absent fathers or new father figures, be they spouses or partners of the child's mother or some other significant adult. Racial differences in these patterns are considered. Cohort: Y C.

1994 MOTT, FRANK L. and BAKER, PAULA.
"Evaluation of the 1989 Child Care Supplement in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This report assesses a variety of data quality issues in the special 1989 NLSY child care supplement. Funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, the 1989 round of the NLSY included a special data collection designed to obtain maternal reports of current and usual child care arrangements and to assess the following three data quality issues: (1) the extent to which information collected on primary and secondary child care arrangements accurately

reflects all child care use; (2) the extent to which mothers were able to reconstruct a retrospective of every child care arrangement used for at least 10 hours per week since the date of last interview; and (3) the validity and usefulness of a set of questions dealing with the mother's attitudes towards child care and the flexibility of available child care arrangements in meeting unusual or emergency situations. Data were collected from 347 mothers who were interviewed during the first month of the survey round. The report summarizes results of the special survey and presents recommendations for future child care data collections. Cohort: Y.

1995 MOTT, FRANK L. and BAKER, PAULA.
"Evaluation of the 1989 Child-Care Supplement in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Report, NLS #92-6, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor, 1989.

This report summarizes the results of a special experiment in the collection (from 347 mothers) of detailed current and retrospective child care information carried out in conjunction with the 1989 (11th round) wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. It addresses a number of child care data quality and evaluation issues and provides some recommendations for subsequent data collection. Interested readers should have access to the 1989 Child Care Supplement in order to maximally be able to interpret the results of this report. Cohort: Y.

1996 MOTT, FRANK L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Linkages Between Early Childhood Family Structure, Socio-Economic Well-Being and Middle-Childhood Socio-Emotional Development." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

This research uses family and child outcome data from the 1979 through 1990 rounds of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth to explore associations between infant and early childhood family structure, socio-economic well-being and parent-child interaction patterns and evidence of subsequent behavior problems by the same children in the immediate pre-adolescent years. The children we follow in this research all have been born between the 1979 and 1982 survey rounds and thus will be between the ages of 8 and 11 as of the 1990 survey point. This sample of approximately 1300 children includes an over-representation of black youth. The separate black and white samples are sufficiently large to permit sample stratification as necessary. The outcome variables we focus on are a well-established nationally-normed behavior problems scale and six behavior problems subscales which measure anxiousness-depression, peer conflict, hyperactivity, headstrong behavior, dependency, and anti-social behavior. Cohort: Y.

1997 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Children of the NLSY: 1988 Tabulations and Summary Discussion." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report, designed for persons interested in learning more about the Children of the NLSY data set as well as those researchers actively working with these data, provides detailed information on the 1988 data collection including: (1) basic demographic characteristics of the sample of children and NLSY mothers; (2) a discussion of the thirteen assessments administered during the 1986 and 1988 surveys to the mother and child samples; (3) distributions of the normed and raw child assessment scores including completion rates for each assessment; and (4) within- and cross-year correlations for selected assessments as of 1988. Cohort: Y C N.

1998 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Maternal-Child Health Data from the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report includes detailed information as of the 1988 survey round on the pre- and post-natal health care status of women with respect to the periods preceding and following the births of all their children. This includes (but is not limited to) information about prenatal care utilization, substance use during pregnancy, amnio/sonogram use, weight

gain, the infant's birth weight, gestation length, sick and well care during the first year of life and infant feeding practices. The report includes selected analytically useful crosstabulations as well as charts and figures. Tabulations are presented by race/ethnicity, maternal education and poverty status. In addition, data are provided on the health status of all the children as of the 1988 survey date. The report includes a brief narrative discussion as well as an appendix precisely defining all of the health inputs including data limitations. Cohort: Y C.

1999 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Participation in Project Head Start: Determinants and Possible Intermediate-Term Consequences." Working Paper, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This research uses data from the 1988 Merged Child-Mother File of the NLSY to present: (1) summary statistics on Head Start enrollment; (2) multivariate analyses examining the independent predictors of Head Start enrollment; and (3) multivariate analyses examining the extent to which enrollment in a Head Start program may have impacted on a child's behavior and verbal and reading skills over a two year (1986-1988) period, controlling for a full range of background factors including behavior problems and verbal ability at the initiation of participation in the program. The sample of children examined have been born to a nationally representative sample of women age 23 to 30 in 1988. Cohort: Y C.

2000 MUELLER, CHARLES W. and MUTRAN, ELIZABETH.
"Age Discrimination in Earnings in a Dual-Economy Market." *Research on Aging* 11,4 (December 1989): 492-507.

This paper examined the age-earnings relationship for a panel of older workers, simultaneously controlling for human capital variables and other variables related to both age and earnings. Data were obtained from the NLS of Older Men. The sample analyzed included men who were 45 to 55 in 1966 and who reported earnings in both 1966 and 1976. The investigation took into account that the economy is divided structurally into sectors that are contexts in which individual characteristics, such as age, are differentially evaluated and rewarded. It also examined the age-earnings relationship within and across the core and periphery economic sectors. Age-based discrimination was found for core-sector but not periphery-sector workers, and it became more prevalent as workers grew older. Results demonstrate that the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act did not eliminate age discrimination in wages. These findings are discussed in light of claims that older workers, especially in the core sector, have lost their power in the work place. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

2001 MULLIS, RANDOLPH J.
"Measures of Economic Well-Being as Predictors of Psychological Well-Being." *Social Indicators Research* 26,2 (March 1992): 119-135.

Uses data from the National Longitudinal Surveys Mature Male cohort for 1976 to explore the relationship between economic well-being (EWB) and psychological well-being (PWB). This research indicates that a comprehensive measure of EWB based on permanent income, annualized net worth, and household economic demands performs better as a predictor of PWB than conventional measures of EWB, particularly current reported income. Statistically, the results are significant, yet the percentage of PWB variance explained by the measures of EWB is very small. The average level of happiness varied only a small amount across quintile categories of each of the measures of EWB (i.e., a substantial number of Ss in the lowest and next lowest quintiles of the measures of EWB expressed as high a level of happiness as Ss in the upper 2 quintiles of EWB). (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1992 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved). Cohort: M.

2002 MULVEY, CECILIA F.
"Divorce and Disability: The Experience of the Younger Cohorts in the National Longitudinal Survey." Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1989.

This dissertation uses data from a national sample of young adults to explore the consequences of the process of divorce in terms of disability. Utilizing a longitudinal prospective design, these data made it possible to answer three questions. First, how does the health status of divorced persons compare with those who remain married. Second, what are the correlates of disability in each race-sex cohort, and third, when in relation to the divorce process is the onset of disability most frequently reported in each race-sex cohort. The data for this study come from the Young Women and the Young Men cohorts of the NLS. The analysis covers the period of time from 1966 through 1980. The indicator of health alteration that is available in the NLS data set is the question: "Does your health limit the kind or amount of work you can do?" This indicator of health alteration is particularly important to understanding many of the social/psychological consequences of divorce. The ability to work in American Society is closely tied to status and social role achievement. The onset of a health condition that limits the individual's ability to work, at the same time that he/she has an increased need for more income and is undergoing multiple role changes associated with divorce, has important implications for social policy and for understanding fully the consequences of divorce. The descriptive data examine age, age at marriage, age at divorce, duration of marriage, number of children and other dependents, labor force history, income, education, as well as incidence of disability and timing of the disability in relation to the divorce. Logistic multivariate analysis is also used. Several models were developed to demonstrate the correlates of disability for each race-sex cohort for each phase within the divorce process. The main finding of the study is that women are at an increased risk of disability associated with the divorce process while men are not. Women are remarkably disadvantaged financially through the divorce process--a disadvantage that may result from or contribute to their higher rate of disability. The findings indicate that women, especially black women, in the process of divorce, are an appropriate target for preventive strategies. [UMI ADG89-22867] Cohort: B G.

2003 MYADZE, THERESA I.
"Inactivity and Activity Among Young Black and White Non-Hispanic Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1990.

The prevalence of inactivity, i.e. nonemployment, among young black men has been increasingly attributed to supply-side explanations. This thesis uses NLS data in examining how a variety of supply, demand, and control variables influence chronic nonemployment among both young black and white men. Since one's potentially poor performance in the labor market could lead to voluntary nonemployment, an assessment is also made of how selected variables affect what may be regarded as an ideal activity--full-time, year-round, nonpoverty wage(FTYRnpw) work. The results indicate that such demand side factors as central-city status and the local unemployment rate had no significant impact on chronic nonemployment. However, proximity to jobs (i.e. local employment rate) did affect the likelihood of FTYRnpw work. As such, facilitating local economic growth remains in stabilizing demand for black labor and in improving the quality of jobs available. The results indicate that the incidence of FTYRnpw work among both races may also improve with the accessibility to vocational-technical training, health care, union jobs, and higher education, among others. Chronic nonemployment among both races seems to be heavily determined by education. Improved education strategies are required especially within schools with high black concentrations. Unlike the case of white men, nonemployment among blacks is also determined by such supply variables as government training, household composition at age fourteen, presently residing with one's parent(s), and recent union status. However, in models estimating nonemployment and FTYRnpw work for the combined racial groups, being black had persistently adverse implications even after many factors were taken into account. This seems to imply that sustained antidiscrimination measures are needed to facilitate the employment of blacks and especially the chronically nonemployed. A portion of the race effect could simultaneously suggest the need for measures aimed at reducing the attractiveness of alternative sources of income (unearned income, underground economy income). It is likely that accessibility to stable, quality jobs, not just jobs per se, should buttress such efforts. [UMI ADG90-24775] Cohort: Y.

2004 MYERS, DAVID L.; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; and BROWN, BRETT; et alia.
"The Long-Term Consequences for Women of Having a Child During the Teen Years." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of American Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper focuses on the simultaneous effects of age at first birth, age at first marriage, and highest grade in school

among women age 27. The work builds on earlier analyses in three ways. Individual level background characteristics are augmented with contextual variables such as labor market conditions and the incidence of female-headed households. In addition, an estimated strategy is employed that allows us to estimate the simultaneous effects of age at first birth, age at first marriage, and educational attainment, and to account for censoring of age at first birth and first marriage. Cohort: G.

2005 NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"The Male-Female Wage Gap: A Test of Becker's Hypothesis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This study examines the impact of marital status (which affects the household division of labor) on the wage rates of married men, single men, single women, and married women, all of whom demonstrate strong labor force attachment. According to Becker's hypothesis, being married depresses women's wage rate because household responsibilities reduce time and energy for market work. Wage equations were estimated using data from both the NLSY and the NLS of Young Women. Findings indicate that for whites, marriage and household responsibilities are not critical determinants of wage gap. Both married and single women have something in common which depresses their wages relative to those of men. In addition, wage gap analysis indicates that about 61 percent of the wage gap between married men and women and 37 percent of the gap between married men and single women is not explained by human capital characteristics and other variables included in the wage equations. This finding suggests that married women may be more discriminated against than single women or that the wage gap between married men and married women may be more affected by unmeasured factors than that between married men and single women. For blacks, findings were not consistent across equations and comparison groups. In one equation, married women's wage was lower than that of black married men, but black single women's was not--a finding that supports Becker's hypothesis. However, the wages of black single men and women were not significantly higher than those of black married women. While most findings do not support Becker's hypothesis that marriage and household responsibilities depress the wages of married women compared to other groups, they do not rule out the possibility that the anticipation of marriage leads women to make different choices than men. Occupational choices and attitudes may both lead to lower wages for women compared to men regardless of their marital status. Cohort: G Y.

2006 NEELAKANTAN, PATTABIRAMAN.
"Union Wage Distortions and Investment in Schooling: Evidence from Continuing Education." Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1992.

Labor unions. as socio-political institutions, are believed to follow an egalitarian wage policy and distribute rent so as to equalize earnings; i.e., workers with lower wages get a larger share of the rent, and vice versa. Since human capital and wages are positively related, union workers with a lower human capital, measured by schooling, experience etc., receive larger wage gains and vice versa. The above relation is consistent with the empirical observation that wages are higher, but wage inequality is lower in unionized firms compared to nonunion firms. Higher wages, and lower wage inequality means that wage profiles in relation to any measure of human capital are higher and flatter in union jobs relative to nonunion jobs. In this study, I do not try to explain this egalitarian tendency of unions, but instead follow a "positive economics" approach. If the egalitarian argument is factual, then certain behavioral predictions follow, and these are the focus of my research. The basic thesis is that labor unions' seemingly egalitarian wage policies discourage worker investment in general human capital e.g., continuing education. The above result follows from the higher and flatter wage-schooling profile in union jobs, which on the one hand raises the opportunity cost of time for union workers, and on the other hand lowers the return to schooling. Hence, "union effect on continuing education" is to discourage worker enrollment in continuing education relative to nonunion sector. However, workers may take into account the union effect on continuing education while choosing union or nonunion sector. For example, at least two types of self-selection are possible: (i) workers with a lower innate demand for education may choose the union sector, and (ii) some workers may join the union sector initially, and later quit their union jobs to enroll in continuing education, using their union premium i.e., changes in union status may be negatively correlated with the changes in workers' schooling enrollment behavior. The above arguments imply that the net effect of unions on enroll Dent in continuing education may be smaller due to self-selection by workers. Cohort: B.

2007 NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Sex Discrimination and Women's Labor Market Interruptions." Unpublished paper, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1992.

The human capital explanation of sex differences in wages is that women intend to work in the labor market more intermittently than men, and therefore invest less. This lower investment leads to lower wages and wage growth. The alternative "feedback" hypothesis consistent with the same facts is that women experience labor market discrimination and respond with career interruptions and specialization in household production. This paper explores the relationship between self-reported discrimination and subsequent labor market interruptions to test this alternative hypothesis, attempting to remove biases associated with using data on self-reported discrimination. The paper provides evidence consistent with the feedback hypothesis. Working women who report experiencing discrimination are significantly more likely subsequently to change employers, and to have additional children (or a first child). On the other hand, women who report experiencing discrimination, and who consequently have a greater tendency for career interruptions of these types, do not subsequently have lower wage growth. Cohort: W.

2008 NEUMARK, DAVID and BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L.
"Are OLS Estimates of the Return to Schooling Biased Downward? Another Look." Unpublished paper, Department of Econonics, University of Pennsylvania, 1992.

We examine evidence on omitted-ability bias in estimates of the economic return to schooling, using proxies for unobserved ability. We consider measurement error in these ability proxies and the potential endogeneity of both experience and schooling, and examine wages at labor market entry and later. Including ability proxies reduces the estimate of the return to schooling, and instrumenting for these proxies reduces the estimated return still further. Instrumenting for schooling leads to considerably higher estimates of the return to schooling, although only for wages at labor market entry. This estimated return generally reverts to being near (although still above) the OLS estimate if we allow experience to be endogenous. In contrast, for observations at least a few years after labor market entry, the evidence indicates that OLS estimates of the return to schooling that ignore omitted ability are, if anything, biased upward rather than downward. Cohort: Y.

2009 NEUMARK, DAVID and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"Sources of Bias in Women's Wage Equations: Results Using Sibling Data." NBER Working Paper #4019. March 1992.

We use data on sisters to jointly address heterogeneity bias and endogeneity bias in estimates of wage equations for women. This analysis yields evidence of biases in OLS estimates of wage equations for white and black women, some of which are detected only when these two sources of bias are addressed simultaneously. For both white and black women there is evidence of upward bias in the estimated returns to schooling. Bias-corrected estimates of the effect of marriage on wages, for white women, suggest a positive marriage premium. We also use the sibling data to identify our models, and test a number of other commonly used identifying assumptions as overidentifying restrictions. Cohort: G.

2010 NEUMARK, DAVID and KORENMAN, SANDERS D.
"Sources of Bias in Women's Wage Equations: Results Using Sibling Data." Presented: Donner Foundation Conference on the Economic Well-Being of Women, 1991.

Wage equations estimated for samples of women are used frequently in labor economics. Often the wage equation estimates are the direct objects of interest. Examples include: estimating wage discrimination via "decomposition" techniques; documenting and explaining the rise in women's earnings relative to men's; testing theories explaining wage differentials between men and women; and estimating effects of demographic decisions or outcomes on wages. In this paper, we utilize data on sisters in an attempt to provide a unified and compelling analysis of sources of bias in women's wage equations. Data on sisters offer advantages for estimation of wage equations correcting for

alternative sources of bias; these advantages are spelled out in Section IV. The paper shows how, in our sibling sample, the estimated effects of marital status, number of children, experience, tenure, and schooling differ depending on the source of bias considered, and the identifying assumptions used to attempt to correct for the bias. It also exploits the sibling data to test a variety of overidentifying assumptions. In utilizing the sibling data to consider a variety of potential biases, as well as a variety of identifying assumptions, the goal of this paper is to build more of a consensus in the statistical approaches to estimating women's wage equations Cohort: G.

2011 NEUMARK, DAVID and TAUBMAN, PAUL.
"Why Do Wages Rise with Experience? Tests of the Lazear, Human Capital, and Forced-Saving Hypotheses." Working Paper, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1992.

This paper presents tests of the Lazear contract, human capital, and forced-saving explanations of rising wage profiles. The human capital model of general investment implies that the ratio of the present value of the earnings stream of investors to that of non-investors equals one. In contrast, the Lazear model implies that the ratio of the present value of the earnings stream for those on rising profiles to those on flat profiles exceeds one, while the forced-saving model implies that this ratio is below one. One test exploits a weaker form of this implication, that those with higher rates of growth of wages, all else the same, have lower initial wages. The forced-saving hypothesis also predicts a negative correlation between wage levels and rates of growth, while the Lazear model could generate a positive correlation. The evidence points to a correlation that is either positive or zero, consistent with the Lazear model but neither the human capital nor the forced-saving model. A second test makes direct use of the implications for present values. Under a variety of assumptions regarding discount rates and wage equation specifications, the results provide no evidence consistent with the forced-saving hypothesis, unless discount rates are near zero. But the calculations are somewhat inconclusive regarding the human capital and Lazear hypotheses; each receives some support depending on the assumed discount rate and wage equation specification. Nonetheless, under a variety of assumptions this test provides evidence supporting the Lazear hypothesis. Cohort: Y.

2012 NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Children of Adolescent Mothers: Gender Differences in the Transmission of Problem Behavior." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Using data from the NLSY, factors influencing the occurrence of problem behaviors in 3,307 adolescent mothers and their first born children were examined. Results of logistic regression indicate that by far the quality of the home environment was the best predictor of problem behaviors for both boys and girls. In contrast, maternal deviance in 1980 was a relatively strong predictor of problem behaviors in 1986 for girls, but not for boys. Results are discussed in relation to the environmental and psychological factors that may buffer the transmission of problem behaviors across generations for both boys and girls. Cohort: Y C.

2013 NORWOOD, JANET L.
"Review of Data Sets Available for Research on Welfare Dependency." Statement to the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Senate Finance Committee, United States Senate, March 1991.

This statement, prepared for the Senate's Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, reviews the various data sources available to assist in the examination of poverty persistence and its effect over time on our nation's children. Highlighted were results from studies based on such longitudinal data sources as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) which examined welfare spells, patterns of welfare recipiency among adolescent mothers and intergenerational correlates of welfare participation. Finally, information on the working poor derived from the Current Population Surveys and expenditure patterns of single parent households and households receiving Supplemental Security Income drawn from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is summarized. Cohort: N.

2014 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Review of the National Longitudinal Surveys." Prepared for the Office of Research and Evaluation, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1982.

This paper, prepared in 1982 for the Department of Labor's Office of Research and Evaluation, Employment and Training Administration, reviews policy uses, both past and planned, of data from the five cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). It notes that the NLS had already produced a large volume of useful information, that this information would not have been available from other sources, and that a wide variety of users in federal and state government rely on data from the NLS in formulating policy. Ten policy areas are discussed: (1) unemployment and related labor market issues; (2) the DOL's employment and training programs; (3) women's labor force participation and male-female earnings differentials; (4) aging and retirement; (5) education and labor market outcomes; (6) health, disability and mortality; (7) alcohol use and delinquent behavior among young people; (8) fertility among the general population and teenagers; (9) military manpower issues; and (10) validation and supplementation of national statistics. The paper concludes with a discussion of attrition including a copy of a Census Bureau report evaluating the continued representativeness of the four original NLS cohorts after ten years of interviews. Statements from various departments within the DOL, i.e., the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Employment Standards Administration, the Employment and Training Administration, etc., on the continued interest of these agencies in utilizing NLS data and a partial bibliography of research generated from the NLS are provided within appendices to this report. Cohort: N.

2015 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"The Role of Human Capital in Earnings Differences Between Black and White Men." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 4,4 (Fall 1990): 25-45.

This paper examines some of the factors behind the continuing earnings differentials for black and white men. After tracing some of the historical factors impacting blacks' acquisition of human capital, specifically schooling, from the late 1800s through the 1980s, the author details the earnings disparities that persisted, regardless of educational attainment or region, for black men during the period 1940-1980. Two factors that are thought to have impacted on the rise in relative earnings of black men during these forty years, improvements in the quality of schooling and a decline in labor market discrimination against blacks, are discussed. Utilizing data from the NLSY on respondents' AFQT scores, school records and earnings, the author examines whether the continuing differences in educational achievement as measured by the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) which have persisted for blacks regardless of the number of years of schooling completed explain the earnings disparity between blacks and whites. It was found that: (1) scores on the AFQT showed a positive correlation with wages, holding schooling constant; (2) the effect of AFQT scores was larger for blacks than for whites; and (3) the standard measures of schooling quality studied had no effect on the wages of the young men studied. Cohort: Y.

2016 ODLAND, JOHN and BAILEY, ADRIAN J.
"Regional Outmigration Rates and Migration Histories: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Geographical Analysis* 22,2 (April 1990): 158-170.

The basis of associations between regional in-migration rates and regional out- migration rates is investigated by treating regional populations as a mixture of sub-populations with different migration histories. Differences in the lengths of residence in a region between persons with recent migration histories and persons without such histories are sufficient to account for patterns of association between in-migration rates and out-migration rates in subsequent periods. Empirical analyses of the lengths of residential sojourns for young adults indicate that recent histories of in-migration may account for an appreciable portion of the variation in regional out-migration rates. Cohort: Y.

2017 OH, WONSUN.
"Craft versus Industrial Unions: Union Organization Within the Work Place." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This dissertation examines the determinants and the economic consequences of alternative types of labor union organization. The early conflicts between craft and industrial union organizations provide strong evidence that the type of union representation is important to workers. I developed a model of the optimal integration of workers under alternative environmental conditions, including most importantly the costs of organizing and policing agreements internally and externally to the collectives. Both multiple and sequential logit estimation techniques are used to test trichotomous decision making procedure based upon the representative individual's utility maximization behavior. The main data sets used in this study are the NLS of Older Men and the Census of Manufacturers. The NLS identifies union status and also partitions the organizational structure of the union into skill levels (craft and industrial) and geographical types (local or national). It is therefore possible to identify empirically the factors that make each organizational type more or less likely, as well as to identify the payoff to each type of organization. The empirical results indicate that the rent-sharing concerns of the highly skilled workers induce them to prefer no union at all, ceteris paribus, although, if unionized, they are more likely to organize craft unions than industrial unions. Low skilled workers are also more likely to organize craft unions than industrial unions compared to semi-skilled workers. The result indicates that the traditional focus on union/nonunion status ignores an important dimension of work place bargaining structure. I then analyze the effects of unions on the relative wage gaps. The analysis of wage gaps among workers in the two distinct types of union shows that union wage differentials depend not only on the human characteristics and the nature of the work place but also on the type of bargaining structure. The type of union representation is most important for the high-skilled and workers in less concentrated industries. [UMI ADG90-14466] Cohort: M.

2018 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Effects of Computer Assisted Interviewing on Data Quality." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

While paper and pencil is the traditional mode of in-person data collection, computer assisted personal interviewing is emerging. Evaluation analysts must decide how to collect their data and whether data collected by computer are comparable to data collected using paper and pencil. Using data from two experiments with parallel paper and pencil and computer assisted modes from Rounds 11 and 12 of the NLSY, it was found that computer assisted interviewing suppresses the most common kinds of interviewer error, but otherwise has no significant effect upon the data collected in a large longitudinal interview. Interviewer characteristics and whether the interview is done by telephone are more important factors than the use of a computer. Cohort: Y N.

2019 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Future of the NLS: A Report from the NSF Conference on the Future of the NLS and the NLS Technical Review Committee." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This report summarizes the proceedings of a National Science Foundation (NSF) conference on the future of the NLS held in Washington, D.C. on October 21, 1988. Attended by representatives of government agencies, academic institutions, private research organizations and foundations, conference attendees reviewed the early history of the NLS and the current design structure of the various surveys, listened to presentations on the usefulness of the NLS to researchers in the fields of sociology and labor economics, and explored possibilities for future NLS data collection efforts. Key recommendations generated from both this conference and a subsequent meeting held by the NLS Technical Review Committee are presented as is an edited transcript of the October NSF meeting. Cohort: N.

2020 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"Labor Market Behavior of Women 30-44 in 1967 and Women 14-24 in 1968: The National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report consists of a series of over 250 descriptive tables detailing by age, race, and varying other characteristics the labor force participation, occupational distribution, and wage rates of respondents in the Mature Women and Young Women cohorts for the survey years 1967-1984 and 1968-1983 respectively. Section I presents an overview of the

two cohorts and describes the organization and contents of the series of weighted and unweighted tables that follow. Each of the subsequent sections examines a key topic (labor supply and unemployment [Section II], occupations [Section III], and wage rates [Section IV]) and depicts results for all respondents within each cohort as well as differences by such factors as age, race, marital status, presence or absence of spouse or children, age at first birth, number of children, educational attainment, and extent of labor force attachment. Cohort: G W.

2021 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"Measuring Economic Dependency for Children: Persistence of Poverty Across Generations." Statement to the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Senate Finance Committee, United States Senate, March 1991.

In his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Professor Olsen addresses the need for relevant indicators to assist policy makers identify those factors related to continued economic dependency or poverty across generations and discusses the availability of multigenerational data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY) which permit not only analysis of poverty over time for this nationally representative group of 12,000 young American men and women who have been interviewed yearly since 1979 but assist in pinpointing characteristics of the youths' family background, high school environment, and community likely to affect the probability that these young Americans and their children will be able to move out of poverty. Using data from the NLSY, Professor Olsen identifies the following four factors as related to reductions in poverty persistence measured at two points in time (1979 and 1988): (1) greater educational attainment of a young person's mother; (2) presence of two parents in the household; (3) attendance at high schools which reported, for the young men studied, lower absenteeism rates and, for young women, fewer numbers of economically disadvantaged students; and (4) residence in a community with low rates of unemployment, crime and welfare recipiency. The impact of persisting poverty on child development was also examined using detailed information on the cognitive, socioemotional, and behavioral development of children born to women in the NLSY sample. It was found that children residing in poor households in 1988 whose mothers also lived in poor households in 1979 were nearly four times as likely to suffer cognitive deficits as measured by scores on the verbal and mathematics assessments of the Peabody Individual Achievement Tests (PIAT). Children of mothers who had either moved into or out of poverty over this same time period also displayed similar cognitive deficits. Holding mothers' poverty status constant, children whose mothers had more education scored higher than children of mothers who were high school dropouts. Finally regardless of mothers' poverty status, children with fathers in the household in 1988 were less likely to evidence serious behavior problems and less likely to have scored near the bottom on the measured PIAT achievement assessments. In his concluding remarks, Professor Olsen stresses the need for continued funding for such national data collection efforts as the NLSY which provide a wealth of information for policy analysis. Cohort: Y C.

2022 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Relation Between the Rate of Return to Tenure, Earnings Growth, and Job Switching." Presented: San Diego, Western Economic Association Meetings, 1990.

The problem of estimating the rate of return to job-specific versus general human capital is attacked by specifying a model for the duration of job holdings based upon an underlying Weiner process for the evolution of the wage rate on the incumbent job, and another Weiner process for the wage on the best alternative job. The model jointly estimates job duration and the change in starting wages across job holdings. Drift in the incumbent wage process reveals the rate of return to job-specific plus general human capital, whereas the drift in the alternative wage reflects only the return to general human capital. The model estimates the importance of firm behavior that might reflect bonding to retard mobility. The duration of job holdings and the presence of incomplete spells for the duration until a voluntary job change become an essential part of separating the return to job-specific versus general human capital. Cohort: Y.

2023 OLSEN, RANDALL J.; TITMA, MIKK; and KALLAS, RAOUL.
"A Comparison of Inequality in the United States and Estonia." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

Data on income and asset holdings in the NLS of Young Men's and Young Women's cohorts from the late 1960s and early 1980s are compared with similar data taken from a longitudinal survey done in Estonia that covers the same time period and the same approximate age cohort of young persons. Cross-country inequality comparisons are dangerous, especially because the Soviet system provides an important part of income in the form of subsidized housing and food. However, both the U.S. and Estonian data show a common pattern of time-invariant income distributions when we follow a cohort through the early years of the life-cycle. Asset inequality, as measured by Gini coefficients, is larger in the U.S.; however, there are serious problems in measuring asset values in Estonia. Cohort: B G.

2024 OMORI, YOSHIAKI.
"Work History and Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1990.

Young workers are an unknown entity when they enter the job market. Information on the quality of workers gets revealed in an asymmetric fashion between the current employer and the prospective employer. Higher quality workers would gain if they could offer reliable information to employers, but they often fail because they cannot provide any evidence of their higher quality until they establish their work history. This study introduces a strategic model that focuses on this asymmetric information and the role played by the work history in information spill-over. The model offers the following set of implementations: (1) The expected hazard rate is nonincreasing in both tenure and experience. (2) Among workers who are seemingly identical to employers at the time of their market entry, the less productive ones are more likely to move. (3) Tenure and expected productivity are positively correlated among workers who are seemingly identical at the time of their market entry, holding experience constant--i.e., the oldest workers in a firm are the most productive among those who were indistinguishable at the time of their market entry. (4) The wage increases in tenure, holding experience constant. (5) Current earnings and future earnings are positively correlated across a group of individuals who are seemingly identical at the time of their market entry. (6) The variance of the earnings distribution for seemingly identical workers grows in experience first and then becomes constant with or without holding tenure constant. (7) The variance of the earnings distribution of equally productive workers who are also seemingly identical will first increase in experience and decrease later with or without holding tenure constant. Due to data constraints, the empirical study focuses on implications (5) and (6). Using data from NLSY and NLS of Young Men, evidence consistent with these implications is found among college graduates in professional and managerial occupations. [UMI ADG90-33570] Cohort: B Y.

2025 OPPENHEIMER, VALERIE K.
"The career-entry process and young mens marital behavior." (In-Progress Research). University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1484.

A major explanation of the recent rise in U.S. delayed marriage and marital instability attributes them to changes in women's economic behavior and tends to discount the possibly substantial causal role of the observed deterioration in young men's economic position, particularly that of blacks. Using the National Longitudinal Survey, Youth Cohorts (NLSY), and an event history methodology, we investigate this issue via a detailed analysis of the magnitude of the impact of young men's socioeconomic characteristics on their marriage behavior, focusing on both blacks and whites. Applying job-search theory to marriage-markets, the research emphasizes the uncertainties involved in the career-entry process and the resulting impact on marriage behavior. The effects of two types of variables indicative of a young man's career status will be explored in depth. One is the level of career "maturity' (school enrollment, employment stability, wage adequacy, type of job, etc.) and the other is the degree of career "disengagement" (e.g., neither employed nor in school nor in the military; substance abuse, illegal activities, etc.). We hypothesize that both career immaturity and disengagement impede marriage formation and promote early marital instability. A major goal is to assess the relative importance of the career maturity and engagement variables in explaining the large black/white differences in marriage timing and marital instability. Cohort: Y.

2026 PAIKOFF, ROBERTA L.
"The Influence of Grandparent Care on the Verbal and Mathematical Performance of 6-7 Year-Olds." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

In the current study, early experiences with grandparent care and co-residence are examined in association with verbal and mathematical performance in a national sample of six- and seven-year-olds. Effects of child care experience (including primarily maternal, grandparent, sister or center care) during the first three years of life and of residing with a grandparent during the first year of life upon performance on the PPVT-R and PIAT math were examined separately by race for black and white children. A number of sociodemographic factors (including poverty status, mother marital status, employment, cognitive performance, and teenage versus non- teenage mother) were examined as control variables. For black children of both teenage and non-teenage mothers, living in a home above the poverty level for two or more of the first three years of life was associated with better performance on both the PPVT-R and the PIAT. For whites, the interaction of child care experience with having a teenage mother and with grandparent co-residence were both associated with performance on the PPVT-R. Results suggest that grandparent care may be beneficial for black children and for white children of teenage mothers. White children of non-teenage mothers, however, appear not to benefit from grandparent care. Cohort: Y C.

2027 PALMER, KYLE W.
"Participation in Secondary Vocational Education and its Relationship to Training-Related Placement and Unemployment Rates." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri- Columbia 1989.

This study examined data from the NLSY and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' state unemployment rates for the years 1979 through 1986. These data were used to establish the following variables: level of participation in secondary vocational education, degree of training-related placement and unemployment rates. A General Linear Model ANOVA followed by Least Squares Means post-hoc analyses were used to test the relationship between a student's level of participation in secondary vocational education and the degree of training-related placement. Analysis of covariance was used to re-test this relationship while controlling for unemployment rates. Findings showed that about 23.5% of the graduates, who were available for work prior to pursuing further training, held jobs related to their training but only 2.5% of these graduates were considered to be in jobs directly related to their training. In contrast to these relatively low percentages, of the graduates available for work prior to pursuing further training, 93% were working (i.e., placed in any occupation). Overall, this study found significant (at the 0.05 level) systematic relationships between the graduates' level of participation in secondary vocational education and their degree of training-related placement. In general, graduates who had a higher level of participation tended to have a higher degree of training-related placement. Finally, this study also found significant systematic relationships between level of participation and degree of training- related placement after controlling for unemployment rates. The combination of level of participation and unemployment rates explained 2.4% of the variance in degree of training-related placement. This means there are many other factors that affect the degree of training-related placement in addition to those investigated. [UMI ADG90-10588] Cohort: Y.

2028 PARCEL, TOBY L. and GESCHWENDER, LAURA E.
"Explaining Regional Variation in Verbal Facility Among Young Children." Columbus: Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, 1991. Earlier version presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association,.

Data from the 1986 survey of NLSY mothers' children suggest that southern children aged 3-6 score close to 9 points lower than children in the North Central states on PPVT-R, a standardized test of receptive vocabulary, while children in the Northeast and West score close to children in the North Central states. We argue that regional variation in demographic composition. and in patterns of familial interaction as influenced by regional variations in subculture account for the findings. Descriptive analyses reveal regional differences in maternal characteristics and attitudes, family composition, parental working conditions. and children's home environments, most suggesting Southern disadvantage. Multivariate analyses suggest that regional variation in maternal race and ethnicity; maternal mental ability; maternal background, socialization, and church attendance; maternal working conditions; children's home environments; and child gender account for the differences. We comment on the importance of familial social capital in contributing to regional inequality in cognitive outcomes. Cohort: Y C.

2029 PARCEL, TOBY L. and GESCHWENDER, LAURA E.
"Explaining Regional Variation in Verbal Facility among Young Children." Working Paper, Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus OH.

An earlier version of this paper was presented at 1991 the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, Cincinnati, OH. Data from the 1986 survey of NLSY mothers' children suggest that southern children aged 3-6 score close to 9 points lower than children in the North Central states on PPVT-R, a standardized test of receptive vocabulary, while children in the Northeast and West score close to children in the North Central states. We argue that regional variation in demographic composition, and in patterns of familial interaction as influenced by regional variations in subculture account for the findings. Descriptive analyses reveal regional differences in maternal characteristics and attitudes, family composition, parental working conditions, and children's home environments, most suggesting Southern disadvantage. Multivariate analyses suggest that regional variation in maternal race and ethnicity; maternal mental ability; maternal background, socialization, and church attendance; maternal working conditions; children's home environments; and child gender account for the differences. We comment on the importance of familial social capital in contributing to regional inequality in cognitive outcomes. Cohort: Y.

2033 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Family Social Capital and Children's Behavior Problems." Forthcoming: *Social Psychology Quarterly* 56 (June 1993).

We argue that social capital that inheres in the relationships between parents and children should be associated with internalization of social norms in children. Changes in parental working conditions and family circumstances should affect children's social adjustment because such factors affect the formation and use of social capital in families. We study variations in children's behavior problems in a sample of 524 6-8 year old children in married couple families in 1988 derived from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort Child Mother data 1986 and 1988. We find that higher levels of maternal mastery, and more positive home environments protect children against behavior problems. Analyses of change in behavior problems also suggest that 1986 levels of paternal complexity have protective effects, while the birth of additional siblings and the lowest levels of maternal paid work hours place children at risk. We interpret these findings to suggest specific mechanisms through which family social capital promotes norm transmission across generations. Cohort: Y C.

2034 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Linking Maternal Employment and Child Care Arrangements." (In-progress Research).

To what extent, in what ways and under what conditions does mothers' employment affect child development? How do the child care arrangements that substitute for maternal care influence child development? This project will use the NLSY (1979 through 1986) and interviews with their children in 1986 to investigate these interrelated issues. Our first specific aim is to develop more adequate measures of maternal working conditions using both longitudinal survey and archival data, and more adequate measles of child care arrangements using the longitudinal nature of the data set itself. Our second aim is to construct temporally valid models of these processes by incorporating measures of child care arrangements and maternal working conditions at several points in time. Our third aim is to use the size of the data set to more fully evaluate hypotheses suggesting statistical interaction that have not been adequately evaluated with small samples. The significance of the project lies in its utilization of a new, unique data set that permits parameter estimates of these processes on a national sample of mothers and children, where the sample contains relatively greater variation on key variables than in many prior studies. Our key dependent variables include social and cognitive measures derived from the Achenbach Behavior Problems Index, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, the Campos Temperament Scale, and for older children, measures derived from the Peabody Individual Achievement Test. Measures of both maternal working conditions and child care arrangements will reflect both quality and stability. We will study 1,145 three to six year olds interviewed in 1986, where the sample includes all for whom we can verify that reported child care information pertains to the children interviewed and excludes children with disabilities or medical conditions which might constrain child care options. Our initial analyses will estimate a recursive causal model incorporating the key variables plus numerous controls for family economic status, maternal perceptions and actions

and maternal background characteristics. Our subsequent analyses will include longitudinal measures of child care arrangements and maternal working conditions within a non-recursive framework estimated using LISREL VI.[FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

2036 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Measuring Behavioral Problems in a Large Cross Sectional Survey: Reliability and Validity for Children of the NLS Youth." Working Paper (September). Columbus: Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, 1988.

Many developmental psychologists traditionally have studied the patterning of child behavior with samples of fewer than 200 children. Studies reporting findings from samples of 30 to 60 are not uncommon. Although replication of findings contributes some evidence for external validity, these investigations cannot entirely overcome limitations inherent in small samples. Small samples often preclude investigators from estimating parameters portraying determinants of child outcomes, and thus investigators rely more heavily on statistical tests pointing to the differences between or among groups of children, possibly controlling for a few covariates. In addition, small samples cannot be appropriately divided to portray the dynamics of statistical interaction, even when literature suggests that understanding the magnitude of such interaction may be critical to theory testing. While some recent efforts have been devoted to studying developmental processes with larger samples (Ruopp and Travers, 1982), until recently such data sets were rarely available and utilized. By the autumn of 1987 new resource with which to study child development had become available. This resource is a survey of the 5,876 children of mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort, where the survey of the children contains a number of age appropriate measures of cognitive and social development. While some child outcome measures were included in the survey in their entirety, time restrictions in a cross-sectional survey format precluded that possibility for other measures. Since we cannot assume that subsets of scales have identical measurement properties to those of the original measures, this study reports the first investigation of the measurement properties of one of these measures, a subset of items from the Child Behavior Checklist developed by Thomas Achenbach (1978). After describing the nature of the Youth Cohort itself and origins of the survey of children, we describe the scaling procedures used to construct measures from the items, report these measures' reliabilities, and describe initial evidence suggesting validity. We conclude with discussion regarding the advantages of using these measures for study of certain research questions central to the field of child development, as well as limitations inherent in the resource. Cohort: Y C.

2037 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Mothers' Careers and Child Development: Evidence from the NLS Youth." Presented: Madrid, 12th World Congress of Sociology, 1990.

What are the effects of maternal working conditions and child care arrangements on child outcomes? Current arguments suggest that the first year of the child's life is a particularly critical time for development, a time when both maternal absence due to employment outside the home and alternative care arrangements may be detrimental. This paper analyzes the effects of maternal working conditions the mother experienced in the first year of the child's life, the nature of child care arrangements the child experienced then, and family configuration during that time as they impact PPVT for 3-6 year olds of mothers who have worked at any point in the child's life (N=1107). The authors find that work hours is non-linearly related to PPVT, such that intermediate working hours has more negative effects than higher or lower total number of hours; additional analysis suggests that repeated entrances and exits from employment in the child's first year may be detrimental. Child care arrangement characteristics have no effects. It was also found that home environment positively affects PPVT, while numbers of older siblings negatively affect PPVT. When maternal race and measured mental ability (AFQT) are controlled, the authors find that PPVT is strongly associated with race, with children of black, Mexican, and non-Mexican Hispanic mothers having lower PPVT scores than children of white mothers. Maternal AFQT positively affects PPVT. The authors conclude that more analysis is required to specify the mechanism through which the timing and duration of maternal employment in the first year may be affecting child PPVT. Cohort: Y C.

2038 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.

"Parental Work, Family Social Capital, and Early Childhood Outcomes." Presented: Prague, Meetings of the International Sociological Committee's Research Committee 28, 1991.

Current arguments suggest that the child's first year is critical, since both maternal employment outside the home, maternal working conditions and non-maternal child care may be detrimental. The authors analyze the effects of maternal and paternal working conditions in the child's first year, the nature of child care arrangements, and family configuration--in the first year of life and at the time of assessment--on PPVT-R for 3-6-year-olds of mothers who worked at the time of assessment (N=795) using data from the NLSY and the Child Supplement for 1986. It was found that maternal wages in 1986 and paternal wages in the first year positively impact PPVT-R, and that both maternal and paternal work hours in 1986 have a curvilinear relationship with PPVT- R: overtime hours are detrimental while fathers' full-time work and mothers' high part-time hours are advantageous. The child's home environment and several maternal and child background characteristics also impact PPVT-R. Cohort: Y C.

2039 PARISH, WILLIAM L.; HAO, LINGXIN; and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Family Support Networks, Welfare, and Work among Young Mothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53 (February 1991): 203-215.

Using 1984 data from a nationally representative sample of young black and white mothers, this research investigates kin networks, kin network support, and the consequences of this support for women's work. Most young mothers have access to nearby kin, and it is these kin who most often provide child care and income support. Young block mothers more often live near kin and receive child-care assistance from kin. When racial differences in marital status are taken into account, white mothers are more likely to receive substantial income support. But for both blacks and whites, kin access and support from kin diminish rapidly as young mothers enter their mid-twenties. Patterns of kin assistance vary by the gender and work status of kin. Nearby female kin provide child care, while working kin provide income support. Contrary to cost-of-child-care arguments, kin-provided child care fails to increase labor force participation. But consistent with a culture of-employment model, nearby working kin increase this participation. Cohort: Y.

2040 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"NLS Resurvey: Older Male Survivors and Decedents' Widows." (In-progress Research). CHRR, The Ohio State University, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221-2418.

The Older Men's cohort of the NLS will be reinterviewed in 1990. The nationally representative NLS sample (5,020 men aged 45-59) was surveyed first in 1966 and periodically thereafter till 1983. Approximately 2,000 men (or 75% of the survivors of the original sample) who are now ages 69-83 will be available for reinterview in 1990. In addition to the resurvey of survivors, date and cause of death and last occupation will be obtained for decedents, and surviving widows will also be interviewed. Interview schedules have been developed with the advice of a multidisciplinary panel of gerontological researchers. Portions of earlier NLS schedules will be repeated, but there will be additional measures of physical and psychological well-being. Along with the already existing information on work and retirement experience, economic circumstances, and health status,the resulting data set will provide unprecedented opportunities for a variety of gerontological research including: (1) the progression of disability; (2) analysis of mortality; (3) relationship between husband's death and the surviving widow's health and financial circumstances; (4) adequacy of postretirement medical care benefits; (5) work abilities and proclivities of the aged; (6) extent and character of labor market activity among men well past retirement age; (7) adjustment to retirement over periods as long as a decade or more; (8) variations in quality of life of the elderly according to demographic and experiential variables; and (9) trends in income and wealth with advancing age. Data tapes and documentation will be made available to members of the research community in 1992-1993. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: M.

2041 PARNES, HERBERT S.; CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N.; MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.; and MOTT, FRANK L.; et alia.
"The NLS Older Male Sample Revisited: A Unique Data Base for Gerontological Research. A Description of the Data Base and Illustrative Tables." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1992.

This volume, consisting of 56 tables and descriptive text, introduces the reader to the 1990 re-survey of the NLS Older Men's Cohort, in which interviews were obtained with 2,092 members of the original sample and with 2,206 widows or other next-of-kin of decedents. It is designed to: (1) describe and illustrate the categories of data that were collected; (2) record the sizes of various subsets of the sample (e.g., the number of men who were employed in the year preceding the survey); (3) present some simple relationships that invite more sophisticated analysis; and (4) provide some evidence on the reliability and validity of several of the psychological scales used in the survey. Although the tabulations presented within this volume are based on preliminary data, researchers should find the results useful in deciding whether the data base will meet their needs and, if so, in developing research plans before obtaining the data files. Included is an introduction, which describes the purpose and content of the 1990 survey, and seven additional sections dealing with "Mortality", "Physical Well-Being", "Emotional Well-Being", "Family and Friendship Support Systems", "Economic Well-Being", "Current and Prospective Labor Market Activity", and "Status of the Widows." Cohort: M N.

2042 PARNES, HERBERT S.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and LESS, LAWRENCE L.; et alia.
"The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 6." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984. Published as: Retirement Among American Men. Cohort: M.

2043 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SOMMERS, DAVID G.
"Shunning Retirement: Work Experience of Men in Their Seventies and Early Eighties." Working Paper, Center for Human Resource, Research, Ohio State University, 1993.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) of Older Men, this paper examines the extent and character of the work experience of men who opt to continue labor force participation well beyond conventional retirement age. Logistic regression results showed that good health, a strong psychological commitment to work, and a corresponding distaste for retirement are among the most important characteristics related to continued employment into old age. The probability of employment was also found to be positively related to educational attainment and being married to a working wife; it was negatively related to age and level of income in the absence of work. Of the men in the sample who were not working, very few gave evidence of a desire to do so. Policy implications of the findings are explored. Cohort: M.

2044 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Job Search Behavior of Employed Youth." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 73,4 (November 1991): 597-604.

An employed worker's search strategies include: (i) employed-not searching, (ii) employed-searching, and (iii) unemployed-searching. The last requires that the worker quit to search. Under plausible assumptions on search costs, the optimal algorithm involves a dual reservation wage strategy (Burdett (1978)). The probability of on-the-job search increases as the current wage decreases relative to the distribution of alternative wages. If the wage is sufficiently low, the searcher quits to search. substituting time for financial outlays. Estimates based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth indicate that these calculations characterize the search strategies of young workers Cohort: Y.

2045 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Males 1966-1981." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report presents a series of detailed descriptive tables delineating the schooling and labor market experiences of this cohort of young men as they entered adulthood. Chapter 1 provides a brief description of the cohort and overviews the contents of succeeding chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the continued representativeness of the sample. In particular, response rates over the 15 year period are presented for the total sample as well as by ethnic group, age, IQ, and father's schooling. The cumulative non-response rate for blacks was found to be higher over the period than

that for whites (46% versus 30% respectively) but does not appear to be significantly related to individual characteristics such as IQ or to family characteristics such as father's schooling. Chapters 3 and 4 detail the schooling experience and labor market experience of youth enrolled either full- or part-time in school. The impact of race and other individual and family factors such as father's educational attainment and respondents' IQ on years of schooling completed is explored. A variety of aspects of the employment experience of enrolled youth are examined namely annual hours worked, hourly wage rates, and rates of unemployment and labor force participation by age, race, and enrollment status. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss the post-schooling labor market experience i.e, employment and labor force participation rates and annual hours worked by age, race, educational attainment and enrollment status. In Chapter 7, the hourly wage rate by age, race, and schooling attainment is tabulated and implications for economic well-being examined. Chapter 8 describes the marital status transitions of this cohort of young men over the 15 year period and delineates differences by age, race and schooling attainment. Finally, Chapter 9 describes the impact of prior schooling and race on adult economic well-being as measured by total family income and incidence of poverty. Cohort: B.

2046 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Males 1966-1983." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report presents a series of detailed descriptive tables summarizing some of the key life-cycle transitions in employment, health, income, marital status, and overall satisfaction experienced by this cohort of older men as they aged. Chapter 1 provides a brief description of the cohort and overviews the contents of the succeeding chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the continued representativeness of the sample. In particular, response rates over the 17 year period are presented for the total sample, for blacks vs whites, and by age. Attrition due to death had eliminated almost 30% of the sample by 1983 with non-response rates for reasons other than death remaining remarkably low (18%). Chapter 3 describes the changing health status of surviving members of the cohort over a 14 year period and details the specific types of health difficulties reported and the persistence of each health problem across survey dates. Chapters 4 and 5 detail the life cycle variations in labor force participation rates for sample members. Nonparticipation rates broadly parallel the increase in physical health problems, although labor force withdrawal is much more concentrated in age than is the onset of serious health problems. Several alternative measures of labor force participation are considered: a survey-week concept that parallels the CPS measure, a zero-hours-in- last-year concept, and a less-than-one-thousand-hours measure. All measures tell a consistent story, namely that retirement from the labor force is for the population as a whole an abrupt process occurring between the ages of 60 and 65 years of age. Labor force withdrawal at the individual level is also not a gradual one with individuals shifting from full-time work to full-time leisure. Among those who continue to work, hours worked per year remain substantial for men well into their 70s. Chapter 6 addresses the nature of work adjustments for those who work beyond typical retirement ages, specifically whether or not retirement age individuals who continue to work shift the type of work they do as they age. It was found that shifts into self-employment or less demanding jobs did not occur for this cohort. Those who continue to work at traditional retirement ages in this sample do so in employment and occupational circumstances that are the same as those they experienced when younger. Chapter 7 traces the transformation of total family income between 1965 and 1980 and looks closely at the incidence of poverty over time for various age and ethnic groups. Specific sources of income (earnings, Social Security, pensions, welfare) are detailed by work status, ethnic group, and across survey years. Finally, Chapter 8 examines changes in marital status from 1966 to 1983 and Chapter 9 discusses the shifts that occurred from 1976 to 1981 in the overall attitude of this group of older men toward their changing life-health- employment circumstances. Cohort: M.

2047 PASSMORE, DAVID L.
"Epidemiology of Work Injuries among Former Participants in Vocational Education." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Educational Research Association (Ellenville, NY, October 1991).

A study examined whether, holding work experience and sex constant, exposure to vocational education during secondary school was related to incidence of nonfatal work-related injuries. Data were from the 1987 and 1988 annual National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience interviews of young adults who were between 14 and 21

years old on January 1, 1979. Point and interval estimates of the cumulative incidence of nonfatal work-related injuries were determined. Estimates of injury incidence were derived by assuming that the underlying distribution of work-related injuries was Poisson. The relative risks of work-related injury were estimated by secondary school curriculum participation pattern using linear Poisson regression procedures through a computing algorithm. Findings showed the cumulative incidence of work-related injuries reported was 9,049 injuries/100,000 work years of exposure to injury risk. Work-related injuries were more likely among males than females and less likely among young people in the upper two-thirds of the distribution of work experience. Participation in vocational education was not related to the relative risk of work-related injury. Three possible explanations were considered: (1) imprecision of measures of injury incidence and participation in vocational education; (2) employment in occupations not related to training; and (3) misspecification of the model of injury incidence. (41 references) (YLB) Cohort: Y.

2049 PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.
"How the Federal Government Uses Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-1, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

Originally prepared for presentation at the conference on the Australian Longitudinal Survey: Social and economic Policy Research held in Canberra, Australia, December 10-11, 1990 as, "Some Recent Governmental Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) in the USA". This paper gives some recent examples of uses of how the U.S. Government uses National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These surveys were begun in the mid 1960's with the drawing of four samples: Young men who were 14-24 years old in 1966, young women who were 14-24 years old in 1968, older men who were 45-59 years old in 1966, and mature women who were 3044 years old in 1967. Each sample originally had about 5,000 individuals with oversamples of blacks. In the early 1980's, the young men and older men surveys were discontinued. The two women's surveys continue and are currently on a biannual interview cycle. The interviews and retention rates for each of these original cohorts are found in table. In 1979, a new cohort was begun with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age on January 1, 1979. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged whites, and youth in the military. This survey, which we call the Youth Cohort, or NLSY, has been carried out by conducting interviews every year since it began. After twelve waves of interviewing, we had a retention rate of 89.9 percent of the original sample, probably the highest retention rate of any longitudinal survey after such a long time. The NLS program was originally begun by the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research of the United States Department of Labor. This agency was combined with others to form the Employment and Training Administration in which the NLS was administered through 1986. The NLSY was started in order to evaluate the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Over time the NLS developed into a more general purpose data set for the study of labor market behavior. It was determined that it fit better into the mission of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and was transferred to BLS in October 1986. In the 4 years BLS has overseen the NLS program, we have been developing a multi-dimensional approach toward regular use of the data. In 1990 the National Institute on aging funded. In illustrating governmental uses of the NLS data in the United States, I will focus primarily on uses of the NLSY because it is most similar to the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS), for which it served as a model. I have chosen six different areas of research to demonstrate use of the NLSY and discuss some of the findings. These areas are recent minimum wage legislation, wage paths of young people, the transition from school to work, work and the family, training, and the effects of military experience on post service success of low-aptitude recruits. Each of these areas is described in a separate section and discusses one or more studies. Cohort: N.

2050 PERRY, JANET E.
"Returns to Labor from Farm and Non-farm Employment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1990.

Choice of occupation is based, in part, on economic considerations such as opportunity costs and comparative advantage. The NLS of Young Men are used to estimate returns to ability for six employment categories including farm workers and operators. Using a human capital model, the log of real annual earnings from the primary employment is regressed on factors hypothesized to affect earnings. An alternative specification of the dependent variable includes the present value of a stream of earnings. Opportunity costs are estimated for the six employment categories. Probit analysis is used to evaluate comparative advantage of workers in agriculture versus other sectors.

Results from a 1987 Oklahoma survey of farmers who had ceased farming due to financial reasons are presented. Strategies for improving the economic efficiency of the labor market are proposed. It was found that young men with ties to farming had consistently lower measures of productivity characteristics and lower earnings than the total sample. Investments in human capital yield a positive return to earnings. In 1981, returns ranged from 13.7 percent for farm operators to 3.6 percent for lower white collar workers. Opportunity costs for workers employed as farm operators who are qualified as upper white collar workers are estimated to be as high as $11,000 in 1981. Using present value of earnings, opportunity costs over the fifteen year study period are equivalent to $100,000. Probit analysis reveals that workers respond to an expected wage differential between farm and non-farm employment, implying that a worker specializes in the type of work in which he has the comparative advantage. The Oklahoma survey supports earlier findings that farmers experience symptoms of stress when facing farm economic pressures. Respondents were better off for making farm adjustments including finding alternative work. If returns to labor are low in farming and labor can make the transition out of farming, interference in the market creates inefficiencies. Strategies to improve earnings of workers in all employment categories include making investments in human capital and providing information about employment opportunities and wages. Cohort: B.

2052 PETERSON, J. M.
"AFQT Score Forecasting Models for Regional Estimation of Qualified Military Available." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1990.

Estimation of regional distributions of qualified military available (QMA) population is essential for determining an efficient allocation of recruiting resources. Estimates of regional mental ability distribution are required in order to estimate QMA. Using data from the Youth National Longitudinal Survey (NLSY), logit regression equations are used to estimate the probability that a 17 to 21 year old high school graduate will score above the 50th percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). This probability is modeled as a function of sociodemographic variables including gender, race/ethnicity, parent's education, poverty status, income, residence in an urban area and receipt of welfare payments. Best fit equations are developed in order to facilitate calculation of nationwide county level AFQT distributions. Cohort: Y.

2053 PETERSON, RICHARD R.
"Firm Size, Occupational Segregation, and the Effects of Family Status on Women's Wages." *Social Forces* 68,2 (December 1989): 397-414.

This paper examines the impact of family and parental status on women's wages and tests the hypotheses that employers may prefer single and childless women over married women with children and that such preferences should be reflected more strongly within male-dominated occupations within large firms. Using data from the NLS of Mature Women, the author concluded that the wage advantage of single and childless women is stronger within large firms where employers are more able to offer promotions and wage increases and in male-dominated occupations where employers are more likely to value stable workers who will remain with the firm. Cohort: W.

2054 PETRACCHI, HELEN E.
"Educational Implications of Adolescent Fathering." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1992.

This study addresses the question, "What is the impact of the age at which a male first becomes a father on his subsequent educational attainment?" Data were drawn from the 1979 and 1985 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The NLSY provides information on childbearing, household composition, schooling, employment, and family background. The male youth sample (N = 6402) have been re-interviewed annually since 1979 with approximately 84 percent completing surveys in 1985. Hence, this sample of fathers are representative of all United States men (aged 20 to 27 in 1985) who reported becoming first-time fathers between 1979 and 1985. Theoretically based on the larger status attainment tradition, the study examines the relationship between educational attainment and socioeconomic background variables, academic ability, aspirations for education and work and age at first fatherhood. Educational attainment was variously measured as "years of completed schooling" or "high school

completion by 1985." Accordingly, multivariate analyses utilized both OLS and logistic regression techniques. Cohort: Y.

2055 PEZZIN, LILIANA E.
"When Crime No Longer Pays: A Dynamic Economic Analysis of Crime Desistance Decisions." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1992.

This paper presents a dynamic stochastic model of sequential search and match evaluation used to explain the reasons for and timing of the decision to terminate a criminal career. It emphasizes that the life-cycle of criminal involvement is generated in an uncertain environment and departs from the existing literature by positing that career profile choices and desistance decisions depend critically on general and match-specific factors affecting the life-cycle pattern of net legal and illegal rewards. The study conceptually solves the implied optimal desistance strategy problem for the individual criminal, derives the behavioral implications of this solution for the empirical work and estimates the parameters of the model using individual National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data. To consistently implement the model, selectivity-corrected imputations of criminal and legal market earnings are first obtained, via a multinomial logit-OLS and a probit-OLS two-stage estimation method, respectively, and then substituted in the structural desistance probability logit equation. Estimation results strongly support the theoretical prediction of a negative relation between the option value of retaining a criminal career and desistance decisions. More specifically, the effects of current and future expected criminal earnings are shown to be negative, substantial and statistically significant in determining desistance probabilities. Retiring behavior is also significantly responsive to variables measuring personal costs of punishment and the availability and attractiveness of a legal income-generating activity in ways consistent with theoretical expectations. Cohort: Y.

2056 PHILLIPS, DEBORAH; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Children of the NLSY Go to Child Care." Working Paper, Charlottesville: Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, 1990.

As non-maternal child care has become an increasingly normative experience for American children, empirical questions about child care have expanded to encompass a broad array of outcomes, moderating variables, populations, and patterns of reliance on care. The Children of the NLSY database offers the opportunity to examine many of these contemporary questions that are not easily addressed in the single-site, small scale, nonrepresentative samples to which developmentalists are typically restricted. This article reviews a range of child care issues that are amenable to analysis with the Children of the NLSY dataset. Several strengths and limitations of the dataset are discussed. Descriptive data concerning families' child care use in 1986, patterns of reliance on infant day care, and expenditures on child care are presented. Additional methodological, policy, and theoretical issues that can be addressed with the Children of the NLSY dataset are also described. Cohort: Y C.

2057 PHILLIPS, DEBORAH; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
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2058 PIROG - GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Family Formation and the Educational Achievement Among Young Men and Women: The Great Lakes versus the U.S." (In-progress Research).

This research describes the structure of households formed by young men and women in the Great Lakes States. In particular, attention is focused on single parent households, teenage parenting, and households in which both parents are employed. The study also examines the human capital investments of residents of the Great Lakes States. Comparisons are made to other regions with recommendations for policy makers in those areas in which the Great Lakes region performs less well than other U.S. regions. Cohort: Y.

2059 PIROG-GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Teen Fathers and the Child Support Enforcement System." In: *Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference*; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers. Special Report #56B, University of Wisconsin, 1992.

Institute for Research on Poverty Conference report. Enormous attention has been paid to adolescent mothers and their children. The United States has a higher rate of teen pregnancy than any other industrialized country. In 1988 alone, there were 488,941 births to women under the age of 20. If there were no adverse effects of adolescent parenting, the high incidence of teenage childbearing in the U.S. would not surface as a policy issue. Because of the high personal and social costs of teen parenting, the antecedents, consequences, and factors associated with adolescent motherhood have been widely researched. In contrast, young fathers are infrequently the focus of researchers. Knowledge of this population contains neither the breath nor depth of knowledge concerning young mothers. Currently, there are only six published studies of young fathers which use nationally representative data. Of the six, one focuses on absent fathers many of whom are in their early to mid twenties. The remaining five use outdated data, are narrowly focused, or use biased subsamples of nationally representative data. Consequently, public policies directed towards this population are made in a virtual vacuum of knowledge. However, few public policies are specifically targeted at teen fathers. To partially fill the void of knowledge concerning teen fathers, this article provides a general overview of this population. The data for the ensuing analyses are derived from two different sources. The description of the teen father population is based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences-Youth Cohort (NLSY). NLSY is a balanced panel which includes information on 6,403 males ages 14-21 in 1979. The second source of data is a survey mailed to the directors of Child Support Enforcement (CSE) programs and State Court administrators in every state and the District of Columbia in January, 1993. Cohort: Y.

2060 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"The Effect of Attitudes on Teenage Premarital Pregnancy and its Resolution." Discussion Paper #965-92 (February). Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1992.

This study examines the influence of self-esteem, locus of control, and attitudes toward women's family roles and school on the probability of teenage premarital pregnancy and, given a pregnancy, whether it is resolved by abortion, having the birth premaritally, or marrying before the birth. The data are drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and analyzed using the nested logit method. The evidence suggests that for both whites and blacks the four attitude variables are associated with premarital pregnancy and its resolution in the directions predicted by theory. Cohort: Y.

2061 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"The Effects of Attitudes on Teenage Pregnancy and its Resolution." *American Sociological Review* 57 (December 1992): 800-811.

Drawing on problem behavior theory and complementary models of behavior, I examine the influence of attitudes and related personality variables on the probability of teenage premarital pregnancy and, when a pregnancy occurs, whether it is resolved by abortion, having an out-of-wedlock birth, or marrying before the birth. A sample of non-Hispanic white adolescents is drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and analyzed using the nested logit

method. The estimates show that self-esteem, locus of control, attitudes toward women's family roles, attitudes toward school, educational aspirations, and religiosity are associated with premarital pregnancy and its resolution in directions predicted by theory. The effects of self-esteem, attitudes toward school, attitudes toward women's family roles, and educational expectations are substantively important. Attitudes and related personality variables are important paths through which family background characteristics influence adolescent sexual and marriage behavior. Cohort: Y.

2062 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Welfare and Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing: Evidence from the 1980s." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990): 735-746.

This paper used data from the NLSY to examine the relationship between welfare and teenage out-of-wedlock childbearing in the 1979-84 period. The results indicated a relationship between welfare policy and out-of- wedlock childbearing for white and black, but not for Hispanic adolescents, although the evidence was not strong enough to make this conclusion fully compelling. [ERIC EJ419730] Cohort: Y.

2063 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D. and BUTLER, SANDRA S.
"Attitudes and Adolescent Nonmarital Childbearing: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." *Journal of Adolescent Research* 6,4 (October 1991): 470-492.

This research studied the relationship between adolescent nonmarital childbearing and self-esteem, locus of control, and attitudes toward women's family roles, school, and work. 1,184 girls were drawn from the NLSY, a nationally representative data base containing information on attitudes obtained before nonmarital childbearing occurred. Subjects were surveyed at age 14-15 years in 1979; by age 19 years, 16.9% of the subjects had a nonmarital child. The evidence shows that higher self- esteem and more positive attitudes toward school have been associated with a lower probability of nonmarital childbearing. Subjects with nontraditional views on family and gender roles, higher educational expectations, and strong locus of control were less likely to have become unwed mothers. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

2064 POWER, MARILYN and ROSENBERG, SAM.
"Black Women Clerical Workers: Movement Toward Equality with White Women?" *Industrial Relations* 32,2 (Spring 1993).

This article examines the occupational mobility patterns of black and white female clerical workers from 1972 to 1980. Black women were initially concentrated in the lower-paying clerical positions and were less likely than white women to leave for better jobs in other areas. Those black women who had relatively good clerical jobs tended not to rise any further and even experienced some difficulty in maintaining their occupational status. Education and training aided occupational mobility less for black women than for white women. Cohort: G.

2065 POWERS, DANIEL A.
"Inactivity: Transitions into and out of Idleness." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1991.

This paper argues that traditional approaches to youth joblessness are less appropriate for younger age groups, for whom the normative activity is attending school. The usual approach of examining joblessness among out-of-school youth is also problematic since enrollment decisions depend to some extent on labor market conditions. This dissertation treats enrollment and employment as endogenous by examining the determinants of inactivity-defined as not-working, not-enrolled, and not serving in the armed forces. This concept of inactivity is linked with status attainment and human capital theory and recent research on poverty. Using data from seven waves of the NLSY, the determinants of persistent idleness, the determinants of entry into first and second episodes of idleness, and the determinants of exits from first episodes of idleness for 1,731 initially active young men, aged 14-17, and living at home in 1979 are examined. Constrained multinominal modes are developed for persistence models and discrete-time

event history models are used to model transitions into and out of idleness. Measurable ability and adjusted family income in 1978 are the strongest determinants of all the outcomes--lending support for the human capital perspective. From status attainment and poverty research perspectives, the most important background factors are parent's employment status in 1978, whether or not a family received public assistance in the previous year, living in a step-parent family in 1979 and experiencing a change in family structure between the ages of 14-18. To a lesser extent, indicators of structural conditions in the labor market (i.e., northern urban residence in 1979 and unemployment rates in the local labor market in the current year) have effects on all the outcomes considered. These results suggest several possible agendas for further research. At the level of poverty and policy research further attention should be directed to improving our understanding of intergenerational labor market detachment, and the relationship between youth idleness and adult poverty. Further research on the role of family structure on educational and employment transitions is also needed. [UMI ADG91-33410] Cohort: Y.

2066 POWERS, DANIEL A.
"Inactivity: Transitions into and out of Idleness." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

It is argued that traditional approaches to youth joblessness are less appropriate for younger age groups, for whom the normative activity is attending school. The usual approach of examining joblessness among out-of-school youth is also problematic, since enrollment decisions depend to some extent on labor market conditions. This implies that school enrollment is endogenous to unemployment and, as such, should be examined jointly with joblessness. The concept of inactivity-defined as not working, not enrolled in school, and not serving in the armed forces-allows a joint examination of enrollment and employment. Data from seven waves of the NLSY, analyzed via discrete-time proportional hazards models, are used to examine the determinants of entry into first episodes of idleness for 1,731 initially active young men, ages 14-17, living at home in 1979. This concept of inactivity is linked with status attainment theory and recent poverty research on the underclass, and it is found that family background and family structure, race, peer influence, measured ability, self-esteem, and county unemployment rates have significant impacts on the transition into idleness from the "gainful" states of school attendance and employment; effects differ depending on origin status. In particular, family structure and parents' education have a greater impact on transitions from school attendance into idleness than from employment to idleness. On the other hand, parents' employment status has a stronger effect on the transition from employment into idleness. These results offer some insight into the possibilities of future research on the intergenerational consequences of weak labor force attachment. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2067 PRAUSE, JOANN.
"Underemployment: A SociaL Ecological Perspective." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 1991.

This research examines whether early measures of educational, occupational and psychological factors are determinants of economic underemployment as defined by unemployment, involuntary part-time work, intermittent unemployment and low income. Individuals were termed "chronically underemployed" if they experienced one of these forms of economic underemployment for two or three of the years 1985-87. The data source was the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, restricted to respondents with high school attitude data acquired in 1979. Logistic regression was utilized to model the risk of chronic underemployment as a function of educational, occupational, psychological and control variables. The results demonstrated that high school occupational attitudes did not increase the odds of persistent underemployment five to seven years later. Low self-esteem (as measured in 1980, using the Rosenburg scale) increased the odds of future underemployment, more so for males than for females. Rural residences, younger ages, and living in areas with higher local unemployment rates increased the odds of chronic underemployment. Negative perceptions toward high school peer relations and job counseling increased the risk of future chronic underemployment. Less than 12 years of education increased the odds of chronic underemployment--more so for females than for males. In general, the risk of chronic underemployment was greater in those with no spouse present relative to those with a spouse present. A previous history of underemployment increased the risk of underemployment--more so for blacks/hispanics than for non-blacks/non-hispanics. Regional variations in chronic underemployment were evident by race and sex. In general, blacks/hispanics were more likely to be underemployed

relative to non-blacks/non-hispanics, but more so in the Northcentral and Southern regions as compared to the Northeastern and Western regions. Females relative to males had a greater risk of underemployment in the South followed by the West. In the Northeastern and Northcentral regions, females and males were equally likely to be chronically underemployed. These results suggest that there is a pool of relatively young adults who are persistently underemployed. The extent to which this "early career" underemployment will affect their future labor market participation and employment quality remains to be seen. Cohort: Y.

2068 RAFI, MOHAMMAD.
"A Longitudinal Study of the Link Between Labor Force Participation and Reproduction/Child-Care Behavior of United States Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Emory University, 1992.

The role compatibility theory suggests that the labor force participation and the family size/child-care roles of women have a constraining effect on each other. Therefore these roles are incompatible, and there lies an inverse relation between them. Most of the past studies on the relationship between these two variables were conducted in the sixties and early seventies. These studies failed to come up with an unanimous conclusion. Some of these studies showed that the family size only affects employment, whereas, other studies came up with just the opposite conclusion. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between these two variables in seventies and eighties. In this time period manyfold increase in the child care institutions (e.g., day-care center) can be expected to have resolved or diminished the problem related to simultaneous pursuance of these two roles by the mother. In this investigation of the relationship between these two variables the roles of several demographic, economic, and attitudinal variables have also been taken into account. Most of these variables were never considered before as possible determinants of these two behaviors. The data used for this research come from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Young Women. They are collected from a representative sample of noninstitutionalized American women who were 14 to 24 years of age in 1968. The longitudinal survey contains data on socioeconomic, demographic and many other variables about the sample women for the years 1972, 1978, and 1983, known as the observation years. With few exceptions, only the respondents who were married once and were living with their husband throughout the observation period have been included in this study. Four models have been developed to assess the patterns of relationship among these variables, namely number of hours wife worked per week, number of years wife is married, financial solvency of the family, etc. The hypotheses related to the models have been tested with the help of least square and two-stage least squares multiple regression techniques. The relation between the employment and the family size/child-care behavior turns out to be nonsignificant in the major part of the observation period. However, the economic variables appear to be the best predictors of the labor force participation of the wives. Similarly, the demographic and attitudinal variables have shown significant influence on the family size/child-care behavior. The strength of these relationships has of course changed over time in both directions. In conclusion, the models better explained employment rather than reproductive or child-care behavior. Cohort: G.

2069 RANDOLPH, S. L.
"An Assessment of Human Resources in Selected Nonmetropolitan Kentucky growth communities." (In-Progress Research). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. Kentucky State University, Sociology, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

Objectives for the project include: an examination of nonmetro population change during various time periods, and the effects of population change on the development and availability of human resources; the identification of factors which contribute to the ability of nonmetro growth communities to accumulate and retain skilled labor; an assessment of economic characteristics among growth community populations during multiple time periods; and an examination of the relationship between the efficient use of community resources and nonmetro revitalization. An examination of proposed objectives will be made using data from three secondary data sources - census data (county and state level) for 1980 and 1988; two regional datasets from the Southern Growth Policy Board (1984 and 1988); and the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences data. Data analysis will concentrate on interval level variables which determine economic status, and the use of multiple regression analysis to evaluate and measure the relationship between selected dependent and independent variables. Cohort: Y.

2070 REGISTER, CHARLES A.; STEVANS, LONNIE K.; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"The Abortion Decision: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Working Paper, University of Baltimore, 1990.

Using data from the NLSY, logit models are estimated to show the impact of various sociodemographic and economic factors on the abortion decision for 1,867 pregnancies occurring between 1983-1985. The results suggest a profile of a woman choosing the abortion option as being white, unmarried, residing in the Northeast or West, relatively well-educated, and either in school or working. Additionally, the individual is likely to have a relatively high personal income and, if present, a relatively low spousal income. It makes little difference whether one is identified with a religious group which strongly opposes abortion, although the degree of religiosity does appear to reduce the likelihood of choosing to abort. Finally, it is found that for low income women, access to Medicaid funding does significantly increase the probability of choosing the abortion option. Cohort: Y.

2071 REGISTER, CHARLES A. and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Labor Market Effects of Marijuana and Cocaine Use Among Young Men." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45, 3 (April 1992): 435-451; Working Paper, University of Baltimore, 1991.

Employment related drug testing is becoming increasingly common in the U.S. Interestingly, relatively little empirical evidence exists to support the premise underlying such testing -- that drug use significantly reduces a worker's productivity. The authors test this proposition by using data from the 1984 NLSY to estimate standard log-wage equations which control for the probability of employment and include endogenous marijuana and cocaine use variables. The findings indicate that while long-term and on-the-job use of marijuana are negatively related to wages, general marijuana use has a positive impact. No significant cocaine use impacts are found. Consequently, while testing for on-the- job marijuana use seems defensible, no support is given to general marijuana testing or cocaine testing. Cohort: Y.

2072 REGISTER, CHARLES A. and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Wage Effects of Obesity among Young Workers." *Social Science Quarterly* 71,1 (March 1990): 130-141.

This paper analyzes whether there exists a wage penalty for obesity defined as being 20 percent or more above one's ideal weight. Estimated earnings functions for samples of males and females from the NLSY indicate that, among the 18-25 year olds studied, obese females earn more than 12% less than comparable non-obese females. No significant effect of obesity on earnings was found for the males studied. Cohort: Y.

2073 REID, CLIFFORD.
"The Effect of Residential Location on the Wages of Black Women and White Women." *Journal of Urban Economics* 18,3 (November 1985): 350-363.

After reviewing previous research in the area, the analysis of black and white women's wages according to residential location is conducted, using data from the NLS. Wages for black women appear to be unaffected by residential location, if occupation and industry employment are controlled as variables. The research does not strongly support or refute the theory that suburban nonwhites enjoy higher salaries than central city nonwhites. [MGMT CONTENTS] Cohort: W.

2074 REITZES, DONALD C.; MUTRAN, ELIZABETH; and POPE, HALLOWELL.
"Location and Well-Being Among Retired Men." *The Journals of Gerontology* 46,4 (July 1991): S195-203.

This paper investigates the influence of environment, specifically residence in a central city or suburb, on the psychological well-being of a sample of retired men drawn from the NLS of Older Men. Three issues were explored: (1) whether there were statistically significant differences among retired men living in central cities, suburbs, and

non-metropolitan areas in their well-being, personal and social characteristics, networks, and activities; (2) whether differences in location exerted independent and interactional effects on well-being; and (3) whether location indirectly influences well-being through activities. Results indicate that: (1) retired men living in suburbs experienced the highest mean well-being scores; (2) poor health reduced the well- being of retired men in the suburbs to a greater extent than in the central cities; and (3) suburban location indirectly influenced well-being by way of its effect on informal activities. Cohort: M.

2075 REXROAT, CYNTHIA.
"Changes in the Employment Continuity of Succeeding Cohorts of Young Women." *Work & Occupations* 19,1 (February 1992): 18-34.

A study examined employment continuity for three succeeding cohorts of women in their 20s who would be typically experiencing early life-cycle transitions to marriage and parenthood. Using the NLS of Young Women, women's work attachment was analyzed over 5-year periods during the 1970s. Two competing explanations were presented to account for the expected increase in women's employment continuity: (1) An increasing number of women have characteristics traditionally conducive to employment. (2) The employment behavior of those who have typically worked intermittently has increasingly resembled that of women who have typically worked more continuously. The results showed that the impact of behavioral change was far more significant than changes in women's characteristics. Traditional models of labor force participation should be respecified to account for the effects of social change. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: G.

2076 RIBAR, DAVID C.
"Teenage Fertility and Early Adult Labor Force Participation." Working Paper #4-92-1 (April). University Park: Department of Economics, The Pennsylvania State University, 1992. Cohort: Y.

2077 RIBAR, DAVID C.
"Teenage Fertility and High School Completion." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This paper uses 1979-85 data on women from the NLSY to examine the economic and demographic antecedents of adolescent childbearing and high school completion. Teenage fertility and high school completion are modeled as dichotomous variables, and their determinants are estimated using a bivariate probit. Importantly, early fertility is modeled as an endogenous determinant of schooling. Previous studies which have attempted to control for the possible endogeneity of fertility have relied on questionable identifying restrictions. The identifying variables in this paper--age at menarche, state expenditures for family planning services and state contraceptive and abortion restrictions--represent a vast improvement over previous work in that they are theoretically and statistically related with early fertility but not directly associated with schooling. The paper finds that when proper identifying instruments are used teenage fertility appears to have little effect on high school completion. This result is robust to respecification of the dependent variables and respecification of the model generally. The result suggests that policy interventions aimed only at reducing early fertility such as freely distributing contraceptives or increasing the access to family planning clinics may not affect school completion. The paper does find that welfare generosity, family structure, parents' socioeconomic status, religiousness and race are significant determinants of both fertility and schooling. Thus, interventions directed at these underlying causes may be successful in reducing teen childbearing and increasing schooling. Cohort: Y.

2080 RICCIUTI, HENRY N.
"Maternal and Family Predictors of School Readiness in Black, Hispanic, and White 6- and 7-Year-Olds." Presented: New Orleans, 60th Anniversary Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development March 24-28, 1993.

This study endeavored to determine whether various maternal and family characteristics predictive of school readiness and achievement in 6 and 7 year old children operated in equivalent or dissimilar manners in three ethnic groups:

Black, Hispanic, and Caucasian. In all three groups maternal ability level and education, as well as poverty status, showed the most consistent predictive correlations, while single parenthood was not a significant predictor. Spouse education and maternal attitudes towards womens' roles seemed to operate differently depending on ethnicity. Cohort: Y C.

2081 RICHARDS, TONI.
"Drug Abuse by Pregnant Women and New Fathers--A National Analysis." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Drug Abuse.

This research will produce national-level estimates of levels and correlates of illegal drug use by pregnant women and recent fathers, comparing the periods 1979-84 and 1986-88 (for marijuana use), 1983-84 and 1986-88 (for cocaine use), and 1983-84 (for amphetamines and other drugs). These will include: 1) Levels and correlates of marijuana and cocaine use and changes between the two periods, comparing pregnant women with nonpregnant women in the same birth cohorts. 2) Associations among substance use (illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco) during pregnancy and poor health care before and after pregnancy. 3) Levels and correlates of drug use by fathers of infants and small children, and changes between the earlier periods and 1986-88. The data come from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience - Youth Cohort, a probability sample of 5,827 women and 5,579 men aged 14-21 in 1979 (and 23-30 in 1988). The sample was weighted to overrepresent blacks, Hispanics, and low-income whites. Self-report data on drug use from the 1984 and 1988 annual rounds will be matched to fertility histories. Independent variables will include characteristics of the respondent's household of origin; respondent's race/ethnicity, marital status, education and work experience, household income, region of the country, metropolitan residence, and psychological scales; and behavioral variables, including drug, alcohol, and tobacco use before and during pregnancy, adequacy of health care, and degree of involvement in parenting (men respondents). These independent variables were measured prior to the first pregnancy for most respondents. Methods will include multivariate logistic regressions. The analyses will also include study of item nonresponse and estimation of the direction of biases introduced by underreporting of drug use and abortions. Cohort: Y.

2082 RICKMAN, J. L.
"Predicting High Quality AFQT with Youth Attitude Tracking Study Data." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1991.

This thesis demonstrates that Youth Attitude Tracking Study (YATS) data can be used to create a synthetic AFQT classification procedure for distinguishing high quality respondents. Unlike previous methods, the procedure does not rely on interest in the military to predict AFQT category. The estimates are based on an analysis of the YATS data matched with the Defense Manpower Data Center cohort data file using a binomial logistic regression model. The market segment analyzed is 17 to 21 year old males who are either high school graduates or prospective graduates. The dependent variable is whether or not a respondent would score above the fiftieth percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test. The explanatory variables reflect individual demographic, educational and labor market characteristics at the time of YATS interview. The YATS time frame is restricted to 1983 through 1985 in order to facilitate future bridging of YATS models with models estimated with similar time period data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Additionally, the models may be used to provide estimates of AFQT quality for more recent YATS respondents. Cohort: Y.

2083 RISHER, GEORGE A.
"Labor Force Changes and Participation in Secondary Vocational Education in the United States from 1979-1985." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1988.

Data from the NLSY 1979-1985 were used to estimate changes in probabilities, for out-of-school youth, of labor force changes (from not employed to employed and from employed to not employed) associated with four measures of participation in high school vocational education. The first measure compared probabilities of labor force changes of 5,748 youth who had vocational credits with 2,403 students who had no vocational credits. The second measure

compared probabilities of labor force changes with participation in agriculture education, distributive education, health education, home economics education, office education, and trade and industrial education. The third and fourth measures compared probabilities of labor force changes associated with number of credits in vocational education and number of credits in each vocational program. Probabilities of labor force changes were identified as a logistic function of the four measures by race and sex. Changes in probabilities were either insignificant at the .1 level or too small to indicate practical differences in probability of labor force change between participation in high school vocational education and any other curriculum. [UMI ADG89-10049] Cohort: Y.

2084 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Hazard Pay in Unsafe Jobs: Theory, Evidence, and Policy Implications." *Milbank Quarterly* 64,4 (1986): 650-677.

This paper analyzes the relation between wages and hazardous working conditions and tests the hypothesis that wages are higher in hazardous rather than safe jobs. Three different measures of workplace hazards are utilized: (1) an occupational risk injury ratio; (2) an industry-level rate of injury work loss measure; and (3) an exposure level to hazardous working conditions measure. Data from the NLS of Young Women and Young Men along with that from the Current Population Surveys, Quality of Employment Survey, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics are employed. Results confirm that: (1) controlling for skill, status, and occupational stratification, workers in hazardous jobs earn somewhat higher wages than comparable workers in safe jobs; and (2) hazardous occupations are usually bad jobs in terms of wages, employment security, skill, status, as well as working conditions. Cohort: B G.

2085 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Hazardous Occupations Within the Job Hierarchy." *Industrial Relations* 27,2 (1988): 241-250.

Businesses that utilize hazardous technologies have the tendency to assign these occupations to undesirable job ladders or to subcontract them to secondary labor market firms in order to minimize the level of compensating wage and nonwage differentials they must pay. The outcome of this process in terms of the location of hazardous jobs within the overall structure of jobs is examined for the years 1974-1982. In addition to health and safety factors, four types of job attributes are considered. These are: (1) job content and worker autonomy; (2) possibilities for training and promotion; (3) job security; and (4) earnings. Four independent sources of statistical data are used to measure the relation between health and safety hazards and the other job characteristics. The results show that hazardous jobs offer significantly less worker autonomy, less on-the-job training, poorer promotion possibilities, greater risk of temporary and permanent layoff, and lower wage levels than safe occupations. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

2086 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Safety, Industrial Relations, and Productivity." (In-Progress Research). National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, University of California, 418 Warren Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

This project will examine worker, labor union, and management responses to occupational safety hazards using statistical data from 1977 through 1987. The primary emphasis will be on how working conditions influence the industrial relations environment and, in turn, the level of productivity in the workplace. The 1982 Census of Construction Industries and the 1987 Censuses of Manufactures and Construction Industries will be used to examine the influence of hazardous working conditions and hazard-related industrial conflict on productivity. Research by the investigator, using the 1977 Census of Manufactures, found hazard-related conflict to significantly reduce productivity in that sector of the economy. This decrease in productivity is the greatest hidden cost of occupational safety and health hazards. The causal chain linking occupational exposures to decreased productivity will be analyzed using five statistical data sources that include information on the quality of industrial relations. Two national cohorts, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey, will be analyzed to examine the influence of hazardous conditions on worker turnover. The study will also examine how differences in working conditions influence worker attitudes towards unions, the incidence of union representation elections, the strategies developed by management desirous of remaining nonunion, and the outcomes of union representation elections. Data sets for these analyses will include the 1984 Harris Poll of worker attitudes towards union representation, the 1977-87 National Labor

Relations Board union election outcomes data, and the 1978-83 Conference Board surveys of corporate personnel policies and responses to union organizing efforts. Cohort: B G.

2087 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
Toil and Toxins: Worker Responses to Workplace Hazards. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991. Cohort: B G.

2088 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Worker Responses to Occupational Risk of Cancer." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 72,3 (August 1990): 536-541.

Toxicological data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances and worker exposure data from the National Occupational Health Survey are used to construct an occupational cancer risk index. This objective cancer risk measure is strongly correlated with subjective worker-assessed measures of exposure to health hazards in the 1978-80 NLS of Young Men and Young Women. A total of 1,837 NLS respondents were employed in the occupations for which cancer risk information is available. The NLS quit measure is constructed as a variable taking the value of one if the worker quit a job between 1978 and 1980 (men) or between 1980 and 1982 (women). Workers exposed to occupational health hazards, as measured by the objective risk index and the subjective risk perceptions, are more apt to quit their jobs than are otherwise comparable workers not exposed to hazards. They also pursue voice strategies, as measured by their willingness to vote in favor of union representation. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

2089 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"Adolescent Behavior--Family and Non Family Influences." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Oklahoma, 455 West Lindsey, Norman, OK 73019.

We request support for a second continuation of a previously funded project lasting 3+ years. The goal of the overall project has been to examine the adolescent development of "transition behaviors," including mild deviance, delinquency, and sexuality. More specifically, we have been studying the role that different individuals play in influencing adolescents to engage (or not to engage) in transition behaviors. We have used two complementary datasets, an intact school longitudinal dataset (the ADSEX data) and a nationally representative dataset (the NLSY data); both data sources have sibling information and measures of deviance and sexuality. Our general approach has involved comparing adolescent pairs (siblings, best friends, and other friends) that reflect different shared environments. In the proposed continuation we wish to extend our interest to a wider group of family members using the NLSY data. In our Intra-generational Study (designed for the first two years of our continuation), we will investigation relationships between twins, siblings, cousins, second- cousins, and step-cousins. In our Inter-generational Study (designed for the third and fourth years of our continuation), we will investigate links between mother-child, uncle-niece, uncle-nephew, aunt-niece, and aunt- nephew. These various links can be used within our conceptual framework to study the similarity of individuals who share different levels of family environment and genetic relatedness. The dependent variables in which we have interest include measures of problem behaviors, the home environment, and intellectual ability in children aged 6-14+; and deviance, sexuality, and intellectual ability as variables linking the two generations. The long-range goals of our project are the same as in our original proposal: To develop understanding of environmental influences on developing children (using family data to control for some genetic confounds) in regards "transition behaviors." Cohort: Y.

2090 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; HARRIS, DAVID F.; and VICKERS, KAREN BRADLEY.
"Seasonality of First Coitus in the U.S." *Social Biology* 39 (Spring/Summer 1992): 1-14.

Recent attention to causes of seasonality of births leads to an interest in seasonality patterns in the antecedents to birth, including gestational length, conception, and coital activity. In this paper we study the beginning of the process: first intercourse among adolescents and young adults. Analysis of a small and local dataset is suggestive that loss of

virginity is particularly likely during the summer. A test of this "Summer Vacation Theory" using a large national dataset supports the generality of the phenomenon. Further, a prediction that seasonality patterns will change during the transition from high school to work and college is tested and supported. The existence of both biological and psycho-social mechanisms is suggested. Policy implications are reviewed. Cohort: Y.

2091 RODGERS, JOSEPH L. and ROWE, DAVID C.
"Problem Behaviors in Childhood: Behavior-Genetics Modeling of National Data." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

Using the NLSY child-mother data, the authors link Behavioral Problem Index scores for a large number of siblings and cousins and a smaller number of twins and second-cousins. With a behavior-genetics method from DeFries and Fulcher (1985), indicators of kinship similarity and differences are analyzed into sources attributable to heredity, common environment, and a residual that represents a combination of unique environment and measurement error. This residual is further analyzed to locate specific sources of unique environmental effects. When the residuals correlate with individual-level features of the home environment (as measured by the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment -- HOME --inventory), these features are implicated as possible sources that create differences between siblings that can lead to differences in their childhood behavior problems. Such measures include ones related to parental attention, parental discipline, and intellectual stimulation. Cohort: Y C.

2092 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; ROWE, DAVID C.; and HARRIS, DAVID.
"Older Sibling Influence on Adolescent Sexuality: Inferring Process Models from Family Composition Patterns." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Rodgers and Rowe (1988) used the ADSEX (Adolescent Sexuality) data to show that younger siblings are systematically more sexually active that older siblings. The current study uses national data from the NLSY to further explore this relationship. First, the NLSY dataset is analyzed to determine if the local patterns in the ADSEX data hold up within a national dataset; the NLSY data do suggest the same birth order results as the ADSEX data. Second, several process oriented models to explain this phenomenon are proposed, and tested by inspecting patterns of sexual activity in relation to family structure patterns. Three major explanatory models and one artifactual model are investigated, including a telescoping hypothesis (the artifactual theory), an older sibling "modeling of behavior" hypothesis, a "sibling opportunity" hypothesis, and a physical maturation hypothesis. Slight support for an opportunity model is found in white older sisters and younger brothers, and strong support for a maturational interpretation is obtained. Cohort: Y.

2093 RODGERS, JOSEPH L. and VICKERS, KAREN.
"The Seasonality of Onset of Adolescent Sexuality." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America, 1990.

Recent attention to seasonality of births leads to an interest in seasonality patterns in the antecedents to birth, including gestational length, conception, and coital activity. In this paper the authors begin at the very beginning of the process and study the seasonality of the onset of sexual intercourse. Data come from two sources, the ADSEX (Adolescent Sexuality) data and the NLSY data. Analysis of the ADSEX data suggests a summer peak in onset of adolescent coitus. This finding suggests a simple "Summer Vacation Theory" in which the likelihood of a virgin adolescent making the transition to nonvirginity increases immediately after school is out for the summer. This theory is then tested by cross-validating patterns in the ADSEX data against those in the NLSY data. The patterns in this national dataset match those from ADSEX, in that a large peak is found in June and, to a lesser extent, in July. These patterns are consistent across race and period, although some minor differences between Hispanics and other races and between high school and college onset are noted and interpreted. Cohort: Y.

2094 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE.
"Seasonality of Menarche Among U.S. Females." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings,

1993.

Recent interest in birth seasonality leads to research on the proximal and distal variables that could cause seasonality in birth distributions. Menarche is one such distal variable. Investigation of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) shows a strong summer peak in reported menarche among a representative sample of over 6000 U.S. women. The pattern is consistent across race and age. In addition, data on age at menarche are available as well. A theoretical structure is defined and tested linking month of menarche to subsequent coital activity and eventually to birth seasonality. Further, both age and month of menarche can be used to test a recent theory suggesting nonlinear (and thus seasonal) patterns in physiological growth. Cohort: Y.

2095 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE; ROWE, DAVID C.; and HARRIS, DAVID F.
"Sibling Differences in Adolescent Sexual Behavior: Inferring Process Models from Family Composition Patterns." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54,1 (February 1992): 142-152.

Rodgers and Rowe (1988) used the Adolescent Sexuality (ADSEX) data to show that younger siblings are systematically more sexually active at a given age than older siblings. The current study uses national data--the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)--to further explore this relationship. First, the NLSY data set is analyzed to determine if the local patterns in the ADSEX data replicate within a national data set; the NLSY data do suggest the same birth order results as the ADSEX data. Second, several process oriented models to explain this phenomenon are proposed, and tested by inspecting patterns of sexual activity in relation to family structure patterns. One artifactual model and three explanatory models are investigated, including a telescoping hypothesis, an older sibling modeling of behavior hypothesis, a sibling opportunity hypothesis, and a physical maturation hypothesis. Very slight support for an opportunity model is found for white older sisters and white younger brothers. Stronger support for a maturational interpretation is obtained. Other potential explanatory processes are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2096 ROGERS, GEORGE E.
"The Relationship Between Industrial Arts Education and Secondary Students' Performance in Mathematics Utilizing Data from the NLSY." Ed.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri - Columbia, 1989.

This study examined the relationship between industrial arts course participation and a student's performance in mathematics. The data utilized in the study were retrieved from the NLSY, specifically the transcript survey tapes. The NLSY respondents were categorized as either participants or non-participants in industrial arts courses. The non-participant group was assumed to represent the general education student population. The industrial arts group was divided into construction, drafting, electrical/mechanical, and metals sub-groups. The industrial arts exposure was examined as both a simultaneous enrollment with mathematics and also as a previous treatment to the mathematics course. A point biserial correlation statistical treatment was used to determine the relationship. An analysis of the statistical treatment indicated that industrial arts does not provide a significant positive enhancement to a student's mathematics performance. Moreover, students enrolled in industrial arts and mathematics simultaneously had significantly lower mathematics grade means than their general education counterparts. However, data indicated that students previously exposed to drafting and electrical/mechanical courses had higher mean mathematics grades than general education students. The relationship between the different industrial arts program areas was examined utilizing six orthogonal comparisons. These comparisons indicated that there was no significant difference between the mathematics performance of students in the different industrial arts program areas. [UMI ADG90-10595] Cohort: Y.

2097 ROGERS, STACY J. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Family Effects on Children's Social and Emotional Outcomes: The Impact of Marital Quality and Mother-Child Interaction Patterns." Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, August 1991.

This paper assesses the impact of marital quality and mother-child interaction patterns on children's self-esteem and

maternal reports of child behavior problems. Persistent marital conflict, however low level, may affect the interaction patterns of mothers and their children, which in turn influences children's behavioral and emotional development. Also, the extent to which children's self-esteem may mediate the effects of marital conflict and mother- child interaction on children's behavior problems is investigated. The potential differences for stepfather families compared to intact families are also assessed. A sample of 688 8 to 11 year old children and their mothers and fathers or stepfathers from the NLSY in 1988 were used to investigate these questions. It was found that supportive marital relationships have positive, direct affects on the quality of the mother/child interaction. Emotionally positive and supportive interactions between mothers and their children are significantly related to increased child self-esteem and reports of fewer behavior problems in children. Children's self-esteem and behavior problems are also directly affected by the level of conflict in the parents' marital relationship. High marital conflict is significantly related to lower child self-esteem and reports of more child behavior problems. Children's self-esteem is significantly, negatively related to their reported level of behavior problems. Cohort: Y C.

2099 ROGERS, STACY J.; PARCEL, TOBY L.; and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Effects of Maternal Working Conditions and Mastery on Child Behavior Problems: Studying the Intergenerational Transmission of Social Control." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 32,2 (June 1991): 145-164.

This paper assesses the impact of maternal sense of mastery and maternal working conditions on maternal perceptions of children's behavior problems as a means to study the transmission of social control across generations. Data from a sample of 521 employed mothers and their four-to-six-year-old children from the NLSY in 1986 are utilized. Regarding working conditions, the authors consider mother's hourly wage, work hours, and job content including involvement with things (vs. people), the requisite level of physical activity, and occupational complexity. Also considered are maternal and child background and current family characteristics, including marital status, family size, and home environment. Maternal mastery was related to fewer reported behavior problems among children. Lower involvement with people and higher involvement with things, as well as low physical activity, were related significantly to higher levels of perceived problems. In addition, recent changes in maternal marital status, including maternal marriage or remarriage, increased reports of problems; stronger home environments had the opposite effect. The authors interpret these findings as suggesting how maternal experiences of control in the workplace and personal resources of control can influence the internalization of control in children. Cohort: Y C.

2100 ROSENBAUM, EMILY and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Early Onset of Adolescent Sexual Behavior and Drug Involvement." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990): 783-798.

This paper investigated the relationship between drug use and sexual activity prior to age sixteen using data from two youngest birth cohorts (N=2,711) from the NLSY. When other important risk factors were controlled, reported prior use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs greatly increased the risk of early sexual activity for adolescent males and females. [ERIC EJ419734] Cohort: Y.

2101 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R.
"Intergenerational Financial Assistance Over Adult Life-Cycles--Parents and Children." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297.

The principal objective of the project is to assess how changes in the life course of both parents and children influence the incidence, direction and magnitudes of financial assistance from parents to their adult children, and the siblings of these children, and from adult children to their parents. Data from all five cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience--the Young and Mature Men and Women and the Youth cohorts--will be combined and linked to form pairs of siblings and/or parent/child matches stratified by sex and race. Longitudinal information on these matched pairs will be used to obtain estimates, by race and sex, of the importance of intergenerational financial transfers (i) relative to the incomes of both recipients and of donors and (ii) relative to the amount of public assistance income, by program type, received over a substantial fraction of the joint life cycles of

parents and their adult children (up to 17 years). Estimates will also be obtained of (a) how changes in family structure (fertility, divorce, death), in wage rates, in unemployment spells, in the incidence of illness and other life-cycle events in both the "child" and "parental" generations jointly influence the flows of finance assistance between them and (b) the effects of public transfer income on intergenerational family transfers. The analyses will employ estimation procedures and specifications that allow for the existence of time persistent unobservables correlated across generations, for endogenous labor supply and savings behavior and for strategic behavior. Behavioral models of intergenerational transfers incorporating uncertainty and dynamic behavior will be developed and estimated with the objective of achieving a better understanding of the motivations for intergenerational transfers and for evaluating the robustness of prior findings on exchange versus altruistic motives to the introduction of more realistic assumptions about the heterogeneity of populations and life cycle behavior. The merged panels of cohort data will thus be used to ascertain how the consequences of differing but contemporaneous life-cycle events experienced by parents and their adult children are shared between and across generations and how public programs affect these intergenerational financial link-ages. Cohort: B G M W Y.

2102 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R.
"Parent Demographic Behavior--Child Health and Development." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297.

The principal objective of the proposed project is to explore the interrelationships among the demographic behavior of parents, child health and cognitive development, parental socioeconomic characteristics, and public programs. Estimates will be obtained of (a) the effects of the pre- and postnatal behaviors of parents on the health and cognitive development of infants and children and (b) of how unanticipated health outcomes, differences among children in healthiness and abilities, public health and other governmental programs, parental socioeconomic status and parents' information about health processes interact to influence their fertility and other health-related decisions. The data base to be used for the analysis is the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences of Youth, rounds 1 through 8. This data base provides information, as of 1986, on approximately 3000 mothers and their 5500 children, including information on prenatal care, birthweight, infant feeding practices, and maternal prenatal health practices, and contains a complete demographic history. The project will make particular use of the supplemental survey of children in the eighth round of the panel survey, which provides a variety of detailed measures of child health, cognitive development and the quality of the child's household environment. The survey data will be merged with community-level variables corresponding to local-area programs and prices that influence parental decisions, and, ultimately child health. The models and estimation procedures will take into account heterogeneity within and across households in health predispositions, and dynamic decision-making by parents that is responsive to unanticipated birth and health outcomes. The analyses will exploit the unique features of the new data base--the availability of longitudinal information on both parents and all of their children (siblings) and the availability during the course of the project of updated information on demographic and health outcomes. These data thus permit assessments of both the robustness of alternative estimation procedures that have been used in prior work to quantify the child health effects of parental behavior and the ability of the estimated models to predict child health and other demographic outcomes. Cohort: Y.

2103 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R.
"Population Growth and Human Capital Investments: Theory and Evidence." *Journal of Political Economy* 98,5 part 2 (October 1990): S38-S70.

This paper reviews evidence from studies that have examined the interrelationships among population growth, investments in human capital, and economic development. The first section discusses the effects of economic growth on fertility and school investment. Section two reviews evidence pertaining to the effects of changes in fertility on human capital. Data from a wide range of international and U.S. data bases are cited including fertility and birthweight information from the NLSY Children. Cohort: Y C.

2104 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.

"Are There Increasing Returns to the Intergenerational Production of Capital? Maternal Schooling and Child Intellectual Achievement." Working Paper. Prepared for the Workshop "Economic Well-Being of Women and Children," Minneapolis, February 21-23, 1991.

A common empirical finding obtained from data sets describing both high and low-income households is a strong positive correlation between the educational attainment of mothers and measures of the human capital of their children, such as birthweight, survival, educational attainment or health This relationship appears to be robust to "controls" for various measures of income. Two principal hypotheses have been suggested for why maternal education and offspring human capital outcomes are related. First, education may improve the efficiency of human capital production, so that there are increasing returns, intergenerationally, in parental human capital. This idea is embedded in the human capital (self) production model of Ben-Porath (1970) and is incorporated, for example, in the recent growth model of Becker et al. (1990). A second hypothesis is that the educational level of mothers is a function of their endowed or innate human capital, which is positively correlated with that of their children. More generally, it is suggested that unobservables affecting maternal education are correlated with the human capital of children net of any human capital investments in them. Cohort: Y C.

2105 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"The Effect of the Timing and Frequency of Marijuana Use on Fetal Growth Based on Sibling Birth Data." Working Paper, University of Minnesota, 1990.

A sample of 5669 births obtained from the NLSY is studied to investigate the effects of marijuana usage on fetal growth and the sensitivity of findings to the existence of both measured confounding risk factors associated with pregnancies and mothers and unmeasured risk factors characterizing mothers. In the bivariate relationships, infants born to women who smoked marijuana every month of the first trimester weighed 6.7 ounces less than women who did not smoke marijuana in the first trimester. Introducing controls for a large number of measured confounding risk factors identified in prior studies reduces the marijuana effect to 3.3 ounces. However, controlling in addition for all unmeasured attributes of the mother that are invariant across births using information on sibling births increases the estimated impact of marijuana use net of measured risk factors to 5.1 ounces, a value which is 52 percent higher than the standard multiple regression estimate. Further, the estimated marijuana effect obtained from this measure of use, which takes into account frequency and timing, is more than three times as large as the effect based only on a measure of ever-use in the first six months of pregnancy. The authors conclude that it is important to take into account unmeasured risk factors characterizing the mothers of infants in estimating the effects of substance use on fetal growth. Lack of controls for mother characteristics appear to lead to underestimates of the impact on fetal growth of the use of marijuana early into a pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

2106 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Inequality Among Young Adult Siblings, Public Assistance Programs, and Intergenerational Living Arrangements." Preliminary Report, University of Pennsylvania, March 1992.

In this paper, we formulate a model of young-adult, parent and public sector interactions to consider the allocation of parental resources among siblings who are young adults. In particular, we examine the issue of the determination of the distribution of parental housing among young adult children, with particular attention to the role of public welfare programs. We model these decisions as a sample non-cooperative game between young adult children and their parents who take governmental welfare rules concerning assistance as exogenous to their decisions, but actual public support as endogenous. We show that identification of parental decision rules concerning the distribution of cursedness among multiple offspring requires information on the characteristics of parents and of all of the adult children as well as the governmental welfare rules that pertain to the area of residence of the parents and of each of the sibling children who may live apart from the parents. Information on the siblings represented in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) combined with information of state-level welfare rules, by year, is used to obtain estimates of parental co-residence decision rules in terms of the earnings, schooling and fertility choices of their children and potential welfare benefits based on estimation procedures that take into account, to varying degrees, missing information relevant to these decisions. Cohort: Y.

2107 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Inequality at Birth: The Scope for Policy Intervention." *Journal of Econometrics* 50,1 (October/November 1991): 205-225.

In this paper, the authors utilize information on birthweight and gestational age among siblings and maternal behaviors relevant to birth outcomes to decompose the inequality (variance) in child health at birth into those components associated with variance in endowments, the correlation between health-relevant behaviors and endowments, and the correlation between health endowments and the environmental variables influencing the household choice set. Using latent variable methods, estimations are made of: (1) the effects of maternal behaviors, including substance abuse, cigarette smoking, prenatal care, birth spacing and timing, and weight gain on the two birth outcomes; (2) the variance in the health endowment common to the two measures and to siblings; (3) the covariances between the maternal behaviors and health endowments; and (4) the variance in measurement errors for each outcome variable. Also tested is whether the two birth outcome variables can be considered measures of a single health factor, so they can be aggregated without the need for information on children's preferences (Maasoumi (1986)). The estimation procedure takes into account the non-normality of the error distributions arising from the qualitative nature of many of variables used in the analysis. The results indicate that, despite the importance of many maternal behaviors in influencing birthweight, a substantial fraction of its variance is due to endowment variation. This result appears to be robust to what is assumed about the relative importance of the correlations between household constraints and the responsiveness of health-related parental behavior to endowments. In either case, endowment variation accounts for almost 90 percent of the variance in birthweight net of measurement error. The high percentage accounted for by factors not amenable to policy influence is similar to that found for the variance in schooling in Behrman and Taubman (1989). For birthweight, it was found, moreover, that endowment variation is on net reinforced by parental resource allocations, although this effect is small. It was also found that for the NLSY sample most of the variance in gestation is measurement error (54 to 85 percent), while for birthweight the "noise" component is only one-third of the total variance Net of measurement error, however, endowment variation accounts for 40 to 44 percent of the variance in gestation. Finally, the authors reject the hypothesis that gestation and birthweight measure a single health factor, with parental behaviors influencing each in distinctly different ways. Cohort: Y.

2109 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Maternal Expectations and Ex Post Rationalizations The Usefulness of Survey Information on the Wantedness of Children." *The Journal of Human Resources* 28,2 (Spring 1993): 205-229.

In this paper we assess the value of retrospectively-ascertained information on the wantedness of children by evaluating (i) the extent to which such information provides an unbiased estimate of the excess births occurring solely as a consequence of imperfect fertility control and (ii) whether information on the wantedness of a child is a good predictor of its subsequent treatment by parents--whether unwantedness signals neglect. We formulate a dynamic model of fertility incorporating stochastic fertility control, uncertain child traits and information accumulation from which we can formulate a rigorous definition of child-specific unwantedness. Based on information on both retrospectively obtained and pre-birth information on wantedness and on children's birthweight, we find that parents are more likely to report that children are wanted ex post if they have a better birth outcome and exhibit overly optimistic expectations about their children's traits and/or risk preferences. As a consequence, published statistics on the prevalence of unwanted births overstate the true proportion due to contraceptive failure by 26 percent. Data are from the NLSY a sample of 3,233 females who had a live birth by 1986 Cohort: Y.

2113 ROWE, DAVID C. and RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"An 'Epidemic' Model of Adolescent Sexual Intercourse: Applications to National Survey Data." *Journal of Biosocial Science* 23 (1991): 211-219.

This paper applies models of the onset of adolescent sexual intercourse using nation data from Denmark and the USA. The model gave excellent fits to data on Danish Whites and a good fit to American Whites, but the model-fits for American Blacks and Hispanics were not as good. The weakness of the latter model fits may reflect either real

processes that the model does not capture or problems in the reliability of adolescent sexuality data. Cohort: Y.

2114 ROWE, DAVID C. and RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"A Biosocial Explanation of Race Differences in Adolescent Sexual Behavior: Social Contagion and Pubertal Maturation." Paper under review (January 1992). Division of Family Studies, University of Arizona and the University of Oklahoma.

In general, Black adolescents report an earlier age-of-first sexual intercourse than White adolescents. Psychosocial explanations of this difference have been less than successful. In an analysis of psychosocial variables, we replicate this result. Consequently, we argue that an important determinant of this racial difference is the earlier timing of pubertal maturation of Black females than White females. This argument is supported by fitting a dynamic nonlinear model of the "social contagion" of sexual intercourse to adolescent intercourse data. The model allows the races to differ in "contact rate" transmission parameters and to differ in the timing of female pubertal development. Using parameters estimated by the model, we present analyses suggesting that racial differences in sexuality may be sensitive to racial differences in pubertal timing. Cohort: Y.

2115 ROWE, DAVID C.; RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; and MESECK-BUSHEY, SYLVIA.
"Sibling Delinquency and the Family Environment: Shared and Unshared Influences." *Child Development* 63,1 (February 1992): 59-67.

A sibling research design is used to evaluate two hypotheses about sibling resemblance in delinquency: (1) a genetic hypothesis, which requires sibling resemblance to be independent of birth position and family structure; and (2) an environmental hypothesis, which requires moderation of resemblance by family composition and structure. The study used a subset of sibling pairs from the NLSY, a nationally representative data set, and uniquely, families of size 2, 3, and 4 siblings. The genetic hypothesis was generally supported for sisters and mixed sex siblings, but an environmental hypothesis or combination hypothesis may apply to brothers. The median sibling correlations, averaged over family sizes, were: r = .30, brothers; r = .28, sisters; and r = .20, mixed sex siblings. Cohort: Y.

2116 RUCH-ROSS, HOLLY S.; JONES, E. D.; and MUSICK, J. S.
"Comparing Outcomes in a Statewide Program for Adolescent Mothers with Outcomes in a National Sample." *Family Planning Perspectives* 24,2 (March/April 1992): 66-71, 96.

Article on impact of the Illinois Ounce of Prevention Fund (OPF) Parents Too Soon Project, an intervention program for teenage mothers. Data are based on a study of 1,004 women age 19 and under who were pregnant or had one child and were enrolled in the OPF program during 1985-87, with comparative data for a sample of 790 young mothers from National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY) conducted during 1979-82. Includes 2 tables showing the following: a. Characteristics of OPF and NLSY participants, including race and Hispanic ethnicity, current age, and age at 1st birth; school enrollment and employment status, educational attainment, marital status, living arrangement, whether receiving AFDC, and contraceptive use status, as of baseline survey and 12 months later; and whether experiencing subsequent pregnancy, as of 12 months after baseline survey. b. Statistical analyses comparing OPF and NLSY participants' likelihood of experiencing a subsequent pregnancy, being employed, and being enrolled in school, 12 months after baseline survey, with controls for selected participant characteristics. Cohort: Y.

2117 RUDD, NANCY M.; MCKENRY, PATRICK C.; and NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"Welfare Receipt Among Black and White Adolescent Mothers: A Longitudinal Perspective." *Journal of Family Issues* 11,3 (September 1990): 334-352.

Data from the NLSY were analyzed to determine whether the impact of adolescent childbearing on women's subsequent contact with the welfare system differed for black and white women. Results of a path analysis indicate that there were distinctive differences between young black and white women in the way early childbearing influences

welfare receipt over an eight-year period. These differences were not fully apparent unless both direct and indirect effects of predictor variables were taken into account. Cohort: Y.

2118 RUDD, NANCY M. and NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"The Impact of Teenage Childbearing on Selected Indicators of Women's Economic Well-Being in Early Adulthood: A Decade Comparison." In: *Families in Transition: Structural Changes and Effects on Family Life*, Rosemary Walker, ed., Alexandria, VA, American Home Economics Association, 1989.

Data from the NLSY and Young Women's cohorts were analyzed to determine whether the impact of teenage childbearing on white and black women's subsequent educational attainment, experience as a single parent, and contact with the welfare system had changed between the 1970s and 1980s. Results indicate that the general pattern of relationships between predictor variables and the above dependent variables remained the same but that the magnitude of effects has changed. Despite the fact that the birth rate to teenagers went down substantially in the U.S. during this time period, results indicate that for those who do become teen mothers there continues to be a substantial cost in the form of foregone education, increased time spent as a single parent, and increased contact with the welfare system. However, results suggest that the amount of foregone education may have declined slightly for blacks and that the impact of a teen birth on time spent as a single parent has increased considerably. However, this increase in single parenthood associated with a teen birth may not have translated into increased welfare use. Whether this tentative finding reflects the more stringent eligibility requirements for AFDC implemented in the early 1980s or a more economically diverse population of single parent mothers, as a result of the considerable increase in the size of this population, cannot be determined from the data. Cohort: G Y.

2119 RUSHING, B; RITTER, C; and BURTON, R.P.
"Race Differences in the Effects of Multiple Roles on Health: Longitudinal Evidence from a National Sample of Older Men." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33,2 (June 1992): 126-139.

This paper examines race differences in the effects of social roles on physical health. Using data from the older men cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, we examine the impact of employment, marriage, and being a supporter on health limitations and mortality. Employment has the most consistent health-protective effect, and the benefits of employment are more pronounced for Blacks than for Whites. Marriage affects health in conjunction with employment. These findings lend further support to the growing literature on the effects of roles on health. The results further illustrate the importance of ascribed statuses as structural determinants of the relationship between roles and health, highlighting the very real differences in the meanings and expectations of social roles for Blacks and Whites. Cohort: M.

2122 SANDEFUR, GARY D.; MCLANAHAN, SARA S.; and WOJTKIEWICZ, ROGER A.
"Race and Ethnicity, Family Structure, and High School Graduation." Discussion Paper #893-89, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin - Madison, August 1989.

Using data from the 1979-1985 waves of the NLSY, this paper focuses on two questions: (1) Can racial and ethnic differences in family structure and single parenthood account for differences in high school graduation rates of white and minority youth? (2) What explains the relationship between family structure and school achievement? The authors find that parental education is more important than family structure in accounting for differences in schooling among whites, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans, and that family structure and parental education are equally important in accounting for differences between whites and blacks. Family income moderates some of the impact of family structure on children's graduation. Statistical controls for the endogeneity of family structure suggest that not all of the family structure effect on school graduation is due to unmeasured heterogeneity. Cohort: Y.

2123 SANTOS, RICHARD and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"The School-to-Work Transition Among Hispanic Youth: Selected Findings from the National Longitudinal Surveys

of Youth Labor Market Experience." Presented: San Diego, Western Economics Association Meetings, 1990.

This paper reviews the literature on the school-to-work transition of Hispanic youth specifically focusing on educational attainment and its relation to employment and earnings. Using data on Hispanics from the NLSY, rates of high school completion, college attendance, and labor force participation are depicted for Hispanics as a whole as well as for subgroups including Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican, and foreign- vs U.S.-born Hispanics. The paper discusses the sometimes conflicting findings of studies conducted to date and presents recommendations for continued research. Cohort: Y.

2124 SATTINGER, MICHAEL.
"Foster Care Youth in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Research Report, New York State Department of Social Services, 1990.

This paper compares education and employment outcomes for foster care youth in comparison with outcomes for youth in the general population. The comparisons are based on data from the NLSY. In 1988, questions concerning childhood residence allow one to determine whether respondents were ever in foster care as well as other details of foster care status. The major advantage of these data is that it permits comparison of foster care youth with the larger population. Topics examined include information concerning foster care status, relation to other youth, education, employment, income, other outcomes, and relevant aspects of foster care experience. Cohort: Y.

2125 SCARR, SANDRA.
"On Comparing Apples and Oranges and Making Inferences about Bananas." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 1099-1100.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. The article by Belsky and Eggebeen reports analyses from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data set on the effects of early maternal employment on children's adjustment at ages four to six. The paper is written as though the results can be generalized broadly, when the samples, the measures, and the attrition imposed by the authors create severe limitation on the generality of this research. The lack of comparability of employed and unemployed mothers is truly an apples-and-oranges problem. and one does not use comparisons of apples and oranges to make inferences about bananas. Although hardly mentioned in the text, this research is based on a large sample of young mothers (30%< 19 years), who are largely uneducated (37% < high school graduation), unmarried (33% not living with a spouse), and poor (71% < $20,000 per year family income). They are atypical U.S. parents, because they represent only the first wave of births to the young age cohort in the NLSY sample. As one would expect, these mothers are the youngest and most disadvantaged members of their cohort. Cohort: Y C.

2126 SCHIAMBERG, LAWRENCE B. and LEE, CHOONA.
"Predictors of Verbal Intelligence and Behavior Problems Among Four-Year-Old Children." Presented: Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

This study examined the relationship between several family variables such as quality of home environment, family income and maternal intelligence, and two child outcomes, verbal intelligence and behavioral problems. Data from the NLSY were used to address this relationship for a total sample of 587 four-year-olds and for three subsamples: African-American, Hispanic, and white families. Only two variables -- home environment and maternal intelligence -- were significantly related to verbal intelligence for the total sample. For the African- American and Hispanic subsamples, only home environment and maternal education, respectively, were significantly related to verbal intelligence. For the total sample, only home environment was significantly related to child behavioral problems. Cohort: Y C.

2127 SCHIAMBERG, LAWRENCE B. and LEE, CHOONA.

"Predictors of Verbal Intelligence and Behavior Problems Among Four-Year-Old Children." Presented: Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, April, 1991.

This study examines the relations between several variables that distinguish between families, such as quality of the home environment, family income and maternal intelligence, and two child outcomes, verbal intelligence and behavioral problems. The central question addressed is which of the family and maternal factors assessed in this study are related to the two child outcomes, when the other factors are controlled? Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to address this question. Analyses were done for the total sample of 587 four-year-olds. In addition, separate analyses were done for three ethnic subsamples: African-American, Hispanic and white families. Cohort: Y C.

2128 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Minimum Wage Youth: Training and Wage Growth." In: *Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting.* Washington, D.C.: Industrial Relations Research Association (1990): 266-275.

The debate over minimum wage thresholds and the larger controversy about good jobs versus bad jobs share a common concern; namely whether low-wage jobs are inherently dead end. The observations reported here suggest that that concern is ill-founded, at least with respect to younger workers. Young labor market entrants certainly don't perceive their minimum wage jobs in that way. A substantial majority of minimum wage youth believe they are acquiring valuable skills, have opportunities for promotion, and even say they like their jobs. The longitudinal experiences of minimum wage youth provide an even more compelling refutation of the notion that minimum wage jobs are inherently dead end. Since virtually all young people hold a job paying the minimum wage or less at some point in their work history, that blanket assertion can be dismissed out of hand. The evidence shows further that youths entering the labor market in the 1980s did particularly well. Specifically, those who started at the minimum wage in 1980 enjoyed impressive wage gains over the subsequent seven years. Insofar as young workers are concerned, minimum wage jobs are correctly viewed as transitions to better jobs, not dead-end endeavors. Cohort: Y.

2129 SCHOCHET, PETER ZYGMUNT.
"Alternatives to College Education: Incidence and Returns for Young Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1991.

The thesis explores the incidence of and returns to alternatives to college programs for young males using data from the random sample of the 1979-1986 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. An economic model econometric methods are used to study government, vocational and commercial, military, company, and two and four year college programs in a unified choice framework. The economic model is based on the notion that individuals choose the program(s) that maximize their expected net present value of lifetime income streams. Family background, demand condition, and ability variables are used to proxy for the individuals' 'costs' of participation in the particular program. Multinomial probit (using simulation estimator techniques) and multinomial logit choice models are estimated. Several methods are employed to correct and test for potential sample selection and/or endogeneity biases when hourly wage, annual salary and annual weeks worked regressions are estimated. The results show that the vast majority of males invested in at most one type of training program, and that most programs were taken within the first four years after secondary school. We reject any aggregations of the studied states based on observables, and in particular the traditional college/no college framework is rejected. The multinomial probit and multinomial logit models yield qualitatively similar results and fit the data equally well. The multinomial probit model estimates suggest that there exist some significant correlations among the normalized unobservables in the choice equations. The estimates from the earnings equations show that the training variables are almost orthogonal to one another. Therefore, results from previous human capital studies which mostly treat alternative forms of investment programs in isolation are not seriously biased. The returns to the training programs are generally positive and significant. More importantly, it is the amount of time spent in the programs which yields positive effects and not program participation per se. Sample selection bias does not appear to be a problem, and scant evidence exists for comparative advantage among the trainees. The results suggest that the studied noncollegiate training programs can be productive alternatives to college for those with access to limited resources. Cohort: Y.

2130 SCHOLL, KATHLEEN K. and MARCOTTE, DAVE.
"Young Absent Fathers' Income and Child Support." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families & Children: Research Findings, Data Needs & Survey Issues, January 1993.

The incomes of young absent fathers in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were compared with an amount that represents at least one-half of the cost of raising their custodial children. An array of the percentages of the fathers' income needed to pay this amount indicates that two-thirds of the absent fathers aged 23 to 31 years old could meet this amount by using less than 40 percent of their gross income. Results can be used in many current policy discussions concerning, most noticeably, the proposed child support assurance system, collection of child support and child support guidelines used to determine child support awards. Cohort: Y.

2131 SCHOLL, KATHLEEN K. and MARCOTTE, DAVE..
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2132 SERRATO, CARL A.
"Premarital Pregnancies, Pregnancy Resolutions and Public Policy." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California - Los Angeles, 1990.

The premarital fertility rate of teenagers and young women has risen steadily over the past two decades. In some quarters it is the common wisdom that public programs, such as sex education and welfare, are an important cause of teenage pregnancy, premarital childbearing and subsequent poverty. This study examines the role public policies play in young women's decisions regarding the likelihood of out-of-wedlock pregnancy resolutions (abortion, single-parenthood, married- parenthood). The specific public policies examined are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), sex education, public funding of abortion services, parental involvement laws and availability of abortion providers. The underlying model of decision making employed in this study is a multiperiod utility maximizing model. One conclusion from this model is that public policies are expected to play a more prominent role in the pregnancy resolution decisions than in decisions concerning pregnancy risk taking behaviors. The principle source of data for the empirical analyses is the NLSY combined with state-year measures of policy variables. The findings of this study are that public policies do not affect the probability that a young woman will experience a premarital pregnancy. States with more generous economic assistance programs are not encouraging young women to become premaritally pregnant in order to qualify for welfare. Increased access to abortions is not associated with riskier sexual behavior, and there is no strong evidence that sex education courses change the probability of a premarital pregnancy. However, public policies do affect pregnancy resolution decisions. Higher AFDC payments lower the likelihood that premaritally pregnant women will choose either abortion or married-parenthood. Hispanic and white women are more inclined to choose abortions if they have had a prior sex education course. Finally, decreasing the supply of abortion providers or eliminating the government subsidy of abortions for poor women will increase the rates of premarital childbearing. Cohort: Y.

2133 SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Long-Term Employment and Earnings of Women in Relation to Employment Behavior Surrounding the First Birth." Presented: Donner Foundation - University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center Workshop on the Economic Well-Being of Women and Children, 1991.

This paper examines the extent to which the employment activities of women overtime are linked to their work behavior during the period immediately before and after the birth of their first child. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women 1968-1987, the authors find that, for the women studied, employment behavior at first birth tends to be a significant independent predictor of lifetime work experience. Differences in current and recent work behavior according to first-birth employment status were found to persist but diminish over time. However, such differences were still evident 14-19 years after the first birth particularly for women who returned to work shortly after the child's birth. These differences in employment behavior translate into improved economic well-being, although somewhat differently for whites and blacks. Other things being equal, the greater lifetime work experience of whites who worked both just before and just after the first birth is associated with an average wage premium of nearly 18 percent compared to those who were not employed during this period of time. The corresponding wage premium for the most strongly attached whites as compared to those who worked just before the birth but not immediately after was approximately 13 percent. Among the blacks studied, there was a distinctly smaller wage premium, amounting to 6 percent at the most, associated with greater lifetime work experience. The authors conclude that policies aimed at facilitating retention of employment at the outset of childbearing might not only contribute to a greater supply of female workers but could eventually lead to demand-side changes that would enhance women's opportunities for advancement in the labor market. Cohort: G.

2134 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Effects of Low Income and Living With a Single Parent on High School Completion for Young Women." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This paper examines the effects of living in a single parent family on the high school completion of young women after controlling for the effects of family income. Using a sample of mothers and daughters from the NLS of Mature and Young Women, it was found that, for white women, living with a single parent has no effect on high school completion once the generally lower income in single-parent families is taken into account. For black women, both low income and living with a single parent independently contribute to increased rates of dropping out of school. In considering policies to increase the rate of high school completion, the economic aspect of the problem deserves major attention. Cohort: G W.

2135 SHEETS, CAROL T.
"NLSDBA: The National Longitudinal Surveys on Compact Disc." *Behavior, Research Methods, Instruments, and Computers* 23,2 (1991): 212-213.

This paper describes the NLSDBA software developed by The Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research which allows users of NLSY data on compact disc to easily search for variables and create an extract file of up to 1,024 variables. A description of the NLSY, including both the ongoing study of 12,686 youth aged 14-22 as of January 1, 1979 and the panel of children aged 0 to 18 of the female respondents, is followed by a brief overview of types of information available for the youth and children. Personal computer (PC) requirements and execution times are included. Cohort: Y N.

2136 SICKLES, ROBIN and TAUBMAN, PAUL.
"Who Uses Illegal Drugs." *The American Economic Review* 81,2 (May 1991): 248-251.

This paper utilizes data from the 1984 and 1988 NLSY to estimate a model of the types of young people reporting use, in the past year, of various illegal substances such as marijuana or cocaine. Examined are such socio-demographic variables as age, race, sex, parents' education, yearly income, and religious affiliation. Cohort: Y.

2137 SICKMEIER, MARIE B.
"The Union Wage Impact: Cross-Sectional & Longitudinal Analyses Using the NLSY." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

To date, the state of the research on the impact of unions on wages is clear on the existence on a union wage differential, but the size of the differential remains subject to debate. Central to the uncertainty surrounding the debate is which type of research design is most appropriate for measuring the differential. This dissertation addresses this issue by conducting cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis using the NLSY. Results of the two cross-sectional analyses and the longitudinal analyses lead us to the following conclusions: (1) the impact of unions on the wages of youth is less than it is traditionally argued for - on the order of ten percent for males and three percent for females; (2) cross-sectional estimates of 14 and 12 percent were found for the years of 1982 and 1986, respectively; and (3) striking gender differences in the impact of unions on wages were reported with unions having no significant effect on female wages in the longitudinal analysis. Suggestions for future research utilizing longitudinal data sets and arguments for the inclusion of both genders in such efforts are presented. The authors conclude that longitudinal designs are the preferred way of investigating the union impact on wages. Cohort: Y.

2138 SMITH, HERBERT L.
"A Reanalysis of Data Concerning the Effects of Maternal Employment on the Vocabularies of Four-Year-Old Children." Working Paper, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 1990.

In a recent article in Demography, Desai, Chase-Lansdale, and Michael (1989) use data from the NLSY to examine the effects of maternal employment on the intellectual ability of young children. The chief vehicle is the regression of scores on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test--Revised (PPVT) on measures of maternal employment plus a variety of control variables. They conclude that maternal employment has a statistically significant adverse impact on a child's intellectual ability, but only for boys and only then for boys in higher income families. Most of the deleterious impact of maternal work appears to be concentrated in the first year of the child's life. This paper reanalyzes data used by Desai et al. (1989) and concludes that their findings are largely unsubstantiated and very much open to misinterpretation. First, the sample used in the article differs substantially from the inferential population which motivates the paper's theory, and about which the results are inevitably assumed to apply. The NLSY is designed to over-represent the disadvantaged American population. Self-selection of women on the basis of early childbearing makes the sample even more unrepresentative. Second, key variables and constructs are operationalized in a way that exaggerates results and widens the gap between measurement and discourse. Specifically, socioeconomic status (SES) is operationalized in terms of an income measure that ignores mother's earnings, but is then discussed and interpreted in terms of the mother's education. Also, a test of receptive vocabulary for Standard American English is construed as a measure of intellectual ability. Third, the presence of sampling weights distorts characteristics of the sample. Estimated parameters are largely those of the (high sampling weight) white subpopulation but almost half of the actual sample extract is black or Hispanic. Fourth, the crucial result of the study involves what is functionally a three- factor interaction--the effect of maternal work on child's PPVT score varies by the sex of the child and the level of non-maternal family income. This result is established by testing a linear combination of the main effect of income and the work status of the mother. The authors do not test the relevant three-factor interaction. A series of traditional tests of higher-order interactions fails to reject the hypothesis of no three-factor interaction, nor can the hypothesis of no two-factor interaction involving either maternal work and sex of child or maternal work and non-maternal family income be rejected. Put simply, there is no statistical evidence that the effect of maternal work on child's PPVT score varies by either the child's sex or the family's non-maternal income, much less the two together. Cohort: Y C.

2139 SMITH, HERBERT L. and DECHTER, AIMEE R.
"Effects of Nonresponse on the Measurement of Social Life Feelings." In: *The Relevance of Attitude Measurement in Sociology*, P. Schmidt & D. Krebs, eds., Mannheim, Germany: Center for Survey Research, 1990.

The problem of survey non-response is particularly troublesome in the measurement of social life feelings since the refusal to participate in a study may be one manifestation of certain attitudes and sentiments. This paper examines the relationship between social life feelings reports and subsequent non-response. Employing data from the 1968-85 waves of the NLS Young Women, the authors focus on the 1970, 1973, and 1978 responses to a modified eleven item version of the Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Scale and the 1983 responses to four of the items capturing personal control. In an analysis of the association (ANOAS) between 1970 item responses (item non-response, mostly

internal, somewhat internal, somewhat external, mostly external) and 1973 outcomes (refusal, other non-interview, item non-response, and the four locus of control scales), subjects who responded to the 1973 survey but not to a given item, scored very low in the cooperativeness dimension. Refusals scaled somewhere in between those with item non-response and those who responded to the item regardless of the proffered response. It is reassuring that along the locus of control dimension, refusing to be re-interviewed, being lost to follow-up for some other reason, and refusing or being unable to respond to a Rotter item are not associated with the scaling on locus of control in the previous interview. Of course, the possibility remains that non-respondents are more likely to shift their feelings one way or the other relative to those who were re- interviewed. Cohort: G.

2140 SMITH, HERBERT L. and DECHTER, AIMEE R.
"No Shift in Locus of Control Among Women During the 1970s." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 60,4 (April 1991): 638-640.

Contrary to reports published previously (Doherty, 1983; Doherty and Baldwin, 1985), there is no evidence of a shift in locus of control among U.S. women during the 1970s--at least not as revealed by responses of female subjects from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women to a battery of Rotter Scale items administered on three occasions during that decade. The authors show that the apparent shift toward more external responses is completely an artifact of uncorrected coding errors in earlier releases of these data. The absence of any true change in locus of control among these women raises substantial questions about theories put forward to explain this nonexistent shift. The authors counsel circumspection. Cohort: G W.

2141 SMOCK, PAMELA J.
"The Economic Costs of Martial Disruption for Young Women in the United States: Have They Declined over the Past Two Decades?" Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1992.

This dissertation examines the economic costs of separation and divorce for young women in the United States from the late 1960s through the late 1980s. Broadened opportunities for women outside of marriage may have alleviated the severe economic costs of marital disruption. This research thus contrasts the experiences of two cohorts of young women: those who married and separated or divorced in the late 1960s through the mid-1970s and those who experienced these events in the 1980s. Drawing on panel data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth 1979-88, Young Women 1968-78, and Young Men 1966-78, the results show stability in the costs of disruption for the two cohorts. Levels of post disruption economic status and declines from predisruption levels are similar. Those separating in the 1980s also experience the same economic shortfall relative to their continuously-married counterparts as women separating a decade or so earlier. Finally, gender inequality in these costs has not narrowed appreciably. A multi variate analysis examines whether cohort stability in these costs occurs because young women who experienced marital disruption in the 1980s were more disadvantaged on educational and labor force characteristics compared to those in earlier cohorts. Rising ages at marriage over the period may stem from women with higher socioeconomic prospects delaying marriage and those with lower prospects marrying. The results show that women in the more recent cohort had more labor force experience prior to marital disruption than those in the earlier cohort, but that prior work history does not protect women from the costs of disruption. Young separated and divorced women are also not receiving greater income returns to their schooling or labor force experience over time. The analysis also assesses whether women who married and divorced in the recent cohort differ in unmeasured ways from those who experienced these events earlier. The findings show that unmeasured characteristics do not account for the persisting disadvantages of marital disruption. Young martially-disrupted women continue to confront the low wages and conflict between parenting and employment as their counterparts a decade or so ago. Cohort: B G Y.

2143 SORENSON, ELAINE.
"Exploring the Reasons Behind the Narrowing Gender Gap in Earnings." Urban Institute Report 91-2, The Urban Institute Press, 1991.

This report: (1) examines some of the reasons behind the recent decline in the male-female pay differential; (2)

identifies those occupations which offer women above-average earnings and growth rates over the next decade; and (3) analyzes whether the intermittent labor force participation of women continues to be a contributing factor in women's lower pay. Data from the NLS of Young Women and NLSY are used to compare the demographic, educational, attitudinal and labor market characteristics of (1) women ages 35-41 in 1985 who were in higher-paying/growth versus other types of occupations or not in the labor market, (2) women ages 23-29 in 1973 versus those of the same age in 1987 and (3) women ages 23-29 in 1973 who worked in higher pay/growth rate jobs in 1985. Other data sources utilized in this comprehensive analysis are the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the 1980 Census. Cohort: G Y.

2144 SORENSON, ELAINE.
"Women's Relative Pay: The Factors that Shape Current and Future Trends." Final Report, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1989.

The purpose of the study was to understand the major factors that may influence future trends in women's relative pay. This was accomplished by analyzing various data sets, such as census data, national longitudinal survey data (NLS of Young Women and NLSY), Bureau of Labor Statistics, University of Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics, etc., to identify and determine the relative influence of the many factors that influence career and employment choices that lead to high level job choices and careers, and influence relative employment earnings. [NTIS PB90-218710-XAB] Cohort: G Y.

2145 SOUTH, SCOTT J.
"Contextual Influences on the Transition to Adulthood." (In-Progress Research). NSF. SUNY at Albany, Dept. Sociology, Albany, NY 12201.

This is a proposal to study how characteristics of communities influence the occurrence and timing of several dimensions of the transition to adulthood, for example the decision to get married, and to have the first child. The study will focus in particular on the relationship between out-of- wedlock childbearing and the relative availability of marriage partners in a community, and on the degree to which community characteristics can account for racial and ethnic differences in the transition to adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) will be linked with data for counties and metropolitan areas from the Census and other sources. Event history models will be estimated to determine the impact of the community level variables on the transition to adulthood. This study will provide a valuable contribution to a large literature on the transition to adulthood in American society. Its unique contribution will be to shed light on how the communities in which young people live may affect the choices and decisions they make early in life in particular with respect to decisions about childbearing, marriage, and sexual activity. Cohort: Y.

2146 SPEIZER, HOWARD and DOUGHERTY, DOUG.
"Automating Data Transmission and Case Management Functions for a Nationwide CAPI Study." In: *Proceedings of the 1991 Annual Research Conference.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (1991): 389-397.

The application of telecommunication technology to support data transmission and case management in nationwide computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) could have a broad impact in the survey research industry. Significant potential exists for timely data capture, tight centralized controls, operation efficiencies and cost savings afforded by such an application. However, all national CAPI field efforts to date have used the U.S. Postal Service for data transmission and case management. This is due in part to researcher concerns about such issues as telecommunication reliability, data quality, data security, cost, and system support capability. The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) implemented an automated data transmission and case management system for the 1990 round of the NLSY. The system was used to support automated telecommunications from a nationally distributed field staff responsible for interviewing approximately 2,700 respondents using CAPI over a five-month field period. This paper presents the NORC automated CAPI support system capabilities, design, and implementation techniques. Strategies for addressing specific problems such as case management, case assignment changes, questionnaire modifications, system security

and support are also described. The discussion culminates in a critical evaluation of NORC's project experience with emphasis on the feasibility of future CAPI telecommunication applications and suggestions for system improvements and enhancements. Cohort: Y N.

2147 SPLETZER, JAMES R.
"The Dynamics of Postsecondary Educational Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1990.

This dissertation is an empirical examination of the dynamics of post-secondary educational enrollment patterns using the theoretic framework of the economic life cycle model. Specifically, are there economic factors which explain why individuals delay or interrupt their investment in post-secondary educational attainment. The first essay uses the utility maximization life cycle model to analyze the explanation that intertemporal variation in the relative prices of post-secondary educational attainment (the financing of tuition costs) and labor supply (the life cycle wage profile) influences the allocation of time among college, work, and leisure. This study uses panel data on college graduates from the NLS of the High School class of 1972. It is found that higher amounts of the financing of tuition costs reduces the time allocated to pre-graduation labor supply and has uncertain effects on the time allocated to educational investment. Higher pre-graduation wages reduces the time allocated to educational investment and increases the time allocated to educational investment and increases the time allocated to pre-graduation labor supply. In a reduced form analysis, financial background variables which proxy for liquidity constraints can not explain the dynamics of post-secondary education. The second essay tests for the presence of liquidity constraints in educational attainment. The income maximization life cycle model of human capital accumulation is modified with non-negativity wealth constraints. The education and labor market status of recent high school graduates are matched with the financial information of their parents using the NLS. The empirical results indicate that liquidity constraints appear to be a significant factor in explaining the post-secondary educational patterns of individuals from financially constrained families. However, there is evidence that liquidity constraints do not affect the timing of enrollment for individuals who have started college. [UMI ADG91-14640] Cohort: B G M W.

2149 STARFIELD, BARBARA.
"Low Birthweight and Prematurity: Race and Risk Factors." (In-progress Research).

This study is directed at expanding our understanding of factors responsible for the doubling in risk of low birthweight (LBW) infants among blacks vs whites, and the excess in LBW among blacks compared with another major minority groups, Hispanics. The source of information is the public use data tapes prepared on the NLSY at the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR), Ohio State University. The data are derived from personal interviews, 1979-1986, with a cohort of non- institutionalized young women and men aged 14-21 years as of January 1979. The data files include variables for the mothers of the 5,500 children in the sample that are highly relevant for investigations of risk factors for low birthweight and prematurity but which have been incompletely studied. An important aspect of the study is the application of models suitable for longitudinal analyses. Specific aims follow: (1) To explore the degree to which racial differences in low birthweight are accounted for by differences in major social, biological, and behavioral characteristics. (2) To compare the contributions of major social, biological and other variables to shortened gestation and to retarded fetal growth among low birthweight infants who are black, white, or Hispanic. (3) To investigate similarities and differentials among different racial and ethnic groups on the extent to which there is consistency in low birthweight when underlying major risk factors are unchanged across successive pregnancies and conversely, the extent to which low birthweight differs when major risk factors change from one pregnancy to the next. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

2150 STARFIELD, BARBARA; SHAPIRO, SAM; WEISS, JUDITH; and LIANG, KUNG-YEE; et alia.
"Race, Family Income, and Low Birth Weight." *American Journal of Epidemiology* 134,10 (November 1991): 1167-1174.

The relations among race, family income, and low birth weight were examined using information obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which conducted yearly interviews with a nationally representative sample of

young women identified in the late 1970s. Data were available for these women and their offspring from 1979 through 1988. Maternal education, maternal age, age/parity risk, marital status, and smoking during pregnancy served as covariates in cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. The risk of low birth weight among births to black women and white women who were poor was at similarly high levels regardless of whether poverty was determined prior to study entrance or during the study period. Longitudinal analyses showed an exceptionally large increase in risk of low birth weight among children born to women whose prior pregnancy ended in a low-birth-weight infant. These two findings emphasize the importance of factors antecedent to the pregnancy in the genesis of low birth weight. Cohort: Y.

2151 STEEL, BRENT S.
"Job Satisfaction." *Bureaucrat* 20,3 (Fall 1991): 57-59.

Over the past decade, a number of observers have claimed that public sector employees manifest low levels of job satisfaction and thus experience workplace alienation. Some have argued that red tape and the lack of management flexibility have led to unmotivated and dissatisfied employees. Data from the NLSY were used to investigate the level of job satisfaction evident among young public and private sector employees. Employees in the public sector were found to have higher levels of job satisfaction when compared with their private sector counterparts. In addition, it is evident that the public sector has been successful in attracting and keeping qualified and highly motivated young employees when compared with the private sector. The public sector employees in this study had higher levels of education, higher work aspirations, and longer terms of employment than a comparable sample of private sector employees. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2152 STEEL, BRENT S. and WARNER, REBECCA L.
"Job Satisfaction Among Early Labor Force Participants: Unexpected Outcomes in Public and Private Sector Comparisons." *Review of Personnel Administration* 10,3 (Summer 1990): 4-22.

A systematic investigation is presented of the level of job satisfaction among a national cross-section of early labor force participants in the public and private employment sectors in the late 1980s. The NLSY was the source of the data. Although conventional wisdom has suggested that there is a crisis in the level of job satisfaction among public sector employees due to extensive bureaucrat bashing and working in overly rigid organizations, the findings suggest that public sector employees manifest significantly higher levels of job satisfaction than their private sector counterparts. After controlling for a number of background, personal, and situational factors, the higher level of public sector job satisfaction remains. It is evident from the analyses that the public sector has been successful in attracting and keeping qualified and highly motivated young employees. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2153 STEEL, LAURI.
"Early Work Experience among White and Non-White Youths: Implications for Subsequent Enrollment and Employment." *Youth and Society* 22,4 (June 1991): 419-447.

This research investigated whether the previously observed negative associations between early work experience and schooling would be mitigated in a cohort for whom such work experience was more typical. Subjects were 1,346 males and 1,379 females (aged 17-18 yrs) from the NLSY. There were 1,578 whites, 410 Hispanics, and 737 blacks. Early employment (EE) was associated with higher subsequent enrollment for white youths, with the exception of white males working full time or nearly full time. Among white males and among blacks, however, working longer hours in 1979 was associated with lower subsequent enrollment. EE appeared to be compatible with continued enrollment for white women and for white men working low to moderate amounts. However, among non-whites and white men working close to full time, EE appeared to represent a competing alternative to schooling. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

2154 STERN, DAVID and NAKATA, YOSHI-FUMI.
"Characteristics of High School Students' Paid Jobs, and Employment Experience After Graduation." In: *Adolescence*

and Work: Influences of Social Structure, Labor Markets, and Culture, D. Stern & D. Eichorn, eds., Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Inc., 1989.

This chapter examines certain qualitative aspects of jobs held by high school graduates who entered the labor force without investing in additional schooling. Using data from the NLSY, five job-quality indices measuring such factors as rights and compensation, motivation potential, skill use and development were constructed and comparisons conducted between the students' high school job and subsequent work experience. It was found that the amount of the time spent in paid jobs during high school was positively associated with later labor market success and that those young people whose high school jobs provided them with a chance to use and develop skills evidenced greater initial labor market success as measured by higher hourly wage rate and less unemployment. Various interpretations of these findings and policy implications conclude this chapter. Cohort: Y.

2155 STERN, DAVID; PAIK, IL-WOO; CATTERALL, JAMES S.; and NAKATA, YOSHI-FUMI.
"Labor Market Experience of Teenagers With and Without High School Diplomas." *Economics of Education Review* 8,3 (1989): 233-245.

Using data from the NLSY and the High School and Beyond Survey, this paper estimates the effect of a high school diploma on success in the labor market over and above the effects of such prior characteristics as race, family background, IQ, school performance, and other unmeasured characteristics. Analyses of both data sets reveal that most or all of the differences in unemployment and wages between graduates and dropouts is attributable to a "coefficient effect" i.e., to differences in how measured characteristics are translated into labor market success rather than to differences in the measured characteristics themselves. Cohort: Y.

2156 STEVANS, LONNIE K.; REGISTER, CHARLES A.; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"The Abortion Decision: A Qualitative Choice Approach." *Social Indicators Research* (Forthcoming 1992).

Using data from the NLSY, logistic regression models are estimated to show the impact of various sociodemographic and economic factors on the abortion decision for 1,867 pregnancies occurring between 1983 and 1985 in the data set. The results suggest a profile of a woman choosing the abortion decision as being white, unmarried, residing in the Northeast or West, relatively well-educated, and either in-school or working. Additionally, the female is likely to have a relatively high personal income and, if present, a relatively low spousal income. Being Baptist or Catholic appears to have no significant influence on the abortion decision, and the same is true for Baptists and Catholics who are religious (attend church more that two times per month). The degree of religiosity is a predictor of abortion outcome, irrespective of religious affiliation. Finally, it is found that for low income women, access to Medicaid funding does significantly increase the probability of choosing the abortion option. Cohort: Y.

2157 STEVANS, LONNIE K.; REGISTER, CHARLES A.; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"Simulating Bias in the Estimator of Labor Market Discrimination." *Social Indicators Research* 26 (1992): 139-150.

In this study, the statistical bias in the most widely used estimator of labor market discrimination is investigated. An algebraic expression for the bias is derived and then simulated for a selected set of explanatory variables and model parameters. The results for a large national data set seem to indicate that when the variables years of schooling and labor market experience are used in earnings functions. the estimator tends to underestimate the actual or 'true' amount of labor market discrimination. Cohort: Y.

2158 STEVENS, KAREN A.
"Resources and Stress: The Experiences of Middle-Aged Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Catholic University of America, 1990.

Investigation of the resources which might promote the adjustment of middle -aged women to potentially stressful

events has received little research attention. This study investigates resources affecting the adjustment of middle-aged women to three events which are often accompanied by stress: decrease in income, change in marital status, and change in labor force participation. Incorporation of concepts from stress research into a resource/adjustment model allows for creation of a research framework for predicting stress. The research model consists of: baseline measures of adjustment (measured before the event, Time One), exposure to the identified stressor event, resources that may modify the effects of stress (measured at a time approximate to the stressor, Time Two), as well as outcome measures of adjustment (measured approximately two years after the event, Time Three). Resource measures include social (age, race, education, occupational status/income, socialization, and social contact), psychological (locus of control, gender attitude, and emotional affect), and health (physical status) variables. Simultaneous responsibilities as well as exposure to concurrent stressors are taken into account since these, as well as resources, influence adjustment. Adjustment outcome measures include social, psychological, and physical health variables. Data come from the NLS of Mature Women, a national representative probability sample of middle-aged women from which three separate samples of women, each of which is exposed to one of the stressor events, is drawn. Structural equation models (path analysis) allows for determination of direct and indirect pathways between baseline adjustment, resources, and outcome measures. In general, distinct, different resources are important for each type of adjustment (social, psychological, and health adjustment). Particularly important for overall adjustment to all three events, is education. Also important are social contact, positive emotional affect, liberal gender attitudes, internal locus of control, as well as good physical health. Of the stressor events studied, change in marital status appeared to be the most difficult, whereas change in labor force participation the easiest. It is evident that resources, in general, play a crucial role in aiding adjustment to events involving considerable stress for a good number of middle- aged women experiencing them. [UMI ADG90-27655] Cohort: W.

2159 STINNER, WILLIAM F. and BYUN, YONGCHAN.
"The Transition to Retirement and Geographic Mobility." Presented: International Sociological Association, 1990.

Contributing to the literature on retirement timing and geographical mobility, data from the NLS of Older Men in the US are used to analyze the sequencing of retirement and geographical mobility among a subsample of 937 white men who had reached age 59 between 1966 and 1973, were still in the labor force in wage and salary employment, and were married. The subjects were followed for 10 years to examine the degree to which their retirement-moving patterns were affected by a selected set of individual, occupational, and environmental characteristics. Intervals were pooled (N = 2,829) and a discrete event-history analysis was conducted. Variations in effects were evident, dependent on type of sequencing and across type of mobility, i.e., local move, any migration, and interstate migration. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: M.

2160 STINNER, WILLIAM F.; BYUN, YONGCHAN; and PAITA, LUIS.
"Disability and Living Arrangements Among Elderly American Men." *Research on Aging* 12,3 (September 1990): 339-363.

Four models that posit alternative ways in which disability might affect coresidence with adult relatives are discussed and tested for a pooled sample of 2,623 men (ages 65-74) drawn from the 1976 and 1981 rounds of the NLS of Older Men using descriptive and logistic regression techniques. Men with multiple disabling conditions, but not a single disability, were more likely to be coresiding with adult relatives than were non-disabled men, independent of a set selected background characteristics. Results provide general support for a model focusing on assistance norms, and it is suggested that the absence of a spouse reinforces this pattern. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: M.

2161 STROBINO, DONNA M.
"Young Maternal Age, Infant Health, and Health Care Use." (In-progress Research).

The objective of the research is to investigate the effect of a young maternal age on infant health and preventive health care utilization. The study sample includes infants born between 1979 and 1984 to women aged 14 to 25 years at the time of the child's birth. The women were initially interviewed in 1979 in the NLSY when they were ages 14-21

years and were reinterviewed each year thereafter until 1986. The study sample is 49 percent white, 31 percent black and 20 percent hispanic. Infant health variables include injuries, hospitalizations and serious illnesses in the first year of life. Preventive health care is measured by age at first well child visit, completion of recommended well child visits in the first six months and completion of recommended immunizations during the first year. Maternal age is defined by age at birth of the study infant and by age at first birth. Several explanations will be explored as to why young maternal age may relate to infant's health and health care. First, risk factors such as poverty and low maternal education that are associated with teenage motherhood may affect these outcomes. Secondly, the isolation of single parenting may affect the mother's likelihood to seek health care. Finally, teenage mothers may attend to illness symptoms or be less likely to perceive illness or utilize health care because of developmental immaturity and inexperience with parenting. Logistic regression analysis will be utilized to investigate the effect of maternal age on the dichotomous variables measuring infant health and health care. A stepwise analysis in phases will be performed here to investigate the change in the coefficients for maternal age when each set of intervening variables is added to the model. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

2162 STROMSDORFER, ERNST W.; WANG, BOQING; and CAO, JIAN.
"Maternal Labor Supply and Children's Cognitive and Affective Development." Presented: The Western Economic Association Meetings, San Francisco, July 10, 1992. (Second Draft).

This paper addresses the general problem of the effect of mother's labor supply on her child or children's cognitive and affective development. This issue is of considerable policy significance in view of the recent refocus of welfare policy toward requiring single mothers who are welfare dependent to work or attend some form of schooling or training. Clearly, as this new policy focus is pursued, a child receives less nurturing from his or her natural mother. There is either less care provided overall or care is provided by a surrogate. The potential social and private costs of such a policy that may reduce direct nurturing of a child by its biological mother therefore ought to be investigated. Previous studies of this social issue have typically concentrated on a particular measure of a child's cognitive or affective development and have also tended to focus on children in a narrow age range in an effort to get more precise results and screen out the effects of such factors as schooling. Our study deals with children who have been administered the various objective cognitive (and one of the affective) measures of child development and their mothers in the NLSY Mother/Child database for 1986. Cohort: Y C.

2163 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Effects of Parental Resources and Child Care Arrangements on Preschoolers' Cognitive Skills." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1989.

This study investigates the role of parental resources, maternal work patterns, and the type and quality of child care arrangements in accounting for variation in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. A subset of children from the 1986 Maternal- Child Supplement to the NLSY are used for this research specifically including those three- to four-year-old children whose mothers were married and reported to use non-parental child care arrangements (n = 274). The Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test - Revised served as the indicator of receptive language skills. After holding parental resources and maternal work patterns constant, family home care was found to be related to more favorable cognitive outcomes while in-home care was associated with less favorable cognitive outcomes as compared to center care. Of the parental resources and patterns of maternal work examined, present and past family income and 1 to 39 hours of maternal work (as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills, above and beyond the other variables in the model. Continuity of type of care since the age of two was also associated with more favorable cognitive outcomes for all but those in center care. As compared to continuous center care, continuous family home care was associated with higher cognitive skills and recent, non-continuous experience of in-home care was associated with lower cognitive skills. Minority status was negatively associated with cognitive skills, and no interaction was found between type of care and race. Among children in center care, cognitive skills did not vary by quality (an index combining adult-child ratio and group size), even after holding parental resources and maternal work constant. Though a small number of cases limits the generalization of these findings, there was a suggestion of differences by family income groups in the relationship between quality and cognitive skills. Children from families earning less than $18,000 annually have cognitive outcomes which are

positively associated with quality of care, as compared to non-linear patterns of association among those in higher income groups. [UMI ADG90-01719] Cohort: Y C.

2164 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Nonparental Child Care Environments: Differences in Preschool Cognitive Skills by Type of Care." In: *Sociological Studies of Child Development*, Vol. 5 (forthcoming), P. Adler & P. Adler, eds.. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1992.

Amongst 274 NLSY preschool children currently using child care, this study finds that parental resources, maternal work patterns, and the type of child care arrangements account for significant variation in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. In a multivariate model, holding parental resources and maternal work patterns constant, family home care was found to be related to more favorable cognitive outcomes while in-home care was associated with less favorable cognitive outcomes as compared to center care. In addition, family income and moderate hours of maternal work (1 to 39 as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills. Cohort: Y C.

2165 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Quality of Center Care and Preschool Cognitive Outcomes: Differences by Family Income." In: *Sociological Studies of Child Development*, Vol. 5 (forthcoming), P. Adler & P. Adler, eds.. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1992.

This study examines quality of care in child care centers and its relationship to receptive language skills within a national (NLSY) sample of 95 preschoolers. As hypothesized, quality of care (measured by group size and provider-child ratio), does not account for significant differences in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. However, a significant interaction is found to exist between quality of care, family income, and cognitive skills. In particular, preschoolers from low-income families are likely to have more favorable receptive language skills when placed in higher as compared to lower quality care, while no consistent relationship is found for children from other income groups. Family income and moderate hours of maternal work (1 to 39 as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills. Cohort: Y C.

2166 SUGLAND, BARBARA W.
"Disparity Between Educational Aspirations and Expectations and the Impact on Adolescent Childbearing." Sc.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1991.

This dissertation is a prospective panel design that investigates: (1) the disparity between educational aspirations and expectations of a recent cohort of American Youth; and (2) the impact of that disparity on the likelihood of an early first birth. Data are drawn from the first five waves of the NLSY (1979-1983). A cohort of 3,635 males and females, 14 to 16 years of age at first interview, who have not experienced a birth or fatherhood prior to first interview or within 7 months of first interview comprise the study sample. Respondents are followed until first birth/fatherhood, or until the end of the period of observation. It is hypothesized that the disparity between educational aspirations and expectations reflects the difference between an adolescent's educational desires and perceptions of life options. The wider the disparity the more limited life options relative to educational desires, and the greater the likelihood of an early first birth. Statistical models controlling for background characteristics and educational progress are developed using logistic regression and proportional hazard techniques. Cohort: Y.

2167 TAN, HONG.
"Youth Training in the United States, Britain, and Australia." Report, The Rand Corporation, 1991.

Training measures in the U.S. NLS of Young Men, the National Child Development Study for Britain, and the Australian Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to study determinants and labor market outcomes of postschool training received by young men. Twelve percent of U.S. youth reported getting formal training in the first year, compared with between 30 and 40 percent of nonapprentice males in Britain and Australia. As they acquired work

experience, a high proportion of U.S. youth reported receiving training, whereas job training in Britain and Australia proceeded at a slower pace. U.S. employers provided workers with company-based training; British and Australian employers relied on outside training sources. Level of schooling attainment was an important predictor of postschool training and labor market success. For all three countries, better-educated youth were considerably more likely to get training. Rapid technical changes increased the likelihood of getting company training, especially for youth with the most education. In all three countries, union membership was associated with an increased probability of training, and company-based training had by far the largest quantitative influence on raising youth wages. Other training benefits were employability and job stability. Wage effects of formal training in the United States were roughly twice those in Britain and Australia. [ERIC ED336616] Cohort: B.

2168 THEIS, CLIFFORD F. and REGISTER, CHARLES A.
"Decriminalization of Marijuana and the Demand for Alcohol, Marijuana and Cocaine." Working Paper, University of Baltimore, 1991.

This study examines whether the decriminalization of marijuana in the eleven states that have decriminalized has affected self-reported usage by kind or level of drug. Generally, decriminalization is not found to significantly impact reported usage of drugs. An implication is that the demand for drugs is highly inelastic with respect to incremental changes in the legal sanctions for possession of small amounts of marijuana. Cohort: Y.

2169 THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Like Father, Like Son, Or, Like Mother, Like Daughter: Parental Education and Child Health." Working Paper (Revised March). Yale University and RAND, 1992.

Using household survey data from the United States, Brazil and Ghana, we examine the relationship between parental education and child height, an indicator of health and nutritional status. In all three countries, the education of the mother has a bigger effect on her daughter's height; paternal education, in contrast, has a bigger impact on his son's height. There are, apparently, differences in the allocation of household resources depending on the gender of the child and these difference vary with the gender of the parent. These results are quite robust and persist even after including controls for unobserved household fixed effects. In Ghana, relative to other women, the education of a woman who is better educated than her husband has a bigger impact on the height of her daughter than her son. In BraziL women's nonlabor income has a positive impact on the health of her daughter but not on her son's health. If relative education of parents and non-labor income are indicators of power in a household bargaining game, then these results suggest that gender differences in resource allocations reflect both technological differences in child rearing and differences in the preferences of parents. Cohort: Y C.

2170 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and BLEE, KATHLEEN M.
"The Racial Convergence Thesis in Women's Intergenerational Occupational Mobility." *Social Science Quarterly* 71,4 (December 1990): 711-728.

Changes in the labor market situation of both black and white women have reduced differences in participation rates, wages and work related attitudes, suggesting a trend toward racial convergence. This paper examines racial differences in intergenerational transmission of occupations over time and across generations using data from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women. The results indicate that, to a limited extent, convergence between black and white women workers has taken place in recent decades. However, racial factors remain significant in women's occupational attainment. Black women improve on their mothers' occupational status by moving into middle-level positions in contrast to their mothers' service jobs. White women either remain in these middle-level jobs or move into professional/managerial occupations. Now, both black and white women are entrenched in the clerical/sales category. Cohort: G W.

2171 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and LATIMER, MELISSA.

"Longitudinal Data for Rural Poverty Research." In: *Rural People, Data and Policy: Information Systems for the 21st Century*, J. Christenson, et al., eds, Westview, 1991.

Three of the longitudinal data sets most commonly used to study socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and households are reviewed to assess their suitability for research on rural poverty. The National Longitudinal Surveys, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation are described, compared, and evaluated. Concepts important for investigating spatial variation in poverty and related socioeconomic characteristics are discussed and examined for each data base and salient literature cited. Cohort: N.

2172 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and LATIMER, MELISSA.
"National Longitudinal Surveys: A Guide for Rural Poverty Analysts." Washington, D.C.: The Aspen Institute, Rural Economic Policy Program, 1991. Cohort: N.

2173 TING, KWOK FAI.
"The Timing Effects of Women's Family Careers on Employment and Occupational Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1990.

In the last few decades, the dramatic increase of the female labor force, particularly among young mothers, have changed women's lives considerably. With the emergence of women's economic roles, the coordination between their family and work roles has become a major problem. The NLS young women, who grew up with domestic aspirations, entered the adult world during the rapidly changing years of the late 1960s and the 1970s. Many of them had to search for a viable life style to keep up with the accelerated pace of change. Delaying a family career has been increasingly a common option for them. This dissertation uses the life-course framework to examine the consequences of marriage and parenthood timing on women's employment and occupational attainment. The purpose is to evaluate the differential impacts of marriage and parenthood due to their timing in the life course. Three competing hypotheses, each emphasizing the aspect of career dynamics, work orientation, and the labor market structure respectively, are tested in this dissertation. Findings suggest a mixed support for them. Early first marriage temporarily decreases the likelihood of employment, but work orientation does change the implications of marriage timing. Early first marriage, however, does not seem to have negative effects on women's occupational attainment. First births are such dramatic events in women's lives that they affect the employment of new mothers of all ages to the same extent. Perhaps, the most impressive finding is the long range effects, mostly transmitted through work history, current family and work characteristics, which extended for longer than 15 years. Occupational attainment, on the other hand, varies with parenthood timing. Those who entered parenthood at older ages were able to minimize the negative impacts of first birth. The long-term effects of early parenthood also last for longer than a decade. [UMI 91-15688] Cohort: G.

2174 TROTT, JERRY M.
"A Veterans' Advantage: World War II and Vietnam Compared." Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 1989.

Researchers have observed that World War II veterans have an occupational superiority over their nonveteran peers. In contrast, research on the occupational attainment of Vietnam era veterans indicates that they have no such advantage. This study examines the origins of the advantage held by World War II veterans and the reasons Vietnam era veterans have no such advantage. A model of military mobilization is presented to explain the differences in World War II and Vietnam era veterans' attainment. The data presented demonstrate that the high levels of mobilization in World War II, the lower levels of mobilization during Vietnam, and the Selective Service's use of student deferments as a tool of public policy heavily influences veterans' occupational attainment. This study argues that as a consequence of these factors men from higher socioeconomic levels of society were not included in the mobilization during the Vietnam era, whereas during World War II not only were they included, but also, men from lower socioeconomic classes were excluded. The previously assumed occupational difference are not the consequences of military service, but the by-product of different mobilization structures. Mobilization during World War II selected men with the highest levels of occupational potential. Following service they attained superior occupational achievements over nonveterans. During Vietnam, men with high levels of occupational potential served at a rate of

service lower than other portions of society. Those mobilized for Vietnam were occupationally disadvantaged before service--as veterans they remained disadvantaged. A large part of World War II veterans' advantage is attributed to use of the G.I. Bill. Vietnam era veterans who used the G.I. Bill also demonstrate an occupational advantage over both nonveterans and Vietnam era veterans who did not use the G.I. Bill. World War II and Vietnam era veterans show very similar returns to G.I. Bill education. Data from both the NLS of Young Men and the Occupational Changes in a Generation II survey are used in multiple regression analyses to confirm the model. [UMI ADG90-06749] Cohort: B.

2175 U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS.
"An Attempt to Measure Differences in the Quality of Education by Race, Region, and Educational Level." In: The *Economic Status of Black Women: An Exploratory Investigation*. Washington, DC, Staff Report, 1990.

Utilizing data from the NLSY, this special analysis supplements data from three other data sets, the 1940-1980 Censuses, the 1970-1987 CPS, and the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation which are used in the main body of the report, to study racial and regional differences among women in educational attainment as measured by AFQT score and educational level. It was found that, regardless of the number of years of schooling, black women scored lower than white women. Regression analyses indicated that: (1) women's test scores rise with education and are lower overall for black women and for women living in the south; and (2) black women score relatively worse at higher, not lower, educational levels. The report concludes that lower educational quality may explain some but not all of the overall black-white differences noted earlier in the report. Cohort: Y.

2176 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD.
"Literacy and Education Needs in Public Indian Housing Developments Throughout the Nation." Report to Congress, Office of Policy Development and Research, February 1992.

Public housing residents are less well-educated than the U.S. population as a whole. The median educational attainment of public housing residents lags behind that of all U.S. renters by almost one and one-half years. Public housing residents fail to complete high school at more than twice the rate of other adults living in rental housing. Public housing residents graduate from college at one-sixth the rate of non-public housing residents. Minority residents of public and other federally assisted housing--blacks and Hispanics--lag further behind. These low educational attainments have discernible employment and income implications. Those with less education have lower employment rates, higher unemployment rates, a greater likelihood of being entirely out of the labor force, and, most significantly, low earnings and family incomes. The educational deficits of the parents appear to extend to their children: children of federally assisted housing residents lag behind other U.S. youth on a number of measures of academic performance. Moreover, there is a strong correlation between the academic attainment of parents and the academic performance of their children. Because there was no data source directly addressing the educational status of residents of housing sponsored by Indian Housing Authorities, the report presents data on the entire American Indian and Alaska Native population. The data show that these groups also experience low educational attainment with its attendant consequences. Cohort: Y.

2177 U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.
"Child Support Assurance: Effect of Applying State Guidelines to Determine Fathers' Payments." Washington, D.C., GAO/HRD-93-26 Report to the Secretary-designate of Health and Human Services, 1993.

Researchers interested in noncustodial fathers regard the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) as one of the best sources of data on young noncustodial fathers. We used the 1988 interviews from the NLSY to analyze a limited segment of the overall population that would be affected by child support assurance. From these data, the most recent available at the time of our work, we constructed the variables of income and poverty status. We used the NLSY sampling weights to compute estimates for our study population--young noncustodial fathers in the United States, aged 23 to 31 in 1988. Because these estimates are based on data from a sample, each estimate has an associated sampling error. We computed sampling errors at the 95 percent confidence level, using the procedure

outlined in the NLSY technical sampling report. Except where noted, the sampling errors for the estimates presented in this report were + or - 5 percentage points or less. Our analysis is limited to young noncustodial fathers who were aged 23 to 31 years old at the time of the interview in 1988. Research indicates that noncustodial fathers tend to underreport children for whom they do not provide. Because we relied on self reports to identify noncustodial fathers, our estimates are representative of fathers who are able and willing to report their paternity. Information is not available regarding the establishment of court-ordered child support awards for men in the NLSY. We assumed that paternity could be established for self-reporting noncustodial fathers and that they represent the universe of young fathers whose children could be eligible for a minimum assured benefit. Cohort: Y.

2178 U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.
"Mother-Only Families: Low Earnings Will Keep Many Children in Poverty." Washington, D.C., GAO/HRD-91-62 Report to Congress, 1991.

This report examines the problems that mother-only families face in attaining economic self-sufficiency and discusses the impact that recent federal initiatives such as the Family Support Act (FSA) 1988 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act 1990, both of which contained key provisions aimed at assisting low income families, may have in assisting such women and their children stay out of poverty. Utilizing data from the NLSY, comparisons are made of the characteristics and employment potential of poor and non-poor mothers. The analysis found that young poor single mothers face enormous barriers to economic self-sufficiency: (1) limited earnings potential, concomitant educational deficiencies (lower levels of education and lower AFQT scores) and less work experience; (2) responsibility for larger numbers of children and the need for economical child care options and greater family income in order to stay out of poverty; (3) less than full-time year-round employment at lower wages; and (4) jobs which did not provide such important fringe benefits as health insurance and sick leave. Various income projections, based on potential earnings for employed women, child care costs and taxes, revealed that many single mothers and their children will remain in poverty even with full-time employment and will need additional income supplements to raise themselves and their families out of poverty. Implications of the recently enacted FSA JOBS and child support enforcement provisions, and increases in the Earned Income Tax Credit for mother-only families are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

2179 ULLMAN, DOUGLAS G. and DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Factors in the Adjustment of Latchkey Children." Presented: Chicago, IL, Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, 1989.

This exploratory study was designed to assess the relationship among various psychological and family background variables and five indices of academic and behavioral adjustment among two groups of children aged 5-12, a latchkey group of children whose primary or secondary child care arrangement was either self-care or care by a sibling under age 15 and a matched group of non-latchkey children. Using data from the Children of the NLSY, the study found little evidence for any overall differences in academic or behavioral problem adjustment between the groups of latchkey and non-latchkey children. Some preliminary evidence was found for an effect on adjustment of number of hours in self-care; however, other factors such as the child's intelligence, quality of interaction in the home, and self-esteem interacted with the number of hours in self-care to account for significant amounts of the variance in academic and behavioral adjustment. Implications for future research are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

2180 UMANA, ANIEFIOK J.
"Postsecondary Vocational Training and Its Relationship to Labor Force Participation and Wages Among Youth in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1992.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between postsecondary vocational training and labor force participation, employment, and wages among youth in the United States. Postsecondary vocational training in this study refers to nonbaccalaureate, vocational training available from the following sources--company training, business and vocational school, apprenticeship. Data for this study were obtained from a longitudinal study of a nationally

representative sample of noninstitutionalized youths in the United States--Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS-Y) for the years 1985 and 1986. Findings showed that participants as contrasted to nonparticipants in postsecondary vocational training are more likely to be employed or participate in the labor force. The unemployment rates among the participants in postsecondary vocational training were significantly lower than that of nonparticipants. In terms of hourly rate of pay, the analyses for two years (1985 and 1986) showed that participants with postsecondary vocational training received higher pay than did nonparticipants. Also, the average number of weeks worked in a year were higher for the participants than nonparticipants in postsecondary vocational training. For the most part, the NLS-Y respondents who were married, older, completed high school or received a GED, males, non-black and nonHispanic, and had no dependents were more likely to be employed or participate in the labor force, earned higher wages and worked more weeks. Cohort: Y.

2181 UNGER, DONALD G. and COOLEY, MARCIA.
"Families of Adolescent Parents: Predictors of Developmental Outcomes." Presented: Atlanta, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Adolescence, March 22-25, 1990. Cohort: Y C.

2182 UNGER, DONALD G. and COOLEY, MARCIA.
"Partner and Grandmother Contact in Black and White Teen Parent Families." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 13 (1992): 546-552.

Contact of teen mothers with grandmothers and partners was studied as a predictor of maternal and middle childhood developmental outcomes. Mothers were interviewed yearly beginning in 1979 until 1986. Each child was given a developmental assessment in 1986. Black teens lived longer with their parents after the child's birth and white teens married earlier and had more disruptions in their relationships. Grandmother assistance with childcare was positively associated with the mother's ability to pursue her education. The findings suggested, however, that child developmental problems may occur when mothers routinely rely upon grandmother assistance into middle childhood, particularly for white families. In general, a male partner who had regular contact with the mother's child, more stimulation and support in the home environment, and higher educational level of the mother were associated with better child developmental outcomes. Cohort: Y C.

2183 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.
"Early Schooling and Childbearing Experiences: Implications for Post-Secondary School Attendance." Presented: NICHD Conference entitled: "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," Bethesda, MD, May 18-19, 1992.

A continuing research question among social scientists concerns the relationship between educational attainment and fertility, and of specific interest has been better understanding the relationship between educational attainment and adolescent fertility. Early studies suggested that adolescent mothers suffered educational deficits due primarily to the interruption of high school, thereby blocking their entry into post-secondary schooling. Later studies, recognizing that not all adolescent mothers drop out of high school permanently, suggested that even for those young mothers who were eligible to attend post-secondary school, their rates of entry and completion were lower than women who were not adolescent mothers. Fully understanding how adolescent childbearing and education are inter-linked is crucial to forming valid conclusions regarding the social consequences of adolescent childbearing, especially as they relate to poverty. This paper attempts to further define relevant categories of young women (based on their high school and childbearing experiences), to compare these groups conditioned on a number of characteristics, and to examine the impact on post-secondary school attendance. It is new in its approach because it considers fertility and schooling as joint decisions and allows for heterogeneity between the groups of women. In addition, it tests specific mechanisms by which adolescent mothers education might be hindered: "blockage" and "persistent disadvantage." Cohort: Y.

2184 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.; ASTONE, NAN M.; and MCCARTHY, JAMES.
"Influences of Family Background on Adolescent Childbearing: From the 1940s to the 1980s." Presented: Toronto,

Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

The purpose of this paper is to begin to examine whether or not the influences of background and other characteristics on adolescent childbearing have changed across three birth cohorts of women. Two specific questions were addressed. First, have the effects of background factors on adolescent childbearing changed for women born in the 1930s, the 1950s and the 1960s? Secondly, focusing on the two youngest cohorts of women, the authors develop more fully specified models. The data used for the analysis were obtained from three separate surveys, the NLS of Mature Women, Young Women, and NLSY. The findings suggest that family background factors exert a strong influence across all three cohorts of women, with women from more disadvantaged backgrounds more likely to become adolescent mothers. However, it does appear that some factors, such as family structure may have declined in importance over the period while the effect of mother's education increased over time at least for whites. While the models explained more variation and the effects are stronger among whites, the models were remarkably similar for blacks and whites of each cohort. Finally, family background factors were found to be more important predictors of childbearing during younger adolescence than during later adolescence. Cohort: G W Y.

2185 VALERO, GIL J. N.
"The Influence of Past Labor Force Experience and Education on Economic Activity and Inactivity." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California - Santa Barbara, 1989.

This work investigates the relationship between past experience and the choice of status in the labor market, employment, continuing unemployment (search) and leaving the labor force, for young people 16-23 years old by race (whites, blacks and Hispanics). One focus is on the ways that youth become inactive, that is neither enrolled in school nor in the labor force. The theoretical framework applies the concept of semi-Markov processes to explain the factors affecting the probabilities of transition from one labor force state to another as well as the varying time or duration spent in a state before moving. The data used are from the 1979 and 1980 interviews of the NLSY. Three methodologies were used to analyze the problem. The first one is descriptive analysis, which reveals the importance of having being employed as condition of avoiding inactivity in the future. The second kind of analysis uses Goodman log-linear models and path analysis to investigate the dependence of the outcomes of enrollment and labor force activity upon race. The third kind of analysis was conducted using a multinomial logit model. The dependent variable was status in the labor force (employed, unemployed or out of the labor force) and the independent variables were: fractions of time out of the labor force and unemployed (to measure state dependence) during the past year, the number of employers and number of times not employed (to measure occurrence dependence), education, sex, age and area unemployment rates. This analysis revealed that the most important variables explaining differences in status among the three races were those related to occurrence dependence and those related to duration dependence. Education measured in terms of years at school completed also played a role. The main result obtained is that a policy promoting employment for youth of all races will increase the probability of employment for individuals of all races in the future and will benefit Hispanics and blacks relative to whites. [UMI ADG90-21959] Cohort: Y.

2186 VANDELL, DEBORAH L.
"Belsky and Eggebeen's Analysis of the NLSY: Meaningful Results or Statistical Illusions?" *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991): 1100-1103.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. In their article in this issue of JMF, Belsky and Eggebeen examine the effects of early and extensive maternal employment on four-to-six-year-old children, using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data set. They conclude that extensive employment during the first two years is associated with increased behavioral maladjustment in children, with problems particularly manifested in terms of children's extreme noncompliance. Belsky and Eggebeen further argue that this effect is general and pervasive--that is, it is not moderated by children's gender, race, or social class. These are strong arguments, and it is the purpose of this critique to address the accuracy and adequacy of these conclusions. Cohort: Y C.

2187 VANDELL, DEBORAH L. and RAMANAN, JANAKI.

"After School Care and Child Development: Children of the NLSY." Presented: Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, April, 1991. Cohort: Y C.

2188 VANDELL, DEBORAH L. and RAMANAN, JANAKI.
"Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth: Choices in After-School Care and Child Development." *Developmental Psychology* 27,4 (July 1991): 637-643.

The after school care (latchkey, mother, other adults) of 390 third, fourth, and fifth graders who were part of the Children of the NLSY was examined. Within this socially disadvantaged sample, mother-care after school was associated with lower family incomes, more poverty, and less emotional support of the school-aged child. In other areas (child sex, age, race, family marital status, mother age, and cognitive stimulation), families did not differ in their selection of after school care. This study also examined whether there were differences in child functioning associated with type of after school care, after controlling for family income and emotional support. Generally, latchkey children performed as well on a battery of social and cognitive assessments as children who were in other-adult care after school. In only one area was a subsample of latchkey children at risk. Latchkey children whose families were living in poverty were reported to have more antisocial behaviors. Children who returned home to single mothers showed more pervasive problems. In contrast to latchkey and other-adult care, this subsample of mother-care children had lower PPVT scores and higher rating for behavior problems. Cohort: Y C.

2189 VANDELL, DEBORAH L. and RAMANAN, JANAKI.
"Effects of Early and Current Maternal Employment on Children from High Risk Families." Presented: Montreal, International Conference on Infant Studies, 1990.

Patterns of early and concurrent maternal employment were examined in 224 second graders from "high risk" families using data from the Children of the NLSY. Extent of early maternal employment was related to the families' current finances and to the mothers' education. Families in which there was moderate or extensive maternal employment during the first three years were less likely to be living in poverty four years later; and maternal education was higher when mothers were extensively employed during the first three years. In addition, differences in the second graders' academic achievement were associated with extent of early employment, after controlling for differences in family poverty and maternal education. Children scored lower on reading and math achievement when their mothers were either not employed or minimally employed as opposed to when mothers worked more extensively during the first three years. Extent of early employment was more highly associated with second grade achievement than was concurrent maternal employment. Cohort: Y C.

2192 VEAZIE, MARK A.
"[Epidemiological Analyses to Identify Factors that Increase the Risk of Workplace Injury] (Editor's title)." [In Progress Research]. Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational, Safety and Health--ALOSH, 944 Chestnut Ridge Road, Morgantown, WV 265.

An analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data set. We intend to initiate a series of epidemiological analyses to identify factors that increase the risk of workplace injury in the NLSY. These risk factors will include demographics, characteristics of the psychosocial environment, job satisfaction, shift work, method of payment, key life events, work experience and other worker specific variables such as alcohol and substance use patterns. Cohort: Y.

2193 VEUM, JONATHAN R.
"Interrelation of Child Support, Visitation, and Hours of Work." *Monthly Labor Review* 115,6 (June 1992): 40-47.

Article on employment and other characteristics of mothers with custody of children, and of absent fathers, by father's child support payment and visitation practices, 1988. Data are from National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Includes

5 tables showing mothers and absent fathers aged 23-31, by marital status, educational attainment, race, Hispanic origin, distance father lives from child and frequency of visits, whether employed in previous year, and annual earnings and hours worked; and mothers, by whether paying for child care in last 4 weeks, and average expenditures; all by whether father pays child support and visits children, 1988. Cohort: Y.

2194 VEUM, JONATHAN R. and GLEASON, PHILIP M.
"Child Care: Arrangements and Costs." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,10 (October 1991): 10-17.

The 1988 NLSY and the 1983 NLS of Young Women are used to examine several child care issues in the U.S. Relatives frequently provide child care for both younger and older women, but older women use persons other than relatives more frequently. These data indicate that the use of child care centers by mothers is directly related to family income. The results also indicate that upper-income families can more easily afford private centers, while poorer families are more likely to use public centers. Average weekly expenditures on child care are about $60 for younger women and $45 for older women. However, younger women utilize child care services an average of 39.4 hours a week, compared with 24.7 hours for older women. These data suggest that child care expenditures and hourly usage are related to family income. Findings from the NLSY imply that women in low-income families are more likely to have gaps in employment because they cannot find adequate child care arrangements. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2195 VEUM, JONATHAN R. and WEISS, ANDREA B.
"Education and the Work Histories of Young Adults." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,4 (April 1993): 11-20.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show significant differences by sex and race in youth labor market experience; however, many of these differences become smaller or disappear completely with increases in educational attainment. These data allow for fairly precise determination of measures of labor market activity not available from any other data source. These data indicate that work experience between the ages of 18 and 27 varies substantially by sex, race, and educational level, and reveal patterns of work behavior that are somewhat surprising. For example, by age 27, individuals with 1 to 3 years of college education have, on average, worked more weeks than have high school graduates. Also, college graduates average more total weeks worked than do high school dropouts at all ages, even between the ages of 18 and 22, when many college graduates are attending school full time. This finding reflects the fact that young female high school dropouts acquire very little work experience. This article analyzes the work histories of young workers, focusing on differences in work experience by educational level. The results permit comparison by educational level of work patterns by years of age for persons aged 18 to 27 over the 1978-90 period. Cohort: Y.

2196 WAITE, LINDA J. and HARRISON, SCOTT C.
"Keeping in Touch: How Women in Mid-life Allocate Social Contacts among Kith and Kin." *Social Forces* 70,3 (March 1992): 637-654.

Among 3,677 surveyed women, aged 44-59, contacts with friends and family depended on the relationship and household structure, followed by distance, resources, and individual predisposition toward maintaining ties. Race, educational attainment, and residence in the South or rural areas affected certain types of contacts. Contains 36 references. Cohort: W.

2197 WAITE, LINDA J.; LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; and WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA.
"What Parents Pay For: Quality of Child Care and Child Care Costs." Presented: New Orleans, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, April 1988.

Although most children whose mothers work receive some non-parental care, this "child care" varies greatly in its features, especially quality. Child development researchers and practitioners have explored in detail the features of child care that provide the best environment for children. However, we know virtually nothing about which parents

select "high-quality" care for their children, or which arrangements most often have the features associated with the best outcomes for children. This paper explores these issues, using data from the NLSY. We find that on several dimensions, care in a home--the child's own, a nonrelative's or a relative's--provides features linked to quality care. Our results show, however, that parents do not pay more for any of the features of child care associated in the child development literatures with high quality. Finally, we find that those families with the greatest access to relatives obtain the highest "quality" care. The implications of these results are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2198 WANG, DAN S.
"Labor Supply of Young, Married, Former Participants in Vocational Education in Secondary Schools in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1989.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether taking vocational courses in high school would affect married youths' (21- to 28-year-olds) labor supply behavior. Data for this study were obtained from the NLSY for the years 1985 and 1986. The total sample consisted of 1,186 respondents who had completed at least a high school education, who were married and not enrolled in school at the time of the 1985 interview, and who had high school transcript data available. Employing static labor supply theory, two dependent variables were used to measure labor supply: labor force participation and annual hours of work. The following independent variables were used in the labor supply models: high school curriculum, family assets, nonlabor income, spouse income, wage rate, educational attainment, age, race, number of dependents in the family, family socioeconomic status, health limitation, and local unemployment rate. The high school curriculum variable was measured in two ways: (1) by four types of high school curricula: vocational education concentrators, vocational education explorers, general education participants, and academic education participants and (2) by total vocational education credits earned in high school. The following four major statistical methods were applied to analyze data: simple cross-tabulation, logistic regression, OLS regression, and Tobit regression. After stratifying labor supply models by gender, the major findings of this study were as follows: (1) Among women, compared to general education participants, vocational education concentrators and explorers had significantly greater labor supply while academic education participants had significantly lower labor supply. However, high school curriculum had no significant effect on men's labor supply. Moreover, total vocational credits earned in high school was not significantly associated with either men's or women's labor supply. (2) Both men's and women's uncompensated wage elasticities were positive. However, compared to married men's elasticities, married women had larger uncompensated wage and substitution elasticities. (3) Among married men, educational attainment (negative), age (positive), and family socioeconomic background (positive) had significant effects on annual hours of work; while among married women, educational attainment (positive), age (negative), race/ethnicity (positive for blacks and negative for Hispanics), and number of dependents (negative) had significant effects on labor supply. [UMI ADG89-22140] Cohort: Y.

2199 WEITZMAN, MICHAEL; GORTMAKER, STEVEN; and SOBOL, ARTHUR.
"Maternal Smoking and Behavior Problems of Children." *Pediatrics* 90,3 (September 1992): 342-349.

Numerous health consequences of children's exposure to maternal smoking have been demonstrated, including increased rates of low birth weight, infant mortality, respiratory infections, asthma, and modest impairments of cognitive development. There is little evidence, however, linking maternal smoking and increased rates of children's behavior problems. Data from the population-based National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to investigate the possible association of maternal smoking and behavior problems among 2256 children aged 4 through 11 years. In multiple regression analyses the authors controlled for child's race, age, sex, birth weight, and chronic asthma; family structure, income, and divorce or separation in the prior 2 years; mother's education, intelligence, self-esteem, employment status, chronic disabling health conditions, and use of alcohol during pregnancy; and the quality of the home environment as assessed by the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment-Short Form to investigate the relationship between maternal smoking and children's behavior problems. The measure of maternal smoking status reflected two levels of smoking intensity (less than a pack per day and a pack or more per day) for each of three different categories of children's exposure: prenatal only (mother smoked only during pregnancy), passive only (mother smoked only after pregnancy), and prenatal plus passive exposure (mother smoked both during and after pregnancy). Measures of children's behavior problems included the overall score on a 32-item parent-reported child

Behavior Problem Index (BPI), scores on the BPI's subscales, and rates of extreme scores on the BPI. Cohort: Y C.

2200 WENK, DEEANN.
"A Residential Comparison of Women's Earnings and Types of Child Care Arrangement." Working Paper, University of Oklahoma, 1989. Presented: Seattle, Rural Sociological Society, 1989.

The availability of child care services in nonmetropolitan areas is becoming an increasingly important issue because of the rising rates of labor force participation among rural women. While recent studies have shown a greater reliance on relatives for care versus day care centers in rural than in urban areas, reasons for the differences have not been fully explored. What variations in the types of child care exist and how they are related to women's wage rates are examined using data from the National Longitudinal Survey Merged Child/Mother File (sample = 1,163 children aged 3-5 born to a cohort of mothers aged 15-21 in 1979). Multinomial logistic analysis is used to estimate the effects of residence, household, and individual characteristics on type of care. The results have implications for women's employment and the availability of center care for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

2201 WENK, DEEANN and GARRETT, PATRICIA.
"Having a Baby: Some Predictions of Maternal Employment around Childbirth." *Gender and Society* 6,1 (March 1992): 49-65.

The 1986 Merged Child/Mother File from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth is used to examine employment patterns of 1,920 women who gave birth 1979-1986, exploring the influence of personal, job, and family status characteristics on timing and duration of maternal employment. Logistic regression and proportional hazards analyses reveal that family status factors and the proportion of the family income the mother earns are consistently important in predicting maternal employment. Human capital factors are more significant in predicting employment exit rates than return rates or employment status one year after a childbirth. 5 Tables, 1 Appendix, 27 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y C.

2202 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE.
"The Effects of Rural to Urban Migration on the Poverty of Youth in the 1980s." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

The effects of rural to urban migration on the poverty status of migrants has not been adequately explored. The following paper uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine poverty status before and after a rural to urban migration while controlling for individual characteristics. A proportional hazards model of poverty spells that begin in rural areas is estimated to determine whether moving to an urban area reduces the time spent in poverty while controlling for individual educational and family characteristics. The results indicate that moving from a rural to an urban area reduces time spent in poverty for white and black women but the effects are not statistically significant for men. Further, to adequately understand the relationship between moving to an urban area and poverty, the analysis examines the effects of moving on the length of time spent not employed. Cohort: Y.

2203 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"The Effects of Residence, Family Background and Household Structure on the Educational Attainment of Young Adults." In: *Investing in People: The Human Capital Needs of Rural America*, L.S. Beaulieu & D. Mulkey, eds, Westview Press, 1991.

Despite overall rises in the U.S., educational levels have been persistently lower in rural areas and in the south than in urban areas and the north. This study uses a modified status attainment approach to explore the influence of residence on high school completion and college attendance. Two questions are posed: (1) Does residence have an

important effect on educational attainment after controlling for individual characteristics, family background and household structure? (2) Do the effects of family background and household structure vary by residence? A subsample of 3,854 men and women aged 14 to 22 in 1979 taken from the NLSY is used for analysis. Residence is measured as north/south and urban/rural residence at the time of expected high school graduation. The results indicate that the effects of family background account for the negative effects of living in the rural south on educational attainment. The within region analysis shows few differences suggesting that rural youth are just as able as other youth to utilize family resources to their advantage. Cohort: Y.

2204 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"Family and Household Effects on the Educational Attainment of Young Adults." Previous version of this paper was presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America (Washington, DC, March 21-23, 1991). ED334054.

This study examines the impact of family structure, poverty level, and region of residence on educational attainment. The study uses data collected by the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, with a probability sample of 3,854 men and women aged 14 to 18 in 1979. Logistic regression was used to allow for the analysis of dichotomous dependent variables (high school completion versus incompletion and attendance of at least one year of college versus not attending college). Parent's socioeconomic status is measured by the mother's and father's education and occupation. Household structure is categorized as two parent household, one parent household, or an alternative household form. Residential status is measured in terms of rural/urban and southern/non-southern. Significant findings are: (1) living in a single parent or two-parent household (in contrast to alternative form of household) increases the odds of completing high school and living in a two-parent household increases the odds of attending college; (2) education of both parents is a powerful predictor of college attendance; (3) living in poverty significantly decreases the odds of both high school completion and college attendance; and (4) the negative effect of living in the rural south disappears when the effects of family background are controlled. Cohort: Y.

2205 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"Persistent Poverty and Rural Residence among Young Adults." Presented, Rural Sociological Society, 1991.

Changes in poverty status and residence between 1979 and 1984 are examined for a cohort of men and women ages 14-21 in 1979, using data from the NLSY. This probability sample includes an overrepresentation of African Americans, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites. It is demonstrated that examining residence at one point in time can distort the estimate of the persistence of poverty by region. The results suggest that both persistent poverty and persistent wealth are more common among long-term urban than among long-term rural residents, but that poverty is more pervasive among those living in rural areas. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2206 WENTLING, ROSE MARY.
"Women in Middle Management: Their Career Development and Aspirations." *Business Horizons* 35, 1 (January/February 1992): 47-54.

Rosenfeld (1980) obtained the work histories of 5,083 women from the NLS of Mature Women. Her findings indicated work interruptions are becoming shorter and less common, especially with women in better paying occupations. They consider the loss of earnings and opportunities to be greater than the benefits of staying home for several years. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: W.

2207 WHITE, KIMBERLY A.
"Drinking Patterns of Young Women Before, During and After Pregnancy: Perinatal and Early Child Outcomes." Presented: New Orleans, 60th Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, March 25-28, 1993. Cohort: Y C.

2208 WHITE, MARY ELIZABETH.
"Home Environment, Self-Concept, and School Achievement in a Disadvantaged and Multiethnic Sample." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 1991.

The purpose of this study was to test hypotheses regarding the effects of home environment variables on self-concept and school achievement. The statistical technique of path analysis was used to examine an extensive data set. Data were partly derived from a variety of psychological measures administered to a large sample of families in the first months of 1986. The measures included an achievement measure, a receptive language measure, a self-worth and perceived cognitive competence measure, and a home environment measure. Additional data considered in the analysis were developed from selected characteristics of the family units included in the study sample. Assessed characteristics included components of socioeconomic status, family structure (marital status of the mother), maternal educational level, race of the mother, and gender of the subject. The sample was composed of 307 male subjects and 291 female subjects between the ages of 7 and 15 years. The racial composition of the sample was 83 Hispanic, 255 Black, and 260 White subjects. The subjects participated in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) in 1986. An important characteristic of the sample was that the majority of the mothers of the subjects gave birth when they were adolescents. As a result of the early pregnancies, the sample was highly representative of a more disadvantaged, less well educated population than the general population of American mothers. Results of the study indicated that the three variables most directly associated with scholastic achievement were family process, maternal education, and perceived cognitive competence. While no gender differences were identified in the analysis, there were significant ethnic differences in the relationships among the predictor variables and school achievement. One particularly significant finding was the importance of maternal education levels in predicting both family process characteristics and school achievement. The influence of maternal education was evident for all three ethnic groups examined in the study. Implications for intervention programs are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2209 WIATROWSKI, WILLIAM J.
"Factors Affecting Retirement Income." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,3 (March 1993): 25-35.

Compared with their counterparts earlier in the century, today's Americans are working in different industries, retiring earlier; and living longer; yet these changes are not always recognized in the design of retirement income benefits. Older Americans may receive income from several sources, including Social Security, employer-provided pension plans, savings, and current earnings. The trend over the last several years has been toward increased availability of income from employer-provided pension plans. In 1988, 55 percent of households headed by persons aged 65 and older received some income from such plans. That number is projected to reach 88 percent by 2018. This in- crease is due in large part to the growing coverage of women by pension benefit plans. For example, the increase in the labor force participation of women in recent years; and the more widespread availability of survivor benefits for both men and women is likely to result in greater overall availability of pension benefits in the future. Following are several trends in retirement plan design that will affect these future retirees, together with some facts about changes in the population in general, and the labor force in particular. Note that these trends are not always consistent. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women suggest a correlation between a worker's concern for retirement income and his or her job tenure. Among women aged 50 to 60, average tenure was 12 years. For those women working for an employer providing pension coverage, the average was 16 years, compared with 8 years for those to whom no pension was available. While other factors may influence these findings, there appears to be some relationship between pension coverage and job tenure. Cohort: W.

2210 WILSON, JANET K.
"The Impact of Roles on Involvement in Deviant Behavior During Late Adolescence and Early Adulthood." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Nebraska, 1991.

The major question addressed by the current research project is to what extent the roles that we hold explain differences in rates of involvement in deviant behaviors during the years between adolescence and adulthood. Status integration, social control, and multiple identities theories/perspectives use role statuses as indicators of one's level of integration into society. Each hypothesizes an inverse relationship between level of integration, as reflected by the

roles which are held, and level of involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior. The theories/perspectives differ in that status integration addresses the compatibility of roles, social control focuses on the tendency of conventional roles to strengthen the social bond, and multiple identities examines the additive nature of roles. Additional analyses examine the extent to which roles account for the age effect on deviant behavior and whether the impact of roles varies with age. The data for the analyses were collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) as part of the NLSY. The present research uses data from the 1980 and 1984 NLSY. Dependent variables are the levels of delinquent and criminal involvement as measured by 11 deviance scales. Roles held, age, and a number of control variables are employed as independent variables. Results from hierarchical regression analyses indicate that social control theory is best able to explain the impact of roles on involvement in deviant behaviors during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. In addition, role statuses account for a large portion of the total variance associated with age. When roles are added to the regression equation, especially for the substance use scales, the amount of explained variance attributable to the age variables is decreased by one-half. Finally, the effect of role statuses varies with age. Specifically, subjects who possess nonnormative role statuses at a young age (i.e., those who are not living with parents, single, nonparents, or students) tend to report increased levels of involvement in other forms of deviant behavior. [UMI 91-33320] Cohort: Y.

2211 WILSON-FIGUEROA, MARIA E.
"The Relationship Between Migration Behavior and Poverty Status of Hispanic Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1990.

The purpose of this research has been to study the migration behavior of poor and nonpoor Hispanic youth in the 1984-86 interval and to identify policy to alleviate the poverty situation of Hispanic youth in the United States. Two data sources were used to conduct the study: the NLSY and the County and City Data Book. These two sources allowed the study and integration of microlevel and macrolevel variables. In addition, the data allowed for the longitudinal measure of migration behavior. Research was carried out in two stages. The first stage was a descriptive of migration rates according to microlevel and macrolevel variables and according to types of migration. This stage also included the testing of hypotheses. The second stage was a multivariate analysis of microlevel and macrolevel predictors of migration of Hispanic youth for the 1984-86 interval. Due to the skewed nature of the data and the dichotomous dependent variable, logistic regression was used to analyze the data. Several models were used to measure the relationships between migration behavior and poverty status of Hispanic youth. Findings show that poor Hispanic youth tend to have lower migration rates than nonpoor Hispanic youth. Geographic areas defined as poor tend to have higher rates of migration than areas defined as nonpoor. Residence in counties with high concentrations of other Hispanics tends to act as an inhibitor of migration for the Hispanic youth in this study. [UMI ADG90-34099] Cohort: Y.

2212 WILSON-FIGUEROA, MARIA E.; BERRY, E. HELEN; and TONEY, MICHAEL B.
"Migration of Hispanic Youth and Poverty Status: A Logit Analysis." *Rural Sociology* 56,2 (Summer 1991): 189-203.

The research investigated whether poor Hispanic youth exhibited less migration than nonpoor Hispanic youth. The hypothesis was that migration is a means to escape poverty, although poverty acts as an inhibitor to migration. The data for the study were derived from NLSY and the 1988 County and City Data Book (U. S. Census Bureau). Individual migration between 1984 and 1986 for 1,466 Hispanic respondents who were ages 14-21 in 1979 was the dependent variable. Log linear modeling was used to analyze the data. Microlevel variables (characteristics of respondents) were: sex, occupation status, educational attainment, public assistance, and poverty status. Macrolevel variables (characteristics of counties) were: unemployment rate and percentage of families poor (i.e. below the poverty level). Results showed partial support for the hypothesis, depending on how poverty was defined. Poverty status places limitations on the geographical mobility of Hispanics and may limit their ability to upgrade their socioeconomic status; therefore, policy makers need to concentrate on providing education and training to Hispanic youth. The educational attainment of Hispanics remains below the level of their non-Hispanic counterparts and Hispanics tend to have higher rates of unemployment than whites. Policies should target employment opportunities for Hispanics. [ERIC ED329397] Cohort: Y.

2213 WINDERS, REBECCA M.
"Impacts of Job Loss on the Careers of Midlife Women: A Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Comparison with Implications for Rural Labor Policy." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, 1989.

The problem of job displacement is especially severe in rural labor markets which have been in decline since 1978 relative to both urban economies and to their own robust growth of the Rural Renaissance period of the late 1960s through mid-1970s. Focusing on midlife women, a population group which is particularly disadvantaged in seeking new jobs, this dissertation examined displacement losses and adjustment strategies, emphasizing metropolitan/nonmetropolitan comparisons. The analysis uses data collected from the 1967-1984 waves of the Mature Women's cohort, a sample representative of the U.S. female population ages 30-44 in 1966. Two sets of empirical issues and one broad policy question were addressed. First, consequences of job loss for women's careers were examined, comparing wage and employment impacts in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Second, for displaced workers, the study analyzed the determinants of adoption of three adjustment strategies and the effects of each strategy on wages and employment status. A final objective was to address the policy question of whether nonmetropolitan areas merit special consideration in the allocation of funds or design of programs for assisting displaced workers. Three major hypotheses guide the research: (1) Job loss will have negative effects on both wages and probability of employment. (2) Displacement losses will be greater for nonmetropolitan workers. (3) Nonmetropolitan job losers will differ from their urban counterparts in their propensity to adopt retraining, relocation, and self-employment strategies of adjustment. To study displacement costs and adjustment strategies, NLS respondents who had experienced permanent layoffs were identified and their employment histories over a five year period were compared with those of a control group who had not been displaced. Data for an initial survey (the survey preceding displacement or a randomly assigned reference year) and three follow-up surveys was examined. Study results indicate that midlife women who lost their jobs experienced substantial financial losses in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Even at the third follow-up, an average of more than four years after layoff, displaced women earned about 15% less per hour than controls with similar characteristics. Though by the third follow-up, job losers had caught up in terms of employment rates, they had spent an estimated 19% less time employed since displacement. Estimates of total cost between displacement and the third follow-up ranges from $5517 to $23923 (1984 $), depending on residence status and method of calculation. As expected, the components of displacement loss and the larger wage loss among rural women was consistent with a presumed relative lack of adjustment services and alternative job opportunities in rural labor markets. However, the higher rates of reemployment of rural women were a surprising result. Overall, the estimated cost of displacement was somewhat higher for nonmetropolitan residents. Cohort: W.

2214 WINDLE, MICHAEL.
"A Longitudinal Study of Antisocial Behaviors in Early Adolescence as Predictors of Late Adolescent Substance Use: Gender and Ethnic Group Differences." *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 99,1 (February 1990): 86-91.

Data from the National Longitudinal Youth Survey (NLSY) were analyzed to study interrelationships between antisocial behaviors in early adolescence (ages 14-15) and late adolescent alcohol and drug use 4 years later (when adolescents were 18-19). Correlations between classes of antisocial behaviors in early adolescence and substance use in late adolescence were of higher magnitude and more uniform for men than for women; for women, property offenses (e.g., vandalism) in early adolescence were more highly associated with alcohol use, alcohol-related problems, and illicit drug use in late adolescence than with either status offenses or transgressions against persons. Multiple regression analyses indicated that early-adolescent substance involvement was a significant predictor of late-adolescent alcohol and drug use. Additional significant predictors included early adolescent general delinquency, male gender, and non-Black ethnicity. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1990 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

2215 WINDLE, MICHAEL and MILLER, CAROL T.
"Antecedents and Correlates of Alcohol, Cocaine, and Alcohol-Cocaine Abuse in Early Adulthood." *Journal of Drug Education* 21,2 (1991): 133-148.

An abuse typology consisting of nonabusers, alcohol abusers (AAs), cocaine abusers (CAs), and joint alcohol and

cocaine abusers (JACAs) was applied to data from the NLSY (N = 12,686, ages 19-26 in 1984) in order to examine prevalence, antecedents, and correlates of substance abuse. Results reveal that white males have a higher incidence of alcohol abuse, but that cocaine and joint alcohol and cocaine abuse cut across gender and ethnic lines. JACAs, followed by CAs, AAs, and nonabusers, showed the highest amount of prior 30-day and lifetime drug use and delinquent activity, and the highest rate of unemployment and marital instability. Further, JACAs had the lowest high school dropout rate but received the highest marks on tests of verbal intelligence. It is speculated that JACAs become underachievers as a result of substance abuse. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2216 WINDLE, MICHAEL T.
"Children of alcoholics (COA) risk in young adults--a longitudinal sibling design." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Research Institute on Alcoholism 1021 Main St. Buffalo, NY 14203.

Secondary data analyses of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) are proposed to address several research questions related to the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of alcohol use and abuse among a nationally representative sample of young adult COAs. The NLSY is a multiwave dataset that includes approximately 12,686 subjects, including 5,863 sibling pairs. The retention rate across seven annual waves of data collection has been 95%. The large number of sibling pairs in the NLSY is of importance for addressing substantive issues and for determining interrater agreement regarding the validity reports of familial alcoholism. The five principal objectives of the proposal are: (1) to conduct family resemblance analysis to examine the prevalence of alcoholism for three racial/ethnic groups--whites, blacks, and Hispanics and two gender groups; (2) to use alternative categorical schemes (e.g., FHP/FHN; multigenerational FHP, unigenerational FHP, FHN) for family history of alcoholism and to compare findings of these categorization schemes for group differences in alcohol use/abuse and other young adult problem behaviors (e.g. , delinquent activity, marital and occupational stability; (3) to assess sibling similarity with regard to alcohol use and alcohol problems and to use regression-based statistical models to assess older sibling influences on younger siblings drinking behavior; (4) to identify variables that discriminate those siblings who eventually develop drinking problems from their matched siblings who has yet to have drinking problems; and (5) to examine the extent of assortative mating for daughters of male alcoholics and to evaluate the drinking problems of those female siblings who married an alcoholic or problem drinker, and those that did not. Assortative mating for sons of male alcoholics and differences in drinking problems among male COA siblings who did and who did not marry alcoholic or problem drinker spouses will also be investigated for exploratory purposes. Data analyses will include intraclass correlations, hierarchical multiple regression models, discriminant function analysis, and covariance structure models. Cohort: Y.

2217 WINSHIP, CHRISTOPHER.
"Demographic Influences on Family and School Transitions." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Northwestern University Center/ Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, IL 60208.

This research concerns the transition to adulthood in the U.S. during the past three decades, with specific attention to differences between blacks and whites. It focuses on three topics central to understanding changes for youths generally and blacks in particular. These include the effects of changing labor market conditions on (1) steeply declining proportions of young persons who are married; (2) the fertility for young, unmarried women; and (3) changes in educational attainment and school enrollment. With regard to marriage trends, this research describes assortive mating between spouses with varying socioeconomic and labor force statuses, and develops new models of marriage markets to assess key hypotheses about marriage trends. The central hypotheses are that trends in marriage for young blacks result from declines in numbers of young black men with stable employment prospects on the one hand, or from the improved socioeconomic standing of black women relative to men on the other. With regard to fertility, this research examines the relationship between women's employment opportunities and their fertility, a link well-studied for married women, but neglected for unmarried women. With regard to schooling and labor market opportunities, the research attempts to specify the effects of changing economic rewards to different levels of schooling and trends in enrollment and attainment. This investigation is concerned with explaining both long-term convergence of educational attainments of blacks and whites and recent divergence between the races in rates of college enrollment, to the detriment of young blacks. The research will consist of multivariate analyses based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979-88), the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men (1966-81) and Young Women (1968-88), the Match

Current Population Survey (1964-88), and the October Current Population Survey (1968- 87). Cohort: G Y.

2218 WITKOWSKI, KRISTINE M.
"Multivariate Approach to the Gender Wage Gap." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This study tests various theories about the gender wage gap. Hypotheses cover a broad spectrum of individual and structural constraints on earnings attainment: human capital investment, fertility/marital timing and structure, occupational environment, and the social construction of skill. Utilizing a sample of salaried workers (age 23-29) extracted from the NLSY (N=5171), analyses were conducted on female and male populations and their subgroups of (1) the never- married childless, (2) single parents and (3) married parents. The results show that marriage, age of youngest child, age at first birth, and years married all significantly influence the gender wage gap. The other conceptual groups of variables were found to differentially impact earnings across gender and their marital/fertility disaggegates. Cohort: Y.

2219 WOJCIK, MARK S.; BARD, SUZANNE; and HUNT, EDWIN.
"Training Field Interviewers to Use Computers: A Successful CAPI Training Program." Presented: Phoenix, AZ, American Association of Public Opinion Research, May 1991.

The paper focuses on methods of successfully training interviewers to use CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing). It reviews the two NLSY CAPI experiments, 1989 in Ohio and 1990 nationwide, and outlines the interviewer training model developed by NORC to implement CAPI for the NLSY. The following topics are discussed: (1) choosing the proper training site, encompassing proper electrical capacity, sufficient number of phone jacks, and secured storage for computers; (2) obtaining proper equipment, such as laptop computers, overhead projectors, and slide projectors; (3) preparing materials including the CAPI training manual; (4) structuring training sessions, consisting of self-study, a 2-day introduction to the NLSY, and a 3-day introduction to CAPI; (5) developing a training approach, including training groups, varied delivery of material, mock interviews, and transmission training; as well as (6) obtaining technical support for the training period, involving programmers, trainers, senior field staff, other interviewers experienced in CAPI. Cohort: Y N.

2220 YOON, YOUNG HEE and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Return to Work after First Birth: Differences between Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

Data from the NLSY, 1979-1985, are used to examine factors affecting the probability that women return to work after their first births. Compared are white, black, and Hispanic mothers for three postpartum periods: 0-3 months, 3-11 months, and 12-24 months. Findings show that the pace of return to employment was faster for white than minority mothers. Discrete time hazard models indicate that human capital variables (income, education, prebirth job experience) have similar effects for all three groups. However, white and Hispanic mothers also respond to sex role attitudes, marital status, and age at first birth. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2221 ZILL, NICHOLAS; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; and STIEF, THOMAS.
"Welfare Mothers as Potential Employees: A Statistical Profile Based on National Survey Data." Report, Child Trends, Inc., 1991.

When women who receive welfare benefits are compared with other women, both poor and non-poor, in the NLSY and other national sample surveys, welfare mothers are notably different from non-poor mothers. At the same time, these data show that there is considerable diversity within the welfare population. In particular, compared to short-term recipients, longer-term recipients have lower cognitive achievement scores, less education, sporadic work experience, and lower self-esteem. Non-welfare mothers with similar disadvantages disproportionately find only low-paying

service jobs, which are insufficient to move them out of poverty. Differences between poor women on welfare and poor working women are too small to represent major positive changes in the lives of the women themselves or in the life prospects of their children. The study suggests that federal programs of education and job training may be of help to those whose academic skills, education, and work experience are in the second quartile among welfare mothers. Those in the top quartile probably possess enough skills, education, and experience to succeed on their own, while prospects for those in the bottom half are unclear. Cohort: Y.

2222 ZILL, NICHOLAS; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; SMITH, ELLEN WOLPOW; and STIEF, THOMAS; et alia.
"The Life Circumstances and Development of Children in Welfare Families: A Profile Based on National Survey Data." Research Report (October 29, 1991). Washington, D.C.: Child Trends.

The finding that welfare children exhibit problems such as low achievement, grade repetition, and classroom conduct disorders at rates double those shown by non-poor children means the "cycle of disadvantage" is still very much with us. Unless effective interventions are found and applied, many of these young people will go on to become adult non-workers and impoverished or dependent parents, perhaps producing another generation of high-risk children. The similarities between children in families receiving AFDC and other poor children suggest that low parent education, poverty, and family turmoil are detrimental to children's development, no matter what the particular sources of the family's financial support or the predominant family configuration might be. The findings may also mean that if families move from being "welfare poor" to "working poor," the overall life chances of the children will not necessarily be enhanced. The findings regarding the home environments of children suggest that many mothers in low-income families need more than remedial education or job training; some need training in effective childrearing practices. A lack of parental stimulation may not be the only handicap, or even the most significant impediment faced by children in AFDC families, but it is a handicap that can be addressed through programs such as parenting education, high quality child care, and compensatory preschool. Finally, there is the finding that welfare children are clearly doing better than children in other low-income families with respect to receipt of routine health care. This finding reinforces concerns about the possible negative effects on children of a loss of Medicaid benefits as parents move from AFDC dependency to precarious self-sufficiency. Cohort: Y C.

2223 ZIMMERMAN, DAVID J.
"Regression Toward Mediocrity in Economic Stature." *American Economic Review* 82,3 (June 1992): 409-429.

Estimates of the correlation in lifetime earnings between fathers and sons are presented. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey are used to measure the amount of intergenerational economic mobility present in the U.S. The data were obtained from a sample of 876 independent father-son pairs over the 1966-81 period and were analyzed on the basis of income from wages and salaries, hourly wages, and the Duncan index of socioeconomic status. Earlier studies, conducted for the US, report elasticities of children's earnings with respect to parent's earnings of 0.2 or less, suggesting extensive intergenerational mobility. These estimates, however, are biased downward by error-contaminated measures of lifetime economic status. Estimates are presented which correct for the problem of measurement error and find the integenerational correlation in income to be on the order of 0.4. This suggests considerably less intergenerational mobility than previously believed. Charts, equations, references. Cohort: B M.

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Cohort B [Young Men 14-24 years of age in the initial interview year of 1966.]

1599 1600 1601 1610 1625 1638 1645 1649 1663 1699 1704 1731 1739 1740 1758 1778 1803 1813 1818 1833 1838 1839 1855 1856 1874 1903 1904 1929 1933 1976 2002 2006 2023 2024 2045 2050 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2101 2141 2147 2167 2174 2223

Cohort C [Children 1-15 years of age in 1986 of female respondents of the 1979 Youth cohort.]

1616 1618 1619 1621 1626 1629 1633 1635 1650 1661 1662 1685 1687 1688 1689 1690 1692 1693 1703 1709 1712 1713 1714 1723 1724 1730 1733 1736 1751 1756 1757 1763 1767 1768 1782 1789 1790 1791 1801 1802 1815 1817 1849 1860 1862 1864 1865 1879 1915 1918 1919 1931 1932 1945 1952 1953 1955 1957 1958 1960 1962 1963 1964 1969 1970 1979 1985 1986 1987 1988 1990 1991 1992 1993 1997 1998 1999 2012 2021 2026 2028 2033 2034 2036 2037 2038 2056 2057 2080 2091 2097 2099 2103 2104 2125 2126 2127 2138 2149 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2169 2178 2179 2181 2182 2186 2187 2188 2189 2199 2200 2201 2207 2222

Cohort G [Young Women 14-24 years of age in the initial interview year of 1968.]

1599 1600 1601 1615 1642 1643 1649 1671 1700 1704 1720 1729 1739 1740 1750 1773 1774 1780 1781 1788 1814 1816 1837 1839 1850 1873 1875 1879 1891 1903 1904 1929 1933 1934 1935 1936 1949 1971 1974 1978 2002 2004 2005 2009 2010 2020 2023 2064 2068 2075 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2101 2118 2133 2134 2139 2140 2141 2143 2144 2147 2170 2173 2184 2217

Cohort M [Older Men 45-59 years of age in the initial interview year of 1966.]

1600 1601 1623 1624 1657 1663 1682 1694 1695 1705 1745 1804 1805 1806 1842 1843 1844 1854 1898 1925 1926 1930 1933 1940 1965 1977 2000 2001 2017 2040 2041 2042 2043 2046 2074 2101 2119 2147 2159 2160 2223

Cohort N [Research on the National Longitudinal Surveys in general.]

1618 1620 1658 1659 1668 1672 1690 1835 1872 1927 1997 2013 2014 2018 2019 2041 2049 2135 2146 2171 2172 2219

Cohort W [Mature Women 30-44 years of age in the initial interview year of 1967.]

1600 1601 1605 1606 1608 1630 1673 1674 1700 1720 1729 1732 1765 1773 1774 1777 1808 1809 1810 1811 1816 1850 1866 1922 1930 1933 1974 1983 1984 2007 2020 2053 2073 2101 2134 2140 2147 2158 2170 2184 2196 2206 2209 2213

Cohort Y [Youth of both sexes who were 14-22 years of age in the initial interview year of 1979.]

1589 1590 1591 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1607 1609 1611 1612 1613 1614 1616 1617 1618
1619 1620 1621 1626 1628 1629 1631 1633 1635 1639 1640 1641 1644 1645 1647 1648 1650 1651
1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1664 1665 1666 1667 1669 1670 1681 1683
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